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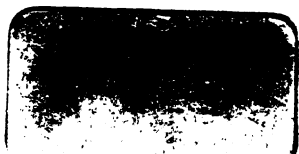


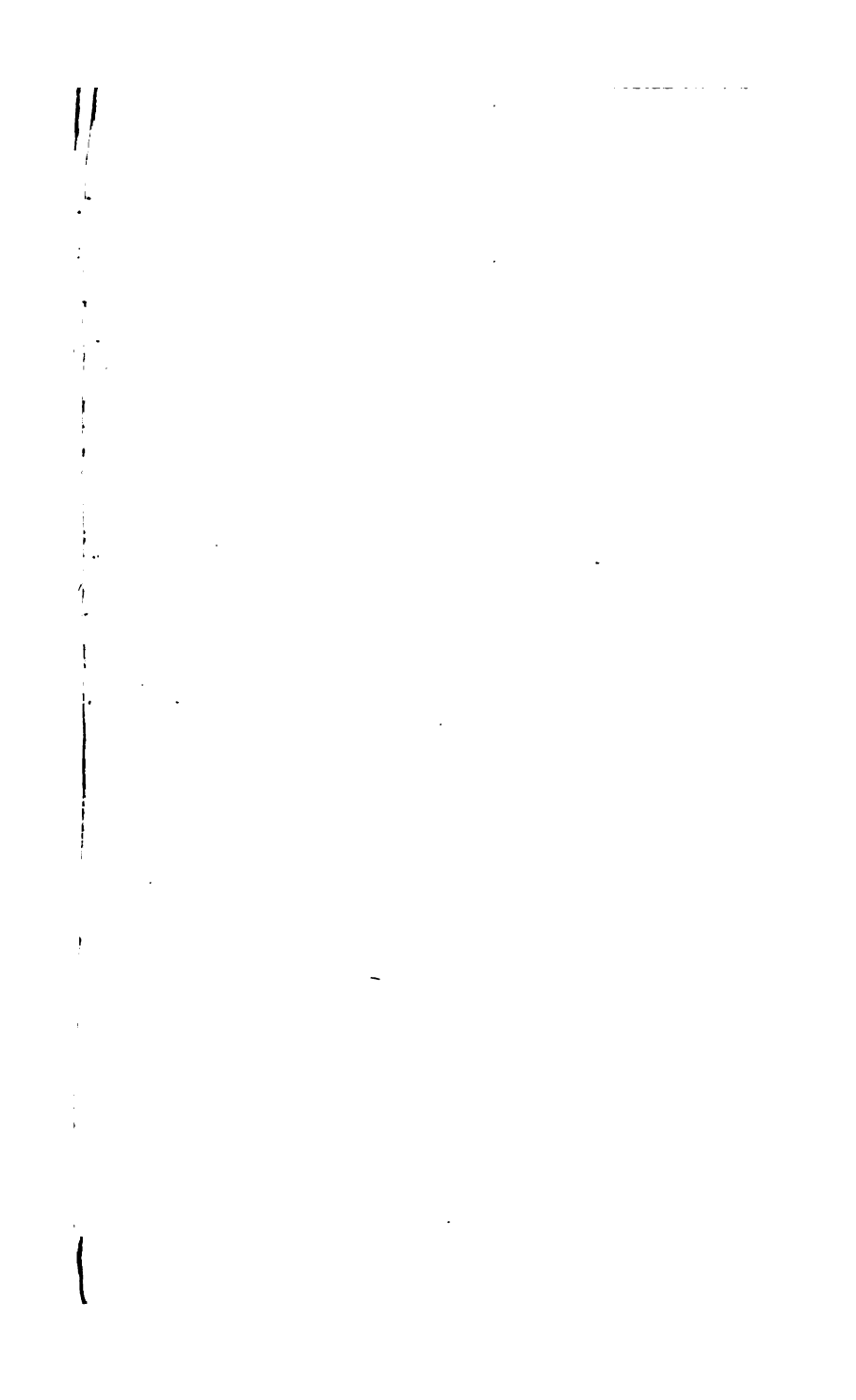
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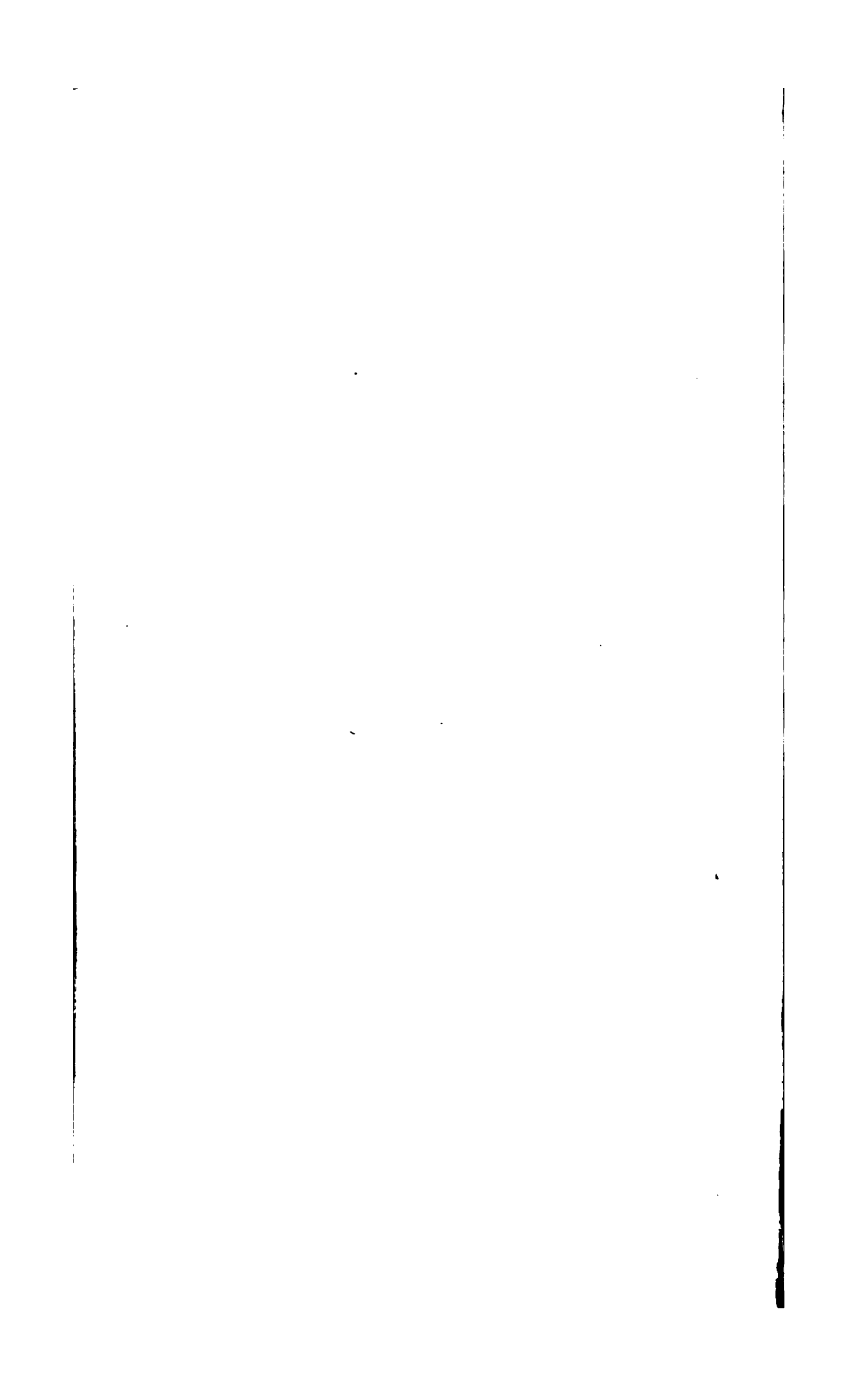
FROM

R. C. Harrison

2 June 1890









PUBLII TERENTII AFRI

THE ADELPHI, HECYRA, AND PHORMIO

EDITED, WITH ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY

By THE REV. JAMES DAVIES, M.A.

OF MOOR COURT, FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD



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TO

THE REV. JAMES HILDYARD, B.D.,

RECTOR OF INGOLDSBY,

LATE FELLOW AND TUTOR OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

AND EDITOR OF THE "MENÆCHMEI" AND "AULULARIA" OF PLAUTUS,

This Volume,

A FRUIT OF KINDRED STUDIES,

FOR WHICH HE FIRST INSPIRED THE TASTE,

IS DEDICATED (BY PERMISSION)

IN TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FOR EARLY AND RECENT ENCOURAGEMENT,

AND

OF UNFEIGNED APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO LATIN SCHOLARSHIP,

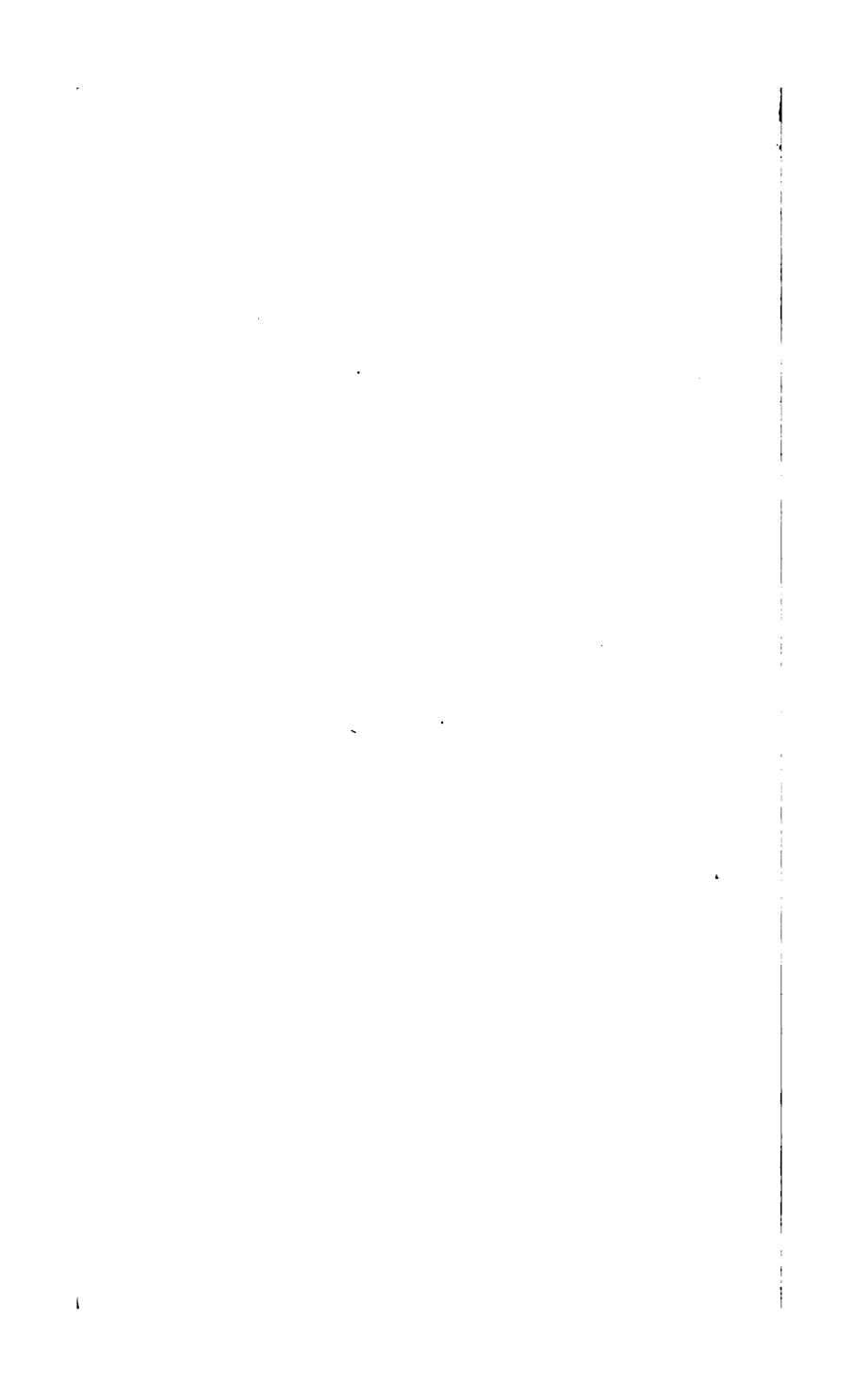
BY A GRATEFUL FORMER PUPIL,

THE EDITOR.

PREFACE.

THIS second volume embraces the remaining plays of Terence, with the exception of the "Eunuchus," which was not included in the "Programme" of Weale's Series. What was said by way of preface to the first volume applies also, in a great measure, to this : and in finishing the work prescribed for him, the Editor has but to express his hope and trust that, if it bears no great evidence of originality (for which indeed an Edition of Terence affords little field, so often has the ground been pre-occupied), it may at least lay claim to care and accuracy, and diligent sifting of the labours of former editors and commentators, in number not a few. He has tried to award the meed of obligation to each editor, from whom any light has been derived upon each passage, as it passed under review ; but indeed the task is not easy ; for there is nothing in the way of quotation or interpretation, which has not come down to us through a long series, and which cannot boast an almost Welsh pedigree.

Yet to Mr. Parry's Terence some special acknowledgment is due for the statement of metres prefixed to each scene, of which free use has been made : as well as for the substance of casual observations on metre here and there. The Notes of Gronovius have been of great use, as have those of Stalbaum's edition ; and Key's Grammar ha



A D E L P H I

P. TERENTI.

TRÆCA MENANDR, ACTA LVDIS FVNERALIBVS, LVCIO
ÆMILIO PAVLO QVOS FECERE, Q. FABIVS MAXVMVS, P. COR-
NELIVS AFRICANVS. EGERE L. ATILIVS PRÆN. L. AMBIVIVS
TVRPIO. MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI, TIB. SERRANIS, TOTA
FACTA SEXTA M. CORNELIO CETHGO. L. GALLO COS.

C. SULPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

Duos cum haberet Demea adolescentulos,
Dat Micioni fratri adoptandum Æschinum,
Sed Ctesiphonem retinet. hunc citharistria
Lepore captum sub duro ac tristi patre
Frater celabat Æschinus : famam rei
Ex fratre in sese transferebat : denique
Fidicinam lenoni eripit. uitiauerat
Idem Æschinus ciuem Atticam pauperulam
Fidemque dederat hanc sibi uxorem fore.
Demea iurgare, grauiter ferre : mox tamen,
Ut ueritas patefacta est, ducit Æschinus
Vitiatam, potitur Ctesipho citharistriam.

PERSONÆ.

MICIO SENEX.
DEMEA SENEX.
SANNIO LENO.
ÆSCHINVS ADVLESCENS.
SYRVS SERVVS.
CTESIPHO ADVLESCENS.
SOSTRATA MATRONA.
CANTHARA NVTRIX.
GETA SERVVS.
HEGIO SENEX.
PAMPHILA VIRGO.
DROMO SERVVS.

PROLOGVS.

Postquam poeta sensit scripturam suam
Ab iniquis observari et aduersarios
Rapere in pejorem partem quam acturi sumus :
Indicio de sese ipse erit, uos iudices,
Laudin an uitio duci id factum oporteat.
Synapthnescontes Diphili comœdiast :
Eam Commorientis Plautus fecit fabulam.
In Graeca adulescens est, qui lenoni eripit
Meretricem in prima fabula : eum Plautus locum
Reliquit integrum ; eum hic locum sumpsit sibi
In Adelphos ; uerbum de uerbo expressum extulit.
Eam nos acturi sumus nouam : pernoscite
Furtumne factum existumetis an locum
Reprensum, qui præteritus neglegentias.
Nam quod isti dicunt maliuoli, homines nobilis
Eum adiutare adsidueque una scribere :
Quod illi maledictum uehemens esse existumant,
Eam laudem hic ducit maxumam, quom illis placet,
Qui uobis uniuersis et populo placent,
Quorum opera in bello, in otio, in negotio
Suo quisque tempore usust sine superbia.
Dehinc ne expectetis argumentum fabulæ :
Senes qui primi uenient, hi partem aperient,
In agendo partem ostendent. facite æquanimitas
* * * * *
Poetæ ad scribendum augeat industriam

ADELPHI P. TERENTI.

ACTVS I.—SCEN. 1.

MICIO.

STORAX. non rediit hac nocte a cena *Æschinus*
Neque seruolorum quisquam, qui aduorsum ierant.
Profecto hoc uere dicunt: si absis uspiam,
Aut ubi si cesses, euenire ea satius est
Quæ in te uxor dicit et quæ in animo cogitat
Irata, quam illa quæ parentes propitii.
Uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat
Aut tete amari aut potare atque animo obsequi,
Et tibi bene esse, soli sibi quom sit male.
Ego quia non rediit filius quæ cogito!
Quibus nunc sollicitor rebus! ne aut ille alserit
Aut ceciderit *aliqua atque* aliquid præfregerit.
Vah, quemquamne hominem in animum instituere aut *sibi*
Parare quod sit carius quam ipse est sibi!
Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed fratre ex meo.
Dissimili is studiosi jam inde ab adolescentia.
Ego hanc clementem uitam urbanam atque otium
Secutus sum et, quod fortunatum isti putant,
Uxorem numquam habui. ille contra hæc omnia
Ruri agere uitam: semper parce ac duriter

Se habere: uxorem duxit: nati filii
Duo: inde ego hunc maiorem adoptavi mihi:
Eduxi a paruolo, habui, amaui pro meo;
In eo me oblecto: solum id est carum mihi.
Ille ut item contra me habeat facio sedulo:
Do, praetermitto: non necesse habeo omnia
Pro meo jure agere: postremo, alii clanculum
Patres quæ faciunt, quæ fert adulescentia,
Ea ne me celet consuefeci filium.
Nam qui mentiri aut fallere insuerit patrem,
Fraudare tanto magis audebit ceteros.
Pudore et liberalitate liberos
Retinere satius esse credo quam metu.
Hæc fratri mecum non conueniunt neque placent.
Venit ad me sæpe clamans 'quid agis, Micio?
Quor perdis adulescentem nobis? quor amat?
Quor potat? quor tu his rebus sumptum suggeris?
Vestitu nimio indulges: nimium ineptus es.'
Nimium ipsest durus præter æquomque et bonum:
Et errat longe mea quidem sententia,
Qui inperium credat grauius esse aut stabilius,
Vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adiungitur.
Mea sic est ratio et sic animum induco meum:
Malo coactus qui suum officium facit,
Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cauet:
Si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit.
Ille quem beneficio adjungas ex animo facit,
Studet par referre, præsens absensque idem erit.
Hoc patriumst, potius consuefacere filium
Sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu:
Hoc pater ac dominus interest: hoc qui nequit,
Fateatur nescire inperare liberis.

Sed estne hic ipse, de quo agebam ? et certe is est.
 Nescio quid tristem uideo : credo jam, ut solet,
 Jurgabit. saluom te aduenire, Demea,
 Gaudemus.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 2.

DEMEA. MICIO.

DE. Ehem opportune : te ipsum quærito.

MI. Quid tristis es ? DE. Rogas me ? ubi nobis *Æschinust*
Scin jam quid tristis ego sim ? MI. Dixi hoc fore ?
 Quid fecit ? DE. Quid ille fecerit ? quem neque pudet
 Quicquam, nec metuit quemquam, neque legem putat
 Tenere se ullam. nam illa quæ antehac facta sunt
 Omitto ; modo quid designauit ? MI. Quidnam id est ?

DE. Foris effregit atque in ædis inruit
 Alienas : ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam
 Mulcauit usque ad mortem : eripuit mulierem
 Quam amabat. clamant omnes indignissime
 Factum esse : hoc aduenienti quot mihi, Micio,
 Dixere ! in orest omni populo. denique,
 Si conferendum exemplumst, non fratrem uidet
 Rei dare operam, ruri esse parcum ac sobrium ?
 Nullum huius simile factum. hæc quom illi, Micio,
 Dico, tibi dico : tu illum corrumpi sinis.

MI. Homine inperito numquam quicquam injustiust,
 Qui nisi quod ipse fecit nil rectum putat.

DE. Quorsum istuc ? MI. Quia tu, Demea, hæc male
 judicas.

Non est flagitium, mihi crede, adolescentulum
 Scortari, neque potare : non est : neque foris

Effringere. hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus,

Non siit egestas facere nos. tu nunc tibi

Id laudi ducis, quod tum fecisti inopia ?

Injuriūst : nam si esset unde id fieret,

Faceremus. et illum tu tuom, si esses homo,

Sineres nunc facere, dum per ætatem licet,

Potius quam, ubi te expectatum ejecisset foras,

Alienior ætate post faceret tamen.

DE. Pro Iuppiter, tu homo adigis me ad insaniam.

Non est flagitium facere hæc adolescentulum ? MI. Ah,

Ausculda, ne me obtundas de hac re sæpius.

Tuom filium dedisti adoptandum mihi :

Is meus est factus : siquid peccat, Demea,

Mihi peccat : ego illi maxumam partem feram.

Obsonat, potat, olet unguenta : de meo ;

Amat : dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum.

Ubi non erit, fortasse excludetur foras.

Foris effregit : restituentur ; discidit

Vestem : resarciatur. et (dis gratia)

Est unde hæc fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt.

Postremo aut desine aut cedo quemuis arbitrum :

Te plura in hac re peccare ostendam. DE. Hei mihi,

Pater esse discis ab illis, qui uere sciunt.

MI. Natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego.

DE. Tun consulis quicquam ? MI. Ah, si pergis, abiero.

DE. Sicine agis ? MI. An ego totiens de eadem re audiam ?

DE. Curaest mihi. MI. Et mihi curaest. uerum, Demea,

Curemus æquam uterque partem : tu alterum,

Ego item alterum. nam curare ambos propemodum

Reposcere illumst quem dedisti. DE. Ah, Micio.

MI. Mihi sic uidetur. DE. Quid istic ? tibi si istuc placet,

Profundat, perdat, pereat, nil ad me attinet.

Jam si uerbum ullum posthac—**MI.** Rursum, Demea,
 Irascere? **DE.** An non credis? repeton quem dedi?
Ægrest: alienus non sum: si obsto—hem, desino.
 Unum uis curem, curo. et est dis gratia,
 Quom ita ut uolo est; iste tuos ipse sentiet
 Posterius: nolo in illum grauius dicere.

MI. Nec nil neque omnia hæc sunt quæ dicit: tamen
 Non nil molesta hæc sunt mihi: sed ostendere
 Me ægre pati illi nolui: nam itast homo:
 Quom placo, aduorsor sedulo et deterreo;
 Tamen uix humane patitur: uerum si augeam
 Aut etiam adjutor sim ejus iracundis,
 Insaniam profecto cum illo. etsi *Æschinus*
 Nonnullam in hac re nobis facit injuriam.
 Quam hic non amauit meretricem? aut quoi non dedit
 Aliquid? postremo nuper (credo jam omnium
Tædebat) dixit uelle uxorem ducere.
Sperabam jam deferuisse adulescentiam:
Gaudebam. Ecce autem de integro: nisi quidquid est
 Volo scire, atque hominem conuenire, at apud forumst.

11
 70
 12

ACTVS II.—SCEN. 1.

SANNIO. ÆSCHINVS. (PARMENO. PSALTRIA.)

SA. Obsecro, populares, ferte misero atque innocenti auxilium :

Subuenite inopi. AÆ. Otiose, nunc jam ilico hic consiste.

Quid respectas ? nil periclist : numquam, dum ego adero, hic te tanget.

SA. Ego istam inuitis omnibus.

AÆ. Quamquamst scelestus, non committet hodie umquam iterum ut uapulet.

SA. Æschine, audi, ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum,

Leno ego sum. AÆ. Scio. SA. At ita, ut usquam fuit hde quisquam optuma.

Tu quod te posterius purges, hanc injuriam mihi nolle

Factam esse, hujus non faciam. crede hoc, ego meum jus persequar :

Neque tu uerbis solues umquam, quod mihi re male feceris. ¹⁰

Noui ego uostra hæc ' nollem factum : dabitur jus jurandum, te esse

Indignum injuria hac,' indignis quom egomet sim acceptus modis.

AÆ. Abi præ strenue ac foris aperi. SA. Ceterum hoc nil facis ?

AÆ. I intro nunc jam. SA. At enim non sinam. AÆ. Accede illuc, Parmeno :

Nimum istoc abisti : hic propter hunc adsiste : hem, sic uolo. ²

Cane nunc jam oculos a meis oculis quoquam demoveas tuos,
Ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus continuo in mala hæreat.

SA. Istuc uolo ergo ipsum experiri. AE. Hem, serua : omitte mulierem.

SA. O indignum facinus. AE. Nisi caues, geminabit. SA. Hei misero mihi.

AE. Non innueram : uerum in istam partem potius peccato tamen. 20

I nunc jam. SA. Quid hoc reist ? regnumne, Æschine, hic tu possides ?

AE. Si possiderem, ornatus esses ex tuis uirtutibus.

SA. Quid tibi rei mecumst ? AE. Nil. SA. Quid ? nostin qui sim ? AE. Non desidero.

SA. Tetigin tui quicquam ? AE. Si attigisses, ferres infortunium.

*Amold all.
"low"*

SA. Qui tibi magis licet meam habere, pro qua ego argentum dedi ? 25

Responde. AE. Ante sedis non fecisse erit melius hic conuitium :

Nam si molestus pergis esse, jam intro abripiere atque ibi

Usque ad necem operiere loris. SA. Loris liber ? AE. Sic erit.

SA. O hominem inpurum : hicin libertatem aiunt esse æquam omnibus ?

AE. Si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi si uis nunc jam. 30

SA. Egon debacchatus sum autem an tu in me ? AE. Mitte ista atque ad rem redi.

SA. Quam rem ? quo redeam ? AE. Jamne me uis dicere id quod ad te attinet ?

SA. Cupio, æqui modo aliquid. AE. Vah, leno iniqua me non uolt loqui.

SA. Leno sum, pernicies communis, fateor, adulescentium, Periturus, pestis : tamen tibi a me nullast orta injuria. 35

Æ. Nam hercle etiam hoc restat. SÆ. Illuc quæso redi,
quo cœpisti, Æschine.

Æ. Minis uiginti tu illam emisti ; quæ res tibi uortat male.
Argenti tantum dabitur. SÆ. Quid ? si ego tibi illam nolo
uendere,

Coges me ? Æ. Minume. SÆ. Namque id metui. Æ. Neque
uendundam censeo,

Quæ liberast : nam ego liberali illam adsero causa manu. 40

Nunc uide utrum uis : argentum accipere an causam meditari
tuam.

Delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, leno. SÆ. Pro supreme Iuppiter,
Minume miror qui insanire occipiunt ex injuria.

Domo me eripuit, uerberauit : me inuito abduxit meam :

Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi. 45

Ob malefacta hæc tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier.

Verum enim quando bene promeruit, fiat : suum jus postulat.

Age jam cupio, modo si argentum reddat. sed ego hoc hariolor :

Ubi me dixero dare tanti, testis faciet ilico,

Vendidisse me, de argento somnium : ' mox : cras redi. ' 50

Id quoque possum ferre, modo si reddat, quamquam injuriumst.

Verum cogito id quod res est : quando eum quæstum occeperis,
Accipiunda et mussitanda injuria adolescentiumst.

Sed nemo dabit : frustra has egomet mecum rationes puto. 55

ACT. II.—SCEN. 2.

SYRVS. SANNIO.

Sy. Tace, egomet conueniam ipsum : cupide accipiat faxo
atque etiam

Bene dicat secum esse actum. quid istuc, Sannio, est quod te
audio

Nescio quid concertasse cum hero ? SA. Numquam uidi iniquius

Certationem comparatam, quam hæc hodie inter nos fuit :

Ego uapulando, ille uerberando, usque ambo defessi sumus.

SY. Tua culpa. SA. Quid facerem ? SY. Adulescenti morem gestum oportuit.

SA. Qui potui melius, qui hodie usque os præbui ? SY. Age, scis quid loquar ?

Pecuniam in loco negligere maxumum interdumst lucrum : hui, Metuisti, si nunc de tuo iure concessisses paululum

Atque adulescenti morigerasses, hominum homo stultissime, ¹⁰

Ne non tibi istuc fæneraret. SA. Ego spem pretio non emo.

SY. Numquam rem facies : abi, inescare nescis homines, Sannio.

SA. Credo istuc melius esse : uerum ego numquam adeo astutus fui,

Quin quidquid possem malletm auferre potius in præsentia.

SY. Age noui tuom animum : quasi jam usquam tibi sinuiginti minæ, ¹⁵

Dum huic obsequare. præterea autem te aiunt proficisci Cyprum, SA. Hem.

SY. Coemisse hinc quæ illuc ueheres muta, nauem conduc tam : hoc scio,

Animus tibi pendet. ubi illinc spero redieris tamen hoc ages.

SA. Nusquam pedem. perii hercle : hac illi spe hoc inceperunt. SY. Timet :

Injeci scrupulum homini. SA. O scelera : illud uide, ²⁰

Ut in ipso articulo oppressit. emptæ mulieres

Complures et item hinc alia quæ porto Cyprum.

Nisi eo ad mercatum uenio, damnum maxumumst.

Nunc si hoc omitto actum agam ; ubi illinc rediero,

Nil est ; refrixerit res : ' nunc demum uenis ? ²⁵

Quor passu's ? ubi eras ?' ut sit satius perdere

Quam aut nunc manere tam diu aut tum persequi.

Sy. Iamne enumerasti id quod ad te reditum putes ?

SA. Hocine illo dignumst ? hocine incipere Æschinum ?

Per oppressionem ut hanc mi eripere postulet ?

Sy. Labascit. unum hoc habeo : uide si satis placet :

Potius quam uenias in periculum, Sannio,

Seruesne an perdas totum, diuiduom face.

Minas decem conradet alicunde. SA. Hei mihi,

Etiam de sorte nunc uenio in dubium miser ?

Pudet nil ? omnis dentis labefecit mihi :

Præterea colaphis tuber est totum caput :

Etiam insuper defrudet ? nusquam abeo. Sy. Ut lubet :

Numquid uis quin abeam ? SA. Immo hercle hoc quæso, Syre,

Ut ut hæc sunt acta, potius quam litis sequar,

Meum mihi reddatur, saltem quanti emptast, Syre.

Scio te non usum antehac amicitia mea :

Memorem me dices esse et gratum. Sy. Sedulo

Faciam. sed Ctesiphonem uideo : lætus est

De amica. SA. Quid quod te oro ? Sy. Paulisper mane.

45 —
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ACT. II.—SCEN. 3.

CTESIPHO. SYRVS. (SANNIO.)

Ct. Abs quiuis homine, quomst opus, beneficium accipere
gaudeas :

Verum enim uero id demum iuuat, si quem æquomst facere is
bene facit.

O frater frater, quid ego nunc te laudem ? satis certo scio :

Numquam ita magnifice quicquam dicam, id uirtus quin superet
tua.

Itaque unam hanc rem me habere præter alios præcipuam
arbitror,

Fratrem homini nemini esse primarum artium magis principem.

Sy. O Ctesipho. Cr. O Syre, Æschinus ubist? Sy. Ellum,
te expectat domi. Cr. Hem.

Sy. Quid est? Cr. Quid sit? illius opera, Syre, nunc uiuo:
festiuom caput,

Qui omnia sibi post putauit esse præ meo commodo,

Maledicta, famam, meum amorem et peccatum in se transtulit: ¹⁰

Nil pote supra. quidnam foris crepuit? Sy. Mane, mane: ipse
exit foras.

L 3 4

ACT. II.—SCEN. 4.

ÆSCHINVS. SANNIO. CTESIPHO. SYRVS.

Æ. Ubist ille sacrilegus? SA. Me quærit. numquidnam
effert? occidi:

Nil uideo. Æ. Ehem opportune: te ipsum quæro: quid fit,
Ctesipho?

In tutost omnis res: omitte uero tristitiem tuam.

Cr. Ego illam hercle uero omitto, qui quidem te habeam fra-
trem: o mi Æschine,

O mi germane: ah uereor coram in os te laudare amplius,
Ne id adsentandi magis quam quo habeam gratum facere ex-
istumes.

Æ. Age inepte, quasi nunc non norimus nos inter nos,
Ctesipho.

Hoc mihi dolet, nos sero rescisse et pæne in eum rem locum

Redisse, ut si omnes cuperent nil tibi possent auxiliarier.

Cr. Pudebat. Æ. Ah, stultitias istæc, non pudor: tam ob
paruolam

10

Rem pæne e patria ! turpe dictu. deos quæso ut istæc prohibeant.

Cr. Peccaui. AÆ. Quid ait tandem nobis Sannio ? Sy. Jam mitis est.

AÆ. Ego ad forum ibo, ut hunc absolvam : tu intro ad illam, Ctesipho.

SA. Syre, insta. Sy. Eamus : namque hic properat in Cyprum. SA. Ne tam quidem :

Quamuis etiam maneo otiosus hic. Sy. Reddetur : ne time. ¹⁵

SA. At ut omne reddat. Sy. Omne reddet : tace modo ac sequere hac. SA. Sequor.

Cr. Heus heus, Syre. Sy. Quid est ? Cr. Obsecro hercle te, hominem istum impurissimum

Quam primum absoluitote, ne, si magis inritatus siet

Aliqua ad patrem hoc permanet, atque ego tum perpetuo perierim.

Sy. Non fiet, bono animo es : tu cum illa te intus oblecta interim 20

Et lectulos jube sterni nobis et parari cetera.

Ego jam transacta re conuertam me domum cum obsonio

Cr. Ita quæso : quando hoc bene successit, hilarem hunc sumamus diem. 25

ACTVS III.—SCEN. 1.

SOSTRATA. CANTHARA.

So. Obsecro, mea nutrix, quid nunc fiet? CA. Quid fiat
rogas?

Recte edepol spero. So. Modo dolores, mea tu, occupant pri-
mulum.

CA. Jam nunc times, quasi numquam adfueris, numquam tute
pepereris?

So. Miseram me, neminem habeo, solæ sumus: Geta autem
hic non adest:

Nec quem ad obstetricem mittam, nec qui arcessat *Æschinum*.

CA. Pol is quidem jam hic aderit: nam numquam unum
intermittit diem,

Quin semper ueniat. So. Solus mearum miseriarumst reme-
dium.

CA. E re nata melius fieri haud potuit quam factumst, hera,
Quando uitium oblatumst, quod ad illum attinet potissimum,
Talem, tali ingenio atque animo, natum ex tanta familia.

So. Ita pol est ut dicis: saluos nobis deos quaeso ut siet.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 2.

GETA. SOSTRATA. CANTHARA.

Ge. Nunc illud est, quom, si omnia omnes sua consilia con-
ferant

Atque huic malo salutem quaerant, auxili nil adferant,

Quod mihiq̄ue heræq̄ue filiæq̄ue herilist. uæ misero mihi :

Tot res repente circumuallant, unde emergi non potest :

Vis egestas injustitia solitudo infamia.

Hocine sæclum ! o scelera, o genera sacrilega, o hominem
inpium,

So. Me miseram, quidnamst quod sic uideo timidum et pro-
perantem Getam ?

Gr. Quem neque fides neque jusjurandum neque illum mise-
ricordia

Repressit neque reflexit neque quod partus instabat prope,
Quoi miseræ indigne per uim uitium obtulerat. So. Non in-
tellego

Satis quæ loquatur. Ca. Propius obsecro accedamus, Sostrata.

Gr. Ah

Me miserum, uix sum compos animi, ita ardeo iracundia.

Nil est quod malim quam illam totam familiam dari mi obuiam,
Ut ego iram hanc in eos euomam omnem, dum ægritudo hæc est
recens.

Satis mihi id habeam supplicii, dum illos ulciscar modo.

Seni animam primum extinguerem ipsi, qui illud produxit
scelus :

Tum autem Syrum impulsorem, vah, quibus illum lacerarem
modis !

Sublimem medium arriperem et capite prouum in terram sta-
tuerem,

Ut cerebro dispergat uiam.

Adulescenti ipsi eriperem oculos, posthæc præcipitem darem.

Ceteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, tunderem et prosternerem.

Sed cesso heram hoc malo inpertiri propere ? So. Reuocemus,
Geta.

Gr. Hem, quisquis es, sine me. So. Ego sum Sostrata.

Gr. Ubi east ? te ipsam quærito,

Te expecto : oppido opportune te obtulisti mi obuiam,

Hera. So. Quid est ? quid trepidas ? Gr. Hei mihi. Ca. Quid festinas, mi Geta ? ²⁸

Animam recipe. Gr. Prorsus. So. Quid istuc 'prorsus' ergost ? Gr. periimus :

Actumst. So. Eloquere, obsecro te, quid sit. Gr. Jam. So. Quid 'jam,' Geta ?

Gr. Æschinus. So. Quid is ergo ? Gr. alienus est ab nostra familia. So. Hem,

Perii. quare ? Gr. Amare ocepit aliam. So. Væ miseræ mihi.

Gr. Neque id occulte fert, ab lenone ipso eripuit palam. ²⁹

So. Satin hoc certumst ? Gr. Certum : hisce oculis egomet uidi, Sostrata. So. Ah

Me miseram. quid jam credas ? aut quoi credas ? nostrumne Æschinum ?

Nostram omnium uitam, in quo nostræ spes opesque omnes sitæ

Erant, qui sine hac jurabat se unum numquam uicturum diem ?

Qui se in sui gremio positurum puerum dicebat patris ? ³⁰

Ita obsecraturum, ut liceret hanc se uxorem ducere ?

Gr. Hera, lacrimas mitte ac potius quod ad hanc rem opus est porro prospice :

Patiamurne an narremus quoipiam ? Ca. Au au, mi homo, sanum es ?

An hoc proferendum tibi uidetur usquam ? Gr. Mihi quidem non placet.

Jamprimum illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat. ⁴⁰

Nunc si hoc palam proferimus, ille infitias ibit, sat scio :

Tua fama et gnatæ uita in dubium ueniet. tum si maxime

Fateatur, quom amet aliam, non est utile hanc illi dari.

Quapropter quoquo pacto tacitost opus. So. Ah minime gentium :

Non faciam. GA. Quid ages? So. Proferam. CA. Hem, mea
Sostrata, uide quam rem agas. 45

So. Pejore res loco non potis est esse quam in quo nunc
sitast.

Primum indotatast: tum præterea, quæ secunda ei dos erat,
Periit: pro uirgine dari nuptum non potest. hoc reliquomst:
Si infitias ibit, testis mecum est anulus quem amiserat.

Postremo quando ego conscia mihi sum, a me culpam esse hanc
procul, 50

Neque pretium neque rem ullam intercessisse illa aut me in-
dignam, Geta,

Experiar. GA. Quid istic? cedo ut melius dicas. So. Tu
quantum potest

Abi atque Hegioni cognato hujus rem enarrato omnem ordine:
Nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus et nos coluit maxume.

GA. Nam hercle alius nemo respicit nos. So. Propere tu,
mea Canthara, 55

Curre, obstetricem arcesse, ut quom opus sit ne in mora nobis
siet 324

ACT. III.—SCEN. 3.

DEMEA. SYRVS. 35

DE. Disperii: Ctesiphonem audiui filium
Una fuisse in raptione cum Æschino.
Id misero restat mihi mali, si illum potest,
Qui aliquoi reist, etiam eum ad nequitiam abducere.
Ubi ego illum quæram? credo abductum in ganeum
Aliquo: persuasit ille inpurus, sat scio.
Sed eccum Syrum ire uideo: hinc scibo jam ubi siet.
Atqui hercle hic de grege illost: si me senserit

Eum quæritare, numquam dicet carnufex.

Non ostendam id me uelle. SY. Omnem rem modo seni 16

Quo pacto haberet enarramus ordine.

Nil quicquam uidi lætius. DE. Pro Iuppiter,

Homini stultitiam. SY. Conlaudauit filium :

Mihi, qui id dedissem consilium, egit gratias.

DE. Disrumpor. SY. Argentum adnumerauit ilico : 18

Dedit præterea in sumptum dimidium minæ :

Id distributum sanest ex sententiâ. DE. Hem,

Huic mandes, siquid recte curatum uelis.

SY. Ehem Demea, haud aspexeram te : quid agitur ?

DE. Quid agatur ? uostram nequeo mirari satis 20

Rationem. SY. Est hercle inepta, ne dicam dolo,

Atque absurda. piscis ceteros purga, Dromo :

Congrum istum maxumum in aqua sinito ludere

Tantisper : ubi ego rediero, exossabitur :

Prius nolo. DE. Hæcin flagitia ! SY. Mihi quidem non placent, 22

Et clamo sæpe. salsamenta hæc, Stephanio,

Fac macerentur pulchre. DE. Di uostram fidem,

Utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat

Fore, si perdiderit gnatum ? uæ misero mihi.

Videre uideor jam diem illum, quom hinc egens 24

Profugiet aliquo militatum. SY. O Demea,

Istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modost

Videre, sed etiam illa quæ futura sunt

Prospicere. DE. Quid ? istæc jam penes uos psaltriast ?

SY. Ellam intus. DE. Eho, an domist habiturus ? SY 26

Credo, ut est

Dementia. DE. Hæcin fieri ! SY. Inepta lenitas

Patris et facilitas praua. DE. Fratris me quidem

Pudet pigetque. SY. Nimum inter uos, Demea,

(Non quia ades præsens dico hoc) pernimum inter est.

Tu, quantus quantu's, nil nisi sapientia es, 40
 Ille somnium. *num* sineres uero illum tuom
 Facere hæc? *DE.* Sinerem illum? aut non sex totis mensibus
 Prius olfecissem, quam ille quicquam cœperit?

SY. Vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras? *DE.* Sic siet
 Modo ut nunc est, quæso. *SY.* Ut quisque suum uolt esse,
 itast. 45

DE. Quid eum? uidistin hodie? *SY.* Tuomne filium?
 Abigam hunc rus, jamdudum aliquid ruri agere arbitror

DE. Satin scis ibi esse? *SY.* Oh, qui egomet produxi.

DE. Optumest:

Metui ne hæeret hic. *SY.* Atque iratum admodum.

DE. Quid autem? *SY.* Adortus jurgiosus fratrem apud
 forum 50

De psalteria istæ. *DE.* An uero? *SY.* Ah, nil ratiocul.

Nam ut numerabatur forte argentum, interuenit
 Homo de improviso: cœpit clamare 'o Æschine,
 Hæcine flagitia facere te! hæc te admittere

Indigna genere nostro!' *DE.* Oh, lacrumo gaudio. 55

SY. 'Non tu hoc argentum perdis, sed uitam tuam.'

DE. Saluos sit: spero, est similis majorum suum. *SY.* Hui.

DE. Syre, præceptorum plenius istorum ille. *SY.* Phy:

Domi habuit unde disceret. *DE.* Fit sedulo:

Nil prætermitto: consuefacio: denique 60

Inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in uitas omnium

Jubeo atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.

'Hoc facito.' *SY.* Recte sane. *DE.* 'Hoc fugito.' *SY.* Cal-
 lide.

DE. 'Hoc laudist.' *SY.* Istæc res est. *DE.* 'Hoc uitio
 datur.'

SY. Probiussum. *DE.* Porro autem. . . *SY.* Non hercle
 otiumst 65

Nunc mi auscultandi. piscis ex sententia
 Nactus sum : hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautios-
 Nam id nobis tam flagitiumst quam illa, Demea,
 Non facere uobis, quæ modo dixti : et, quod queo,
 Conseruis ad eundem istunc præcipio modum : 70
 ‘ Hoc salsumst, hoc adustumst, hoc lautumst parum :
 Illud recte : iterum sic memento : ’ sedulo
 Moneo, quæ possum pro mea sapientia :
 Postremo tamquam in speculum in patinas, Demea,
 Inspicere jubeo et moneo quid facto usus siet. 75
 Inepta hæc esse, nos quæ facimus, sentio :
 Verum quid facias ? ut homost, ita morem geras.
 Numquid uis ? DE. Mentem uobis meliorem cari.
 SY. Tu rus hinc ibis ? DE. Recta. SY. Nam quid tu hic
 agas,
 Ubi siquid bene præcipias, nemo obtemperet 80
 DE. Ego uero hinc abeo, quando is, quamobrem huc
 ueneram,
 Rus abiit : illum curo unum : ille ad me attinet,
 Quando ita uolt frater : de istoc ipse uiderit.
 Sed quis illic est, quem uideo procul ? estne Hegio
 Tribulis noster ? si satis cerno, is est hercle : uah, 85
 Homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero : di boni,
 Ne illiusmodi jam magna nobis ciuium *surely here*
 Penuriast : homo antiqua uirtute ac fide.
 Haud cito mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publice.
 Quam gaudeo ! ubi etiam huius generis reliquias 90
 Restare uideo, uiuere etiam nunc lubet.
 Opperiar hominem hic, ut salutem et conloquar.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 4.

HEGIO. GETA. DEMEA. PAMPHILA.

HE. Pro di immortales, facinus indignum, Geta,
 Quod narras. GE. Sic est factum. HE. Ex illan familia
 Tam inliberale facinus esse ortum ! o Æschine,
 Pol haud paternum istuc dedisti. DE. Videlicet
 De psaltria hac audiuit : id illi nunc dolet
 Alieno. pater eius nili pendit : hei mihi,
 Utinam hic prope adsit alicubi atque hæc audiat.

HE. Nisi facient quæ illos æquomst, hand sic auferent.

GE. In te spes omnis, Hegio, nobis utast :
 Te solum habemus, tu es patronus, tu pater :

Ille tibi moriens nos commendauit senex :

Si deseris tu, perimus. HE. Caue dixeris :

Neque faciam neque me satis pie posse arbitror.

DE. Adibo. saluere Hegionem plurimum

Jubeo. HE. Oh, te quærebam ipsum : salue, Demea.

DE. Quid autem ? HE. Maior filius tuos Æschinus,
 Quem fratri adoptandum dedisti, neque boni
 Neque liberalis functus officiumst uiri.

DE. Quid istuc est ? HE. Nostrum amicum noras Simûlum
 Æqualem ? DE. Quidni ? HE. Filium eius uirginem

Vitiauit. DE. Hem. HE. Mane : nondum audisti. Demea,
 Quod est grauissimum. DE. An quid est etiam amplius ?

HE. Vero amplius : nam hoc quidem ferundum aliquo
 modost :

Persuasit nox, amor, uinum, adulescentia :

Humanumst. ubi scit factum, ad matrem uirginis

Venit ipsus ultro lacrumans, orans, obsecrans,

Fidem dans, jurans se illam ducturum domum.

Ignotumst, tacitumst, creditumst. uirgo ex eo
Compressu grauidast facta : hic mensis decumus est :
Ille bonus uir nobis psaltriam, si dis placet,
Parauit, quicum uiuat : illam deserit.

DE. Pro certon tu istæc dicis ? HE. Mater uirginis
In mediost, ipsa uirgo, res ipsa, hic Geta
Præterea, ut captus est seruorum, non malus
Neque iners : alit illas, solus omnem familiam
Sustentat : hunc abduce, uinci, quære rem.

GE. Immo hercle extorque, nisi ita factumst, Demea ;
Postremo non negabit : coram ipsum cedo.

DE. Pudet : nec quid agam neque quid huic respondeam
Scio. PA. Miseram me, differor doloribus.
Iuno Lucina, fer opem : serua me obsecro. HE. Hem,
Numnam illa quæso parturit ? GE. Certe, Hegio. HE. Hem :
Illæc fidem nunc uostram implorat, Demea,
Quod uos vis cogit, id uoluntate inpetret.
Hæc primum ut fiant deos quæso ut uobis decet.
Sin aliter animus uoster est, ego, Demea,
Summa ui defendam hanc atque illum mortuom.
Cognatus mihi erat : una a pueris paruolis
Sumus educti : una semper militiæ et domi
Fui'mus : paupertatem una pertulimus grauem.
Quapropter nitar, faciam, experiar, denique
Animam relinquam potius quam illas deseram.
Quid mihi respondes ? DE. Fratrem conueniam, Hegio.
Is, quod mihi de hac re dederit consilium, id sequar.

HE. Sed, Demea, hoc tu facito cum animo cogites,
Quam uos facillume agitis, quam estis maxime
Potentes dites fortunati nobiles,
Tam maxime uos æquo animo æqua noscere
Oportet, si uos uoltis perhiberi probos.

DE. Redito : fient quæ fieri æquomst omnia

60

HE. Decet te facere. Geta, duc me intro ad Sostratam.

DE. Non me indicente hæc fiunt : utinam hic sit modo

Defunctum : uerum nimia illæc licentia

Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum.

Ibo ac requiram fratrem, ut in eum hæc euomam.

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ACT. III.—SCEN. 5.

REGIO.

Bono animo fac sis, Sostrata, et istam quod potes

Fac consolere. ego Micionem, si apud forumst,

Conueniam atque ut res gestast narrabo ordine ;

Si est, facturus ut sit officium suum,

Faciat : sin aliter de hac re est eius sententia,

Respondeat mi, ut quid agam quam primum sciam.

ACTVS IV.—SCEN. 1

CTESIPHO. SYRVS.

Cr. Ain patrem hinc abisse rus? Sy. Jamdudum. Cr.
Dic sodes. Sy. Apud uillamst :

Nunc quom maxume operis aliquid facere credo. Cr. Utinam
quidem :

Quod cum salute eius fiat, ita se defatigarit uelim,

Ut triduo hoc perpetuo prorsum e lecto nequeat surgere.

Sy. Ita fiat, et istoc siquid potis est rectius. Cr. Ita :^s
nam hunc diem

Misere nimis cupio, ut coepi, perpetuom in lætitia degere.

Et illud rus nulla alia causa tam male odi, nisi quia propest :

Quod si esset longius,

Prius nox oppressisset illic, quam huc reuorti posset iterum.

Nunc ubi me illic non uidebit, iam huc recurret, sat scio :¹²

Rogitabit me, ubi fuerim : quem ego hoc toto non uidi die :

Quid dicam? Sy. Nilne in mentem? Cr. Numquam quic-
quam. Sy. Tanto nequior.

Cliens, amicus, hospes, nemost uobis? Cr. Sunt : quid
postea?

Sy. Hisce opera ut data sit. Cr. Quæ non data sit? non
potest fieri. Sy. Potest.

Cr. Interdiu : sed si hic pernocto, causæ quid dicam, Syre?¹³

Sy. Vah, quam uellem etiam noctu amicis operam mos esset
dari.

Quin tu otiosus es : ego illius sensum pulchre calleo.

Quom feruit maxume, tam placidum quam ouem reddo. **Cr.**
Quomodo?

Sy. Laudarier te audit lubenter : facio te apud illum deum :
Virtutes narro. **Cr.** Meas? **Sy.** Tuas : homini ilico lacrumæ
cadunt 20

Quasi puero gaudio. en tibi autem. **Cr.** Quidnamst? **Sy.**
Lupus in fabula.

Cr. Pater est? **Sy.** Is ipsust. **Cr.** Syre, quid agimus?
Sy. Fuge modo intro, ego uidero.

Cr. Siquid rogabit, nusquam tu me : audistin? **Sy.** Potin
ut desinas?

ACT IV.—SCEN. 2.

DEMEA. CTESIPHO. SYREVS.

De. Næ ego homo infelix : primum fratrem nusquam inuenio
gentium :

Præterea autem, dum illum quæro, a uilla mercenarium
Vidi : is filium negat esse ruri : nec quid agam scio.

Cr. Syre. **Sy.** Quid est? **Cr.** Men quærit? **Sy.** Verum.

Cr. Perii. **Sy.** Quin tu animo bono es.

De. Quid hoc, malum, infelicitatis? nequeo satis decer-
nere : 5

Nisi me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis.

Primus sentio mala nostra : primus rescisco omnia :

Primus porro obnuntio : sægre solus, siquid fit, fero.

Sy. Rideo hunc : primum ait se scire : is solus nescit omnia.

De. Nunc redeo : si forte frater redierit uiso. **Cr.** Syre, 10
Obsecro, uide ne ille huc prorsus se inruat. **Sy.** Etiam taces?
Ego cauebo. **Cr.** Numquam hercle hodie ege istuc com-
mittam tibi :

Nam me jam in cellam aliquam cum illa concludam : id tutissimumst.

Sy. Age, tamen ego hunc amouebo. De. Sed eccum sceleratum Syrum.

Sy. Non hercle hic quidem durare quisquam, si sic fit, potest. 18

Scire equidem uolo, quot mihi sint domini : quæ hæc est miseria !

De. Quid ille gannit ? quid uolt ? quid ais, bone uir ? est frater domi ?

Sy. Quid malum 'bone uir' mihi narras ? equidem perii.

De. Quid tibist ?

Sy. Rogitas ? Ctesipho me pugnis miserum et istam psaltriam

Usque occidit. De. Hem, quid narras ? Sy. Hem, uide ut discidit labrum. 20

De. Quamobrem ? Sy. Me impulsore hauc emptam esse ait.

De. Non tu eum rus hinc modo

Produce aibas ? Sy. Factum : uerum uenit post insaniens :

Nil pepercit. non puduisse uerberare hominem senem !

Quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestauī meis.

De. Laudo : Ctesipho, patrissas : abi, uirum te judico. 25

Sy. Laudas ? næ ille continebit posthac, si sapiet, manus.

De. Fortiter. Sy. Perquam, quia miseram mulierem et me seruolum,

Qui referire non audebam, uicit : hui, perfortiter.

De. Non potuit melius. idem quod ego, sensit te esse huic rei caput.

Sed estne frater intus ? Sy. Non est. De. Ubi illum inueniam cogito. 30

Sy. Scio ubi sit, uerum hodie numquam monstrabo. De.

Hem, quid ais ? Sy. Ita.

DE. Diminuetur tibi quidem jam cerebrum. SY. At nomen nescio

Illius hominis, sed locum noui ubi sit. DE. Dic ergo locum.

SY. Nostin porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? DE. Quidni nouerim?

SY. Præterito hac recta platea sursum: ubi eo ueneris, 35
Clius deorsum uorsus est: hac te præcipitato; postea
Est ad hanc manum sacellum: ibi angiportum propter est,

DE. Quanam? SY. Illic ubi etiam caprificus magna est.

DE. Noui. SY. Hac pergito.

DE. Id quidem angiportum non est peruium. SY. Verum hercle: uah,

Censen hominem me esse? erraui: in porticum rursum redi: 40
Sane hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio.

Scin Cratini huius ditis ædis? DE. Scio. SY. Ubi eas præterieris,

Ad sinistram hac recta platea; ubi ad Dianae ueneris,
Ito ad dextram: priusquam ad portam uenias, apud ipsum lacum

Est pistrilla et exaduorsum fabrica: ibist. DE. Quid ibi facit? 45

SY. Lectulos in sole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit.

DE. Ubi potetis uos: bene sane. sed cesso ad eum pergere?

SY. I sane: ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.

Æschinus odiose cessat: prandium corrumpitur:

Ctesipho autem in amore est totus, ego jam prospiciam mihi: 50-

Nam jam adibo atque unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum,

Carpam, et cyathos sorbilans paulatim hunc producam diem.

32
23
75

ACT IV.—SCEN. 3.

MICIO. HEGIO.

MI. Ego in hac re nil reperio, quamobrem lauder tanto opere, Hegio.

Meum officium facio : quod peccatum a nobis ortumst corrigo.
Nisi si me in illo credidisti esse hominum numero, qui ita putant,

Sibi fieri injuriam ultro, si quam fecere ipsi expostules,
Et ultro accusant : id quia non est a me factum, agis gratias ? ⁵

HE. Ah, minime : numquam te aliter atque es in animum induxi meum.

Sed quæso ut una mecum ad matrem uirginis eas, Micio,
Atque istæ eadem quæ mihi dixti tute dicas mulieri ;
Suspicionem hanc propter fratrem ejus esse et illam psaltriam.

MI. Si ita æquom censes aut si ita opus est facto, eamus.

HE. Bene facis : 10

Nam et illi animum iam releuabis, quæ dolore ac miseria
Tabescit, et tuo officio fueris functus. sed si aliter putas,
Egomet narrabo quæ mihi dixti. MI. Immo ego ibo. HE.

Bene facis :

Omnes, quibus res sunt minus secundæ, magis sunt nescio quo modo

Suspiciosi : ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis : 15

Propter suam inpotentiam se semper credunt negligi.

Quapropter te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est.

MI. Et recte et uerum dicis. HE. Sequere me ergo hac intro. MI. Maxime.

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ACT. IV.—SCEN. 4.

ÆSCHINVS.

Discrucior animi :

Hocine de inproviso mihi mali objici

Tantum, ut neque quid de me faciam nec quid agam certum
siet !

Membra metu debilia sunt : animus timore

Obstipuit : pectore consistere nil consili

Quit. vah, quomodo me ex hac expediam turba ? tanta nunc
Suspitio de me incidit :

Neque ea inmerito : Sostrata credit mihi me psaltriam hanc
emisse :

Id anus mi indicium fecit.

Nam ut hinc forte ea ad obstetricem erat missa, ubi eam uidi,
ilico

Accedo : rogito, Pamphila quid agat, jam partus adsiet,

Eone obstetricem arcessat. illa exclamat ‘abi, abi : jam,
Æschine,

Satis diu dedisti uerba : sat adhuc tua nos frustratast fides.’

“Hem, quid istuc obsecro” inquam “est ?” ‘ualeas, habeas
illam quæ placet.’

Sensi ilico id illas suspicari : sed reprimi me tamen,

Nequid de fratre garrulæ illi dicerem ac fieret palam.

Nunc quid faciam ? dicam fratris esse hanc ? quod minime est
opus

Usquam efferri : ac mitto : fieri potis est ut nequa exeat.

Ipsam id metuo ut credant : tot concurrunt uerisimilia :

Egomet rapui : ipse egomet solui argentum : ad me abductast
domum.

Hæc adeo mea culpa fateor fieri. non me hanc rem patri,

Ut ut erat gesta, indicasse ! exorassem ut eam ducerem.

Cessatum usque adhuc est : nunc porro, Æschine, expergiscere :

Nunc hoc primumst : ad illas ibo, ut purgem me accedam ad foras.

Perii : horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce occipio miser. 25

Heus heus : Æschinus ego sum. aperite aliquis actutum ostium. 45

Prodit nescio quis : concedam huc.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 5.

MICIO. ÆSCHINVS.

MI. Ita uti dixi, Sostrata,

Facite : ego Æschinum conueniam, ut quomodo acta hæc sunt sciat.

Sed quis ostium hoc pultauit ? Æ. Pater hercle est, perii.

MI. Æschine,

Æ. Quid huic hic negotist ? MI. tune has pepulisti foris ?

Tacet. quor non ludo hunc aliquantisper ? melius est,

Quandoquidem hoc nunquam mi ipse uoluit credere.

Nil mihi respondes ? Æ. Non equidem istas, quod sciam.

MI. Ita : nam mirabar, quid hic negoti esset tibi.

Erubuit : salua res est. Æ. Dic sodes, pater,

Tibi uero quid istic est rei ? MI. Nil est mihi quidem. 10

Amicus quidam me a foro abduxit modo

Huc aduocatum sibi. Æ. Quid ? MI. Ego dicam tibi :

Habitant hic quædam mulieres pauperculæ :

Ut opinor has non nosse te, et certo scio :

Neque enim diu huc commigrarunt. Æ. Quid tum postea ? 15

MI. Virgo est cum matre. Æ. Perge. MI. Hæc uirgo orbast patre :

Hic meus amicus illi generest proxumus :

Huic leges cogunt nubere hanc. Æ. Perii. Ml. Quid est ?

Æ. Nil : recte : perge. Ml. Is uenit ut secum aucehat :
Nam habitat Mileti. Æ. Hem, uirginem ut secum aucehat ? 20

Ml. Sic est. Æ. Milotum usque obsecro ? Ml. Ita. Æ.
Animo malest.

Quid ipsæ ? quid aiunt ? Ml. Quid illas censes ? nil enim.

Commenta mater est, esse ex alio uiro

Nescio quo puerum natum : neque eum nominat :

Priorem esse illum, non oportere huic dari. 25

Æ. Eho, nonne hæc justa tibi uidentur postea ?

Ml. Non. Æ. Obsecro non ? an illam hinc abducet, pater ?

Ml. Quid illam ni abducatur ? Æ. Factum a uobis duriter
Inmisericorditerque atque etiam, si est, pater,
Dicendum magis aperte, inliberaliter. 30

Ml. Quamobrem ? Æ. Rogas me ? quid illi tandem creditis
Fore animi misero, qui cum illa consuevit prior ?
Qui infelix haud scio an illam misere nunc amat,
Quom hanc sibi uidebit præsens præsentem eripi,
Abduci ab oculis ? facinus indignum, pater. 35

Ml. Qua ratione istuc ? quis despondit ? quis dedit ?

Quoi quando nupsit ? auctor his rebus quis est ?

Quor duxit alienam ? Æ. An sedere oportuit

Domi uirginem tam grandem, dum cognatus hinc

Illinc ueniret expectantem ? hæc, mi pater, 40

Te dicere sequom fuit et id defendere.

Ml. Ridiculum : aduersumne illum causam dicerem,

Quoi ueneram aduocatus ? sed quid ista, Æschine,

Nostra ? aut quid nobis cum illis ? abeamus. quid est ?

Quid lacrimas ? Æ. Pater, obsecro, ausculta. Ml. Æschine,
audiui omnia 45

Et scio : nam te amo : quo magis quæ agis curæ sunt mihi.

Æ. Ita uelim me promerentem ames, dum uiuas, ni pater,

Ut me hoc delictum admisisse in me, id mihi uehementer dolet,

Et me tui pudet. *MI.* Credo hercle; nam ingenium noui tuom

Liberales: sed uereor ne indiligens nimium sis. 50

In qua ciuitate tandem te arbitrare uiuere?

Virginem uitasti, quam te non jus fuerat tangere.

Jam id peccatum primum magnum, *magnum*, at humanum tamen:

Fecere alii sæpe item boni. at postquam id euenit, cedo

Numquid circumspecti? aut numquid tute prospexti tibi, 55

Quid fieret? qua fieret? si te mi ipsum puduit dicere,

Qua resciscerem? hæc dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem.

Prodidisti et te et illam miseram et gnatum, quod quidem in te fuit.

Quid? credebas dormienti næc tui confecturos deos?

Et illam sine tua opera in cubiculum iri deductum domum? 60

Nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo.

Bono animo es, duces uxorem hanc. *Æ.* Hem. *MI.* Bono, inquam, animo es. *Æ.* Pater,

Obsecro, num ludis tu nunc me? *MI.* Ego te? quamobrem? *Æ.* Nescio:

Quia tam misere hoc esse cupio uerum, eo uereor magis.

MI. Abi domum ac deos comprecare, ut uxorem arcessas: abi. 65

Æ. Quid? eam uxorem? *MI.* Eam. *Æ.* Jam? *MI.* Jam quantum potest. *Æ.* Di me, pater,

Omnes oderint, ni magis te quam oculos nunc ego amo meos.

MI. Quid? quam illam? *Æ.* Æque. *MI.* Perbenigne. *Æ.* Quid? ille ubi? *Milesius?*

MI. Abiit, periit, nauem ascendit; sed quor cessas? *Æ.* Abi, pater:

Tu potius deos comprecare : nam tibi eos certo scio, 70
 Quo uir melior multo es quam ego, obtemperaturos magis.

MI. Ego eo intro, ut quæ opus sunt parentur : tu fac ut
 dixi, si sapias.

Æ. Quid hoc est negoti ? hoc est patrem esse aut hoc est
 filium esse ?

Si frater aut sodalis esset, qui magis morem gereret ?
 Hic non amandus ? hicine non gestandus in sinust ? hem : 75
 Itaque adeo magnam mi injicit sua commoditate curam
 Ne forte imprudens faciam quod nolit, sciens cauebo.
 Sed cesso ire intro, ne moræ meis nuptiis egomet siem ?

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 6.

DEMEA.

DE. Defessus sum ambulando : ut, Syre, te cum tua
 Monstratione magnus perdat Jupiter !
 Perreptaui usque omne oppidum : ad portam, ad lacum,
 Quo non ? neque illic fabrica erat neque fratrem homo
 Vidisse se aibat quisquam. nunc uero domi 80
 Certum obsidere est usque, donec redierit.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 7.

DEMEA. MICIO.

MI. Ibo, illis dicam nullam esse in nobis moram.

DE. Sed eccum ipsum : te jamdudum quæro, Micio.

MI. Quidnam ? DE. Fero alia flagitia ad te ingentia
 Boni illius adolescentis. MI. Ecce autem noua.

DE. Capitalia. MI. Ohe jam. DE. Nescis qui uir sit. MI. Scio.

DE. O stulte, tu de psaltria me somnias

Agere : hoc peccatum in uirginemst ciuem. MI. Scio.

DE. Oho, scis et patere ? MI. Quid ni patiar ? DE. Dic mihi,

Non clamas ? non insanis ? MI. Non : malim quidem—

DE. Puer natust. MI. Di bene uortant. DE. Virgo nil habet. 10

MI. Audiui. DE. Et ducenda indotatast ? MI. Scilicet.

DE. Quid nunc futurumst ? MI. Id enim quod res ipsa fert : Illinc huc tranferetur uirgo. DE. O Jupiter,

Istocine pacto oportet ? MI. Quid faciam amplius ?

DE. Quid facias ? si non ipsa re tibi istuc dolet, 15
Simulare certe est hominis. MI. Quin jam uirginem Despondi : res compositast : fiunt nuptiæ :

Dempsi metum omnem : hæc magis sunt hominis. DE. Ceterum

Placet tibi factum, Micio ? MI. Non, si queam

Mutare. nunc quom non queo, animo æquo fero. 20

Ita uitast hominum, quasi quom ludas tesseris,

Si illud quod maxume opus est jactu non cadit,

Illud quod cecidit forte, id arte ut corrigas.

DE. Corrector : nempe tua arte uiginti minæ
Pro psaltria periere : quæ quantum potest 25

Aliquo abjiciendast, si non pretio, gratiis.

MI. Neque est neque illam sane studeo uendere.

DE. Quid igitur faciet ? MI. Domi erit. DE. Pro diuom fidem,

Meretrix et materfamilias una in domo ?

MI. Quor non ? DE. Sanumne credis te esse ? MI. Equidem arbitror. 30

DE. Ita me di ament, ut uideo tuam ego ineptiam,
Facturum credo, ut habeas quicum cantites.

ML. Quor non ? DE. Et noua nuptæ eadem hæc discet ?

ML. Scilicet.

DE. Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis. ML. Probe.

DE. Probe ? ML. Et tu nobiscum una, si opus sit. DE.

Hei mihi.

Non te hæc pudent ? ML. Jam uero omitte, Demea,

Tuam istam iracundiam, atque ita ut *hodie* decet

Hilarum ac lubentem fac te gnati in nuptiis.

Ego hos conueniam : post huc redeo. DE. O Iuppiter,

Hancine uitam ! hoscine mores ! hanc dementiam !

Uxor sine dote ueniet : intus psaltriat :

Domus sumptuosa : adulescens luxu perditus :

Senex delirans. ipsa si cupiat Salus,

Seruare prorsus non potest hanc familiam.

ACTVS V.—SCEN. I.

SYRVS. DEMEA.

Sy. Edepol, Syrisce, te curasti molliter
 Lauteque munus administrasti tuom.
 Abi. sed postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur,
 Prodeambulare huc lubitumst. DE. Illud sis uide
 Exemplum disciplinæ. Sy. Ecce autem hic adest
 Senex noster. quid fit? quid tu es tristis? DE. Oh scelus.

Sy. Ohe jam: tu uerba fundis hic, sapientia?

DE. Tu si meus esses—Sy. Dis quidem esses, Demea,
 Ac tuam rem constabilisses. DE. exemplo omnibus
 Curarem ut esses. Sy. Quamobrem? quid feci? DE. Rogas?¹⁰
 In ipsa turba atque in peccato maxumo,
 Quod uix sedatum satis est, potasti, scelus,
 Quasi re bene gesta. Sy. Sane nollem huc exitum.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 2.

DROMO. SYRVS. DEMEA.

DE. Heus Syre, rogat te Ctesipho ut redeas. Sy. Abi.
 DE. Quid Ctesiphonem hic narrat? Sy. Nil. DE. Eho,
 carnufex,
 Est Ctesipho intus? Sy. Non est. DE. Quor hic nominat?
 Sy. Est alius quidam, parasitaster paululus:
 Nostin? ED. Jam scibo. Sy. Quid agis? quo abis? DE.⁵
 Mitte me.

Sr. Noli inquam. De. Non manum abstines, mastigia ?
 An tibi jam mauis cerebrum dispergam hic ? Sr. Abit.
 Edepol commissatorem haud sane commodum,
 Præsertim Ctesiphoni. quid ego nunc agam ?
 Nisi, dum hæ silescunt turbæ, interea in angulum
 Aliquo abeam atque edormiscam hoc uilli. sic agam.

 ACT V.—SCEN. 3.

MICIO. DEMEA.

Mr. Parata a nobis sunt, ita ut dixi, Sostrata,
 Ubi uis. Quisnam a me pepulit tam grauitè foris ?

De. Hei mihi, quid faciam ? quid agam ? quid clamem aut
 querar ?

O cælum, o terra, o maria Neptuni. Mr. Hem tibi,
 Resciuit omnem rem : id nunc clamat scilicet ;
 Paratæ lites : succurrendumst. De. Eccum adest
 Communis corruptela nostrum liberum.

Mr. Tandem reprime iracundiam atque ad te redi.

De. Repressi, redii, mitto maledicta omnia :

Rem ipsam putemus. dictum hoc inter nos fuit

(Ex te adeost ortum), ne tu curares meum

Neue ego tuom ? responde. Mr. Factumst, non nego.

De. Quor nunc apud te potat ? quor recipis meum ?

Quor emis amicam, Micio ? Numqui minus

Mihi idem jus æquomst esse quod mecumst tibi ?

Quando ego tuom non curo, ne cura meum.

Mr. Non æquom dicis. De. Non ? Mr. Nam uetus uerbum
 hoc quidemst,

Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia.

De. Facete : nunc demum istaec nata oratiost.

Mr. Ausculta paucis, nisi molestumst, Demea. 29
 Principio, si id te mordet, sumptum filii
 Quem faciunt, quæso hoc facito tecum cogites :
 Tu illos duos olim pro re tollebas tua,
 Quod satis putabas tua bona ambobus fore,
 Et me tum uxorem credidisti scilicet 30
 Ducturum : eandem illam rationem antiquam obtine :
 Conserua, quære, parce, fac quam plurimum
 Illis relinquo : gloriam tu istam obtine.
 Mea, quæ præter spem euenere, utantur sine.
 De summa nil decedet : quod hinc accesserit, 30
 Id de lucro putato esse omne. Hæc si ucles
 In animo uere cogitare, Demea,
 Et mi et tibi et illis dempseris molestiam.

Dr. Mitto rem : consuetudinem ipsorum. Mr. Mane :
 Scio : istuc ibam. Multa in homine, Demea, 35
 Signa insunt, ex quibus conjectura facile fit,
 Duo quom idem faciunt, sæpe ut possis dicere
 ' Hoc licet impune facere huic, illi non licet,'
 Non quod dissimilis res sit, sed quod is qui facit.
 Quæ ego inesse in illis uideo, ut confidam fore 40
 Ita ut uolumus. uideo eos sapere, intelligere, in loco
 Vereri, inter se amare : sciens liberum
 Ingenium atque animum. quous illos tu die
 Redducas. At enim metuas, ne ab re sint tamen
 Omissiores paulo. O noster Demea, 45
 Ad omnia alia ætate sapimus rectius :
 Solum unum hoc uitium fert senectus hominibus :
 Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est :
 Quod illos sat ætas acuet. Dr. Ne nimium modo
 Bonæ tuæ istæ nos rationes, Micio, 50
 Et tuos iste animus æquos subuertat. Mr. Tace :

Non fiet. mitte iam istæc : da te hodie mihi :
 Exporge frontem. *DE.* Scilicet ita tempus fert,
 Faciundumst : ceterum rus cras cum filio
 Cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *MI.* De nocte censeo : 55
 Hodie modo hilarum fac te. *DE.* Et istam psaltriam
 Una illuc mecum hinc abstraham. *MI.* Pugnaueris.
 Eo pacto prorsum illi adligaris filium.
 Modo facito ut illam serues. *DE.* Ego istuc uidero :
 Atque ibi fauillæ plena, fumi, ac pollinis, 60
 Coquendo sit faxo et molendo : præter hæc
 Meridie ipso faciam ut stipulam colligat ;
 Tam excoccam reddam atque atram quam carbost. *MI.* Placet :
 Nunc mihi uidere sapere : atque equidem filium
 Tum etiam si nolit cogam ut cum illa una cubet. 65
DE. Derides ? fortunatu's, qui isto animo sies :
 Ego sentio. *MI.* Ah, pergisne ? *DE.* Jam jam desino.
MI. I ergo intro, et quoi rei est, ei rei hunc sumamus diem.

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ACT. V.—SCEN. 4.

DEMEA.

Numquam ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad uitam fuit,
 Quin res, setas, usus semper aliquid adportet noui,
 Aliquid moneat : ut illa quæ te scire credas nescias,
 Et quæ tibi putaris prima, in experiundo ut repudies.
 Quod nunc mi euenit : nam ego uitam duram, quam uixi usque
 adhuc, 5
 Prope jam excurso spatio mitto. Id quamobrem ? re ipsa rep-
 peri
 Facilitate nil esse homini melius neque clementia.
 Id esse uerum ex me atque ex fratre quouiuis facilest noscere.

Ille suam egit semper uitam in otio, in conuiuio,
 Clemens, placidus, nulli lædere os, adridere omnibus :
 Sibi uixit : sibi sumptum fecit : omnes bene dicunt, amant.
 Ego ille agrestis, sæuos, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax
 Duxi uxorem : quam ibi miseriam uidi ! nati filii,
 Alia cura. Heia autem, dum studeo illis ut quam plurimum
 Facerem, contriui in quærendo uitam atque ætatem meam :
 Nunc exacta ætate hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero,
 Odium : ille alter sine labore patria potitur commoda.
 Illum amant, me fugitant : illi credunt consilia omnia,
 Illum diligunt, apud illum sunt ambo, ego desertus sum :
 Illum ut uiuat optant, meam autem mortem expectant scilicet.
 Ita eos meo labore eductos maxumo hic fecit suos
 Paulo sumptu : miseriam omnem ego capio, hic potitur gaudia.
 Age age nunc jam experiamur porro contra, quid ego possiem
 Blande dicere aut benigne facere, quando hoc prouocat.
 Ego quoque a meis me amari et magni pendi postulo.
 Si id fit dando atque obsequendo, non posteriores feram.
 Deerit : id mea minime refert, qui sum natu maxumus.

 ACT. V.—SCEN. 5.

SYRUS. DEMEA.

SY. Heus Demea, orat frater ne abeas longius.

DE. Quis homo ? o Syre noster, salue : quid fit ? quid agitur ?

SY. Recte. DE. Optumest. Jam nunc hæc tria primum addidi

Præter naturam : ‘ o noster, quid fit ? quid agitur ? ’

Seruom haud inliberalem præbes te, et tibi

Lubens bene faxim. SY. Gratiam habeo. DE. Atqui, Syre,

Hoc uerumst ; et re ipsa experiere propediem.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 6.

GETA. DEMEA. (SYRVS.)

GE. Hera, ego huc ad hos prouiso, quam mox uirginem
Arcessant. sed eccum Demeam. saluos sies.

DE. O, qui uocare? GE. Geta. DE. Geta, hominem max-
umi

Preti te esse hodie animo iudicaui meo :
Nam is mihi profectost seruos spectatus satis,
Quoi dominus curaest, ita uti tibi sensi, Geta,
Et tibi ob eam rem, siquid usus uenerit,
Lubens bene faxim. Meditor esse adfabilis,
Et bene procedit. GE. Bonus es, quom hæc existumas.

DE. Paulatim plebem primulum facio meam.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 7.

AESCHINVS. DEMEA. SYRVS. GETA.

AE. Occidunt me quidem, dum nimis sanctas nuptias
Student facere : in adparando consumunt diem.

DE. Quid agitur, Aeschine? AE. Ehem, pater mi, tu hic
eras?

DE. Tuos hercle uero et animo et natura pater,
Qui te amat plus quam hosce oculos. sed quor non domum
Uxorem arcessis? AE. Cupio : uerum hoc mihi moraest :
Tibicina, et Hymenaeum qui cantent. DE. Eho,
Vin tu huic seni auscultare? AE. Quid? DE. Missa hæc face,
Hymenaeum, turbas, lampadas, tibicinas,
Atque hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui
Quantum potest : hac transfer : unam fac domum :
Traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos. AE. Placet,

Pater lepidissime. DE. Eugae, jam lepidus uxor.
 Fratri aedes fient peruiæ, turbam domum
 Adducet, sumptu amittet multa : quid mea ?
 Ego lepidus in eo gratiam. jube nunc jam
 Dinumeret ille Babylo uiginti minas.
 Syre, cessas ire ac facere ? SY. Quid ego ? DE. Dirue.
 Tu illas abi et traduce. GR. Di tibi, Demea,
 Bene faciant, quom te uideo nostræ familie
 Tam ex animo factum uelle. DE. Dignos arbitror.
 Quid tu ais ? AE. Sic opinor. DE. Multo rectiust
 Quam illam puerperam huc nunc duci per uiam
 Aegrotam. AE. Nil enim uidi melius, mi pater.
 DE. Sic soleo. sed eccum Micio egreditur foras.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 8.

MICIO. DEMEA. AESCHINVS.

MI. Jubet frater ? ubi is est ? Tun iubes hoc, Demea
 DE. Ego uero iubeo et hac re et aliis omnibus
 Quam maxime unam facere nos hanc familiam,
 Colere, adiuuare, adiungere. AE. Ita quæso, pater.
 MI. Haud aliter censeo. DE. Immo hercle ita nobis decet :
 Primum huius uxoris mater. MI. Est. quid postea ?
 DE. Proba et modesta. MI. Ita aiunt. DE. Natu gran-
 dior.
 MI. Scio. DE. Parere jam diu hæc per annos non potest :
 Nec qui eam respiciat quisquam est : solast. MI. Quam hic
 rem agit ?
 DE. Hanc te æquomst ducere, et te operam ut fiat dare. 10
 MI. Me ducere autem ? DE. Te. MI. Me ? DE. Te in-
 quam. MI. Ineptis. DE. Si tu sis homo,

Hic faciat. *Æ.* Mi pater. *MI.* Quid tu autem huic, asine, auscultas? *DE.* Nil agis:

Fieri aliter non potest. *MI.* Deliras. *Æ.* Sine te exorem, mi pater.

MI. Insanis: aufer. *DE.* Age, da ueniam filio. *MI.* Satin sanus es? *Ego*

Nouus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesumo 15

Fiam atque anum decrepitam ducam? idne estis auctores mihi?

Æ. Fac: promisi ego illis. *MI.* Promisti autem? de te largitor, puer.

DE. Age, quid siquid te maius oret? *MI.* Quasi non hoc sit maxumum.

DE. Da ueniam. *Æ.* Ne grauere. *DE.* Fac, promitte. *MI.* Non omittis?

Æ. Non, nisi te exorem. *MI.* Vis est hæc quidem. *DE.* Age prolixè, Micio. 20

MI. Etsi hoc mihi prauom, ineptum, absurdum, atque alienum a uita mea

Videtur: si uos tantopere istuc uoltis, fiat. *Æ.* Bene facis.

DE. Merito te amo. uerum—*MI.* Quid? *DE.* Ego dicam, hoc quom fit quod uolo.

MI. Quid nunc? quid restat? *DE.* Hegio cognatus his est proxumus,

Adfinis nobis, pauper: bene nos aliquid facere illi decet. 25

MI. Quid facere? *DE.* Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum quod locitas foras:

Huic demus qui fruatur. *MI.* Paulum id autemst? *DE.* Si multumst, tamen

Faciundumst: pro patre huic est, bonus est, noster est, recte datur.

Postremo non meum illud uerbum facio, quod tu, Micio,

Bene et sapienter dixi dudum: 'uitium commune omniumst,' 30

Quod nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus ?' hanc maculam
nos decet

Effugere : dictumst uere et re ipsa fieri oportet, Micio.

MI. Quid istic ? dabitur quandoquidem hic uolt. AE. Mi
pater.

DE. Nunc mihi germanu's pariter animo et corpore. MI.
Gaudeo.

DE. Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.

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ACT. V.—SCEN. 9.

SYRVS. DEMEA. MICIO. AESCHINVS.

SY. Factumst quod iussisti, Demea.

DE. Frugi homo's. ergo edepol hodie mea quidem sententia
Judico Syrum fieri esse æquom liberum. MI. Istunc liberum ?
Quodnam ob factum ? DE. Multa. SY. O noster Demea, edepol
uir bonu's :

Ego istos uobis usque a pueris curauī ambos sedulo ;

5

Docui, monui, bene præcepi semper quæ potui omnia.

DE. Res apparet : et quidem porro hæc, obsouare cum fide,
Scortum adducere, adparare de die conuiuium :

Non mediocris hominis hæc sunt officia. SY. O lepidum caput.

DE. Postremo hodie in psalteria hac emunda hic adjutor fuit, ¹⁰
Hic curauit : prodesse æquomst : alii meliores erunt :

Denique hic uolt fieri. MI. Vin tu hoc fieri ? AE. Cupio.

MI. Si quidem

Tu uis, Syre, eho accede huc ad me : liber esto. SY. Bene
facis :

Omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi præterea, Demea.

DE. Gaudeo. AE. Et ego. SY. Credo : utinam hoc perpe-
tuom fiat gaudium,

16

Phrygiam ut uxorem meam una mecum uideam liberam.

DE. Optumam quidem mulierem. SY. Et quidem tuo nepoti,
huius filio,

Hodie primam mammam dedit hæc. DE. Hercle uero serio,
Siquidem primam dedit, haud dubiumst quin emitti æquom siet.

MI. Ob eam rem? DE. Ob eam: postremo a me argentum
quantist sumito. 20

SY. Di tibi, Demea, omnes semper omnia optata offerant.

MI. Syre, processisti hodie pulchre. DE. Siquidem porro,
Micio,

Tu tuom officium facies, atque huic aliquid paulum præ manu
Dederis, unde utatur: reddet tibi cito. MI. Istoc uilius.

AE. Frugi homost. SY. Reddam hercle, da modo. AE. Age,
pater. MI. Post consulam. 25

DE. Faciet. SY. O uir optume. AE. O pater mi festiuiss-
sume.

MI. Quid istuc? quæ res tam repente mores mutauit tuos?
Quod prolubium? quæ istæc subitast largitas? DE. Dicam tibi:
Ut id ostenderem, quod te isti facilem et festiuom putant,
Id non fieri ex uera uita, neque adeo ex æquo et bono, 30
Sed ex adsentando, indulgendo, et largiendo, Micio.

Nunc adeo si ob eam rem uobis mea uita inuisa, Aeschine, est,
Quia non justa injusta prorsus omnia omnino obsequor,
Missa facio: effundite, emite, facite quod uobis lubet.
Sed si id uoltis potius, quæ uos propter adulescentiam 35
Minus uidetis, magis inpense cupitis, consulitis parum,
Hæc reprehendere, et corrigere, et obsecundare in loco:

Ecce me, qui id faciam uobis. AE. Tibi, pater, permittimus:
Plus scis quid facto opus est. Sed de fratre quid fiet? DE. Sino:
Habeat: in istac finem faciat. MI. Istuc recte. CANTOR. Plau-
dite. 40

95
40
13

PUBLII TERENTII AFRICI ADELPHI.

PROLOGUS.

OUR Author's prologue, in the present instance, touches on the same charges as those alluded to in the Prologues to the Eunuchus and Heautontimorumenos. As to the former, the charge of plagiarism, he freely admits that he has borrowed from Diphilus, whose play, the "Synapothnescontes," Plautus had translated under the title of "Commorientes," a scene of which Plautus had left untouched. For introducing this scene to the Latin stage, he claims credit, not blame. And as to the other charge, put forth by his old enemy (see the Prologus to the Andria and Heautontimorumenos), namely, that he is helped in the composition of his plays by the eminent Romans, Lælius and Scipio Africanus the younger, he asks, confidently, why he should be ashamed of aid from men to whom every Roman looks, in his need, "in bello, in otio, in negotio."

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Postquam*. i. q. "*quoniam*," expressive of the cause. It is so used in Adelph. v. 1, 3, "Sed postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Prodeambulare huc lubitumst." Donatus notices the converse use of "*quoniam*" for "*postquam*," said of time in Plaut. Aul., Prol. 9, according to the text of some editions.

2. *Observari*, "is scrutinised." Cooper in his Thesaurus translates, "Scripturam alicujus observare," "to spie for faultes in one's writing." The word is no doubt used here in a bad sense, though it is much more common in a good sense, e. g. Virg. Georg. iv. 212, &c. Ab iniquis, "by unfavourable critics." Cf. Heaut. Prol. 27, "Ne plus iniquom possit quam æquom oratio."

3. *Rapere in pejorem partem*, "misrepresent;" "*tachent de decrrier*," Madam Dacier. Ruhnken refers to a like phrase in Cicero ad Div. x. 33, "consilium raperent in contrariam partem." *Quam* (fabulam sc.) So "*fabulas*" is understood in Heaut. Prol. 17, 18; q. v.

4. *Indicio de sese ipse erit, vos judices*. Such is the reading of Bothe, adopted by Fleckheisen for the awkward "*Indicio de se ipse erit; vos eritis judices*." Ritschl proposes to read "*Indicio de se ipse, et vos eritis judices*." See Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 119. We prefer the reading retained in the text, as leaving the verb to be supplied in the second clause, a simpler process. Construe "The author will give evidence against himself." For this use of the dative of that to which something serves and tends, see Madvig. § 249; and for "*indiciu*" and "*indicio*" in the same sense, see Lucret. iv. 1016. "*Indicioque sui facti persæpe fuere*," and Cic. pro Mursæna, 25, "Non se purgavit, sed indicavit."

6. *Synapothnescontes Diphili*. The "Synapothnescontes" was one of the very numerous plays of Diphilus, an Athenian Comic Poet of Sinope, the native city of two other comedians, Diodorus and Dionysius. He was a little later in date than Philemon. Plautus seems to have translated several of his plays: among others, this one, which he called "Commorientes." He overlooked, however, or omitted, the scene alluded to in v. 8 infra, of which Terence availed himself for the *Adelphi*, which he made up (by the process "contaminatio," see Heaut. Prol. 17; Andr. Prol. 16, notes) of the *Γεωργός* of Menander, and *Συναποθνήσκοντες* of Diphilus.

8. *Qui lenoni eripit*. So Bentley read, rejecting "eripuit," which is found in some MSS. Parry defends "eripuit" on the analogy of "surripuit," and other similar abbreviations, "eripuit, surripuit." Most modern editors read "eripit." In *primâ fabulâ*, h. e. in *primâ parte fabulæ*. See Madvig, sect. 311, p. 273, and Ter. Heaut. v. 1, 29, note.

10. *Reliquit integrum*. That passage Plautus left untouched, left it fresh ground, whereupon Terence might try his powers. "Integrum" implies, that it had never been translated before. Compare Heaut. Prol. 4, and note *ibid.*, "Ex integrâ Græcâ integram comœdiam."

11. *Verbum de Verbo expressum extulit*, "Has brought it out translated word for word." Donatus remarks on the use of "extulit" instead of "transtulit," "he has more than merely translated, brought out in Latin, the whole force of the Greek original." This may be somewhat fanciful. Madame Dacier translates it barely "Terence l'a traduit mot à mot."

12. *Novam: new to the Latin stage*, not before translated. It is opposed to "vetus," i. e. the Greek original.—*Pernoscite*, "arrive at a decision" (after taking cognisance of the matter). Compare Andr. Prol. 25, *Ut pernoscatis*, and see note. Construe, "Decide whether ye think that a plagiarism has been committed, or a passage recovered and handled anew, which has been by carelessness overlooked." "Pernoscere" was the function of the umpires or "arbitri." Ruhnken parallels the use of "reprehensum" here, by Phædrus, V. viii. 3, "Elapsum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere." For "neglegentiâ," cf. *Andria*, Prol. 20. In neither case does the poet imply anything more than an indifference to the passage or play in question, because not needful to the author's purpose.

15. *Nam quod isti &c.* For a parallel instance of "nam" (γὰρ), used in transitions, or to anticipate a supposed objection, see Plaut. Mil. Gl. I. i. 5, "Nam ego hanc machæram," &c. Construe "Now as to the saying of those ill-wishers," &c. On the whole subject of this second charge, see Ter. Heaut. Prol. 22—26, and notes. In the next line, the frequentative verb "adjutare" implies the same habit as is indicated in the addition of "assiduè" to "scribere."

18. *Eam* is here attracted to "laudem;" whereas we might more naturally have expected "id" as antecedent to "quod."—*Vobis universis*, "the whole body of you, the audience;" *populo*, "the people," without the theatre. So Donatus explains.

20. *Quorum operâ—superbiâ*, "Of whose help in war, peace, business, each in his particular need, has not been too squeamish to avail himself." "Sine superbiâ" cannot, as Ruhnken would have it, be referred to Scipio, Lælius, and Furius, as if it had been "whose aid lent without pride." The collocation and sense alike forbid this.

23. *Senes.* Micio and Demea; who unfold the plot in a great measure in the first act. *Hi partem aperient.* Bentley reads "partim" here, and in the next line, quoting Hecyr. Prol. 6. For "hi," "ei," and "ii" are also read.

24—5. *Facite æquanimitas Poetæ*, &c. Bentley, to avoid the lengthened last syllable of "augeat," introduced a hotchpotch line. "Bonitasque vestra adiutrix nostræ industriæ," and then read "augeant" in the 25th line. But "industriæ," and "industriam" sound awkwardly together. *Vestra* is much more simply understood with "æquanimitas," and Mr. Parry in his Introduction, p. lv. accounts "augeat" an instance of last syllables of polysyllabics lengthened by "ictus." Goveanus reads *Vestra Poetæ* at the beginning of v. 25, as does also Madame Dacier. There may however be a lacuna between the 24th and 25th verses.

ACTUS I.—Sc. I.

MICIO is introduced in anxiety about the lateness of his nephew, and adopted son, Æschinus, in returning home. He soliloquises on the charge which he has taken upon himself, involving all these fears and fancies which belong to a real parent. He then goes on to contrast his own liberal notions and practice in regard to young men, with his brother Demea's strictness towards his son who lives under his own roof. His musing is interrupted by Demea's appearance.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Storax!* "What ho, Storax!" a call to one of the attendants, who had been sent to see Æschinus home. No answer being made, Micio infers the rest of the sentence.

2. *Advorsum iterant*, "had gone to meet him, and see him home." Such an office belonged to certain slaves, who were called (see Gesner's Thesaurus, i. 132, and Lambinus's Plaut. Mostell. iv. 1 and 2, notes) "adversitores." Indeed in the edition of Lambinus "Phaniscus, adversitor" is found as one of the *Dramatis personæ*. Lambin. explains "advorsitor," "servus qui ire adversum hero jussus est, aut debet, aut solet."

4. *Aut ubi si cesses*, "Or if you tarry anywhere." Many MSS. appear to read "ibi," but the editors are in favour of "ubi"; and Servius, on *Æn.* iii. 430, quotes the passage "ubi si cesses." "Ubi si," is equivalent to "sicubi." Erasmus explained "ubi" as "alicubi."

6. *Parentes propitii*, "fond parents." "Propitii" is of course opposed to "irata:" the "scolding wife" to the "indulgent parent." Gronovius illustrates this antithesis of the two words by Cic. ad Att. viii. Ep. ult. "Hunc propitium sperant: illum iratum putant;" and Cornel. Nep. Dion. c. 9, "Illi ipsi custodes, si propitia fuissent voluntate," &c. The word is more usually used of the Gods than of men.

8. *Animo obsequi*, "are following your inclination." Cf. Hecyra iii. v. 9, "Homo voluptati obsequens." With the next verse, "Et tibi bene esse," &c. Compare Andr. ii. v. 16, "Omnes sibi malle melius," &c. Madame Dacier translates "Et que vous vous donnez du bon temps, pendant qu'elle n'a que de la peine," "And that all goes well with you, whereas 'tis only with herself that there's trouble."

10. *Ego, quia non rediit, &c.* This is incorrectly called an "anacoluthon." The sequence is, "Fond parents have more anxiety than scolding wives. Witness my case! See what is my state of mind, because my adopted son is not returned; And yet he is not my own son (v. 15): ergo, how much more would this be true, if he were."—*Sollicitor*, "I am disturbed." Servius quotes this passage on *Æn.* iv. 379: "Ea cura quietos Sollicitat."—*Ne aut ille alserit, &c.* Lindenbr. quotes on this passage, Plaut. *Mil. Gl.* III. i. 124—6, "Pol si habuissem—cervices sibi."

12. The ordinary reading is, "Aut uspiam ceciderit, aut perfrugerit Aliquid. Vah," &c. Ritschl alters this to "Aut ceciderit aliqua, aut aliquid perfrugerit," objecting to the use of "uspiam" so soon after, v. 3; and deeming it a gloss of "aliqua." If emendation be needed, we prefer Fleckeisen's "Aut ceciderit aliqua, atque aliquid præfrugerit," "Or shall have had a fall somewhere, and broken some limb." Besides, "præ" is preferable to "per" in composition, in this instance.

13. *Vah, quemquamne, &c.*, "Bah! to think that any mortal," &c. For this construction, see note on *Andr.* i. v. 10, *Adeone hominem esse invenustum, &c.*, and *Madvig. Gr.* § 399.—*In animum instituere* seems preferable to the reading "in animo" (Bentley's), though both have authority: the meaning seems to be, "should introduce into his heart," or "give a footing in his heart" ("placer dans son cœur").—*Parare*, "should acquire."

14. *Atque ex me.* Bentley preferred reading "Atque," quoting Charisius, who explained it as "et," here. But "atqui" best agrees with the sense of the whole passage, see note on v. 10. *Is*, in v. 15, refers to Demea. Ritschl emends the usual reading in v. 14, *sed ex fratre: is adeo Dissimilis, &c.*, by reading "Sed fratre ex meo. Dissimili is studio est." Parry defends the metrical irregularity of the usual reading, and justifies the "ictus" on "is" because *emphatic*. The narration flows most easily with Ritschl.

17. *Clementem vitam urbanam*, "this easy city life." Cf. *Andr.* I. i. 9, note. *Cic de Off.* i. 69, "Vita lenior." "Otium" i. e. "vitam non negotiosam." Cf. *Phædr.* V. i. 7, "Quinetiam resides et sequentes otium."—*Quod fortunatum isti putant, &c.*, "And I've never had a wife, a blessing in the estimation of my brother, and such as he." "Isti" = "those wretched fellows, who have put a halter round their necks." The sentence, "quod . . . putant," is in apposition with "uxorem." The proposed reading "infortunatum," is needless. Micio is sneering at Demea and the married men for their delusion. He, not they, holds "Melius nil cælibe vitâ," *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 88.

19. *Ille, contra hæc omnia.* We adopt here Bentley's punctuation as better than *ille contra, hæc omnia*, which is the reading of some editions. Construe, "He, doing the opposite to all these things."—*Ruri*, see Wordsworth, *Lat. Gr.* p. 155; *Madvig. sect.* 273, b.

21. *Uxorem duxit.* As Donatus remarked, the change to the perf. indic. is natural here. The infinitives preceding spoke of "habits," "duxit," of an act once for all. *Inde*, "of these," i. q. ex. iis. Compare "unde" for "E quibus" in *Eun.* I. ii. 35, "E prædonibus Unde emerat," &c.

23. *Eduxi*, often used in the sense of "educavi," by Plautus. Cf. *Pl. Curcul.* IV. ii. 32, "Bene ego istam eduxi domi meæ et pudicâ."

Also by Virg. *Æn.* vi. 765: *Educet silvis regem.—Amavi pro meo*, "I have loved him as my own child." Cf. Andr. IV. i. 51, "Pro servitio," and see Hildyard's *Menæchmei*, Plaut. 213, "Pro sano."

25. *Ille ut item contra me habeat*, &c. "I do my utmost to make him *in return* (contra) hold me in the same light" (item). For "contra" in this sense, see Plaut. *Mil. Gl.* II. i. 23, "Ut illa illum contra, qui est," &c.; and for "item" = "similiter," see Ter. *Eun.* II. ii. 33, "Parasiti item ut Gnathonici vocentur." For "sedulo" see Andr. I. i. 119, note.

27. *Pro meo jure*, "on the strength of my authority," delegated from Demea.—*Clanculum Patres*, "without their fathers' knowledge." This appears to be the only passage where "clanculum" (a diminutive of "clam") is used as a preposition. *Quæ fert*, &c., see Ter. Andr. I. ii. 17, Heaut. II. i. 3, notes.

30. *Nam qui mentiri*, &c.—*audebit cæteros*. We have here retained the reading of Ritschl adopted by Fleckeisen. [See Prol. ad Plaut. p. 120.] The old reading was—

Nam qui mentiri, aut fallere insuerit patrem, aut
Audebit, tanto magis audebit cæteros.

Bentley proposed *tia ut fit* in place of *insuerit*, and omitted *aut* at the close of the verse. This removed the awkwardness of moods. Boecler and Madame Dacier read

Nam qui mentiri aut fallere insueverit
Patrem tanto, &c.

But the emendation retained in the text is most satisfactory, and needs no explanation.

32—3. *Pudore et liberalitate*, &c. Lindenbrog quotes from Meander, οὐ δὲ λυκοῦντα τὸ παιδῶν ὀρθοῦν, ἄλλὰ πειθοῦντα τι. And Colman adds from Ben Jonson's "Every man in his humour," Act i, Sc. i., ad fin., "There is a way of winning more by love And urging of the modesty, than fear: Force works on servile natures, not the free."

34. *Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt*, "On these points my brother and I are not agreed." The more ordinary construction is "inter me et fratrem." Cf. Hecyra. IV. iv. 36, "Nec conventurum inter nos posthac arbitror." For the use of "nobis," in v. 36, (Why are you ruining our lad?) the ethic dative as it is called, see Madvig. Gr., sect. 248; Wordsworth, sect. 144, page 143, ad fin. Cf. also Adelp. III. iv. 30, below, "Ille bonus vir nobis psaltiriam" &c. With "sumptum suggeris" in v. 37, cf. Heaut. V. i. 57, (quoted by Parry) "Nam si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus." "Vestitu nimio," is surely the ablative case, though taken by many editors as the dative for "vestitui." We should understand "illi," "You humour him with too much dress."

39. *Nimium ipsest durus*. Micio had been representing Demea as saying, "Nimium ineptus es." "You're exceedingly foolish;" and he then goes on in his own person retorting on his brother, "Nimium ipsest durus," &c. "Nay it's himself who is exceedingly harsh" or "strict."—*Præter æquumque et bonum*, "Beyond what is just and meet." In Plaut. *Menæch.* 479, we have "Qui neque leges, neque æquom

bonum usquam colunt." The phrase seems to convey the notion of "equity" opposed to "law." See also *Curc.* I. i. 65.

41. *Qui imperium credat*, "In thinking that the sway is of greater weight, or durability, which is effected by force, than that which is won to us by friendship." For "*qui credat*," cf. Wordsworth's *Gr.* p. 161, and notes on *Andr. Prol.* 6.—*Gravius*. Ruhnken illustrates this word by *Plaut. Trinum.* II. ii. 107, "*Gravius erit tuum unum verbum*," &c.—*Mea sic est ratio*, "Such is my way;" *ratio* = *mos*; as in *III. iii.* 20—21, "*Vestram nequeo admirari satis Rationem*."—*Animum induco meum*, i. e. "duco in animum meum." Cf. *Ter. Hecyr.* I. ii. 24; *Plaut. Asin.* V. i. 5, "*Possum equidem inducere animum, ne segrè patiar*."

44. *Malo coactus*, &c., "Constrained by (fear of) punishment." For "*malum*" in this sense, Gronov. quotes, *Cic. in Verr.*, Act ii., *Lib.* iii. c. 25, "*Tu nisi malo coactus recte facere nescis*;" and *Ibid.* ii. 59, "*Omnes imperio, vi, metu, malo adductæ—pecuniam contulerunt*." Seneca, *Agam.* 955, "*Sed agere domitam fœminam discas malo*." *Plaut. Menæchm.* 166, "*Discaveas malo*." With the whole sentence, compare Ben Jonson's "Every man in his humour," Act i., sc. i. "He that's compell'd to goodness may be good," &c. So also, "*Oderunt peccare mali formidine pœnæ*."—*Dum—tantisper*, see note at *Heaut.* I. i. 54. After *cavet* understand *peccare*. *Ingenium* in v. 46 = indolem, "natural bent." Compare *Ter. Hecyr.* I. ii. 38, "*Ad ingenium redis*." *Ter. Andr.* I. i. 50.

47. *Ex animo facit* (*officium*, sc.), "Does his duty freely," "sans aucune contrainte."—Madame Dacier. Cf. *Heaut.* II. i. 4, "*Ex sua lubidine*."—*Studet par referre* (*pro pari*, sc.), cf. *Eun.* III. i. 55. *Studet*, the last syllable of which Bentley considered short, is by Parry taken as a monosyllable.—*Præsens absensque*, &c., "He will be just the same out of your sight as in it," in contrast to v. 46.

50. *Alieno metu*, "from fear of others." A translation, Parry suggests, of ἀλλοτρίω φόβῳ. "Aliûs," the genitive, is understood in "*alieno*."—*Hoc pater ac dominus interest*, "Herein lies the difference betwixt a father and a master." *Hoc* is here the accusative of limitation (κατὰ τοῦτο). Compare, *Eun.* II. ii. 2, "*Stulto intelligens Quid interest*." Commentators take this as a Græcism, translated from τοῦτο πατὴρ καὶ δεσπότης διαφέρει. The simple construction would be, "*Hoc interest inter patrem ac dominum*."

52. *Pateatur nescire*, &c. Bentley, following Faernus (and indeed Donatus), omitted "se" before "nescire."—*Agebam*, "I was speaking." Cf. *Hecyr.* III. v. 5, "*Ipsus est de quo hoc agebam tecum*."

55. *Jurgabit*, "He'll scold." Cf. *Ter. Andr.* II. iii. 15. *Jurgium* and *jurgare*, were words used of the differences of friends and relations; *hîs* and *litigo* denoted those of enemies. See Hildyard's Glossary at *Menæchm.* 51, and the authorities there quoted.

ACTUS I.—SC. II.

DEMEA replies to the question of Micio as to the cause of his sadness, that it is the misconduct of his son Æschinus, who has just invaded another man's house, and carried off a music-girl. He contrasts his other son Ctesipho's conduct, who lives a regular active life at home, and is never in scrapes. The blame lies, he says, on Micio, who spoils his adopted son. Micio reasons with his brother, upholding the plan of letting young men have a little indulgence. Better they should sow their wild oats betimes, than begin to be wild later in life. Besides, adds Micio, "I am responsible. You have made him over to me. It is my purse that suffers. Leave me to find fault." Demea retires in a rage, and Micio then admits, in a soliloquy, that his adopted son's goings-on do somewhat disturb him.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Opportune* ("advenis" sc.). Madame Dacier makes sc. 2, begin after "*Furgabit*," at "*Salvom*," &c.

2. *Rogas me, ubi nobis Æschinus Siet, quid tristis ego sim?* If we retain the generally accepted reading, we must translate, "Do you ask me, when I have an Æschinus (for my son) why I am sad?" And there is no reason why "*ubi*" should not be used as simply "*when*" of time. See Andr. V. ii. 7, "*Ubi voles, arcesse*." Madame Dacier proposed another solution, understanding "*ubi*" as "*apud quem*," "*Do you, at whose house Æschinus lives*," &c. For "*ubi*," so used, see Virg. Georg. i. 505, "*Quippe ubi fas*," &c. But here "*tu*" should have been emphatically expressed, if "*ubi*" was to be as it were its relative. Fleckeisen adopts Ritschl's reading, "*Rogas me? Ubi nobis Æschinust? Scin jam quid tristis ego sim*." "*Do you ask me? Where's my Æschinus? Now, don't you know why I'm sad?*" This is perhaps admissible, and has certainly most force.

3—4. *Quem neque pudet quicquam*, "Who's ashamed of nothing." For this use of the neuter pronoun as subject to such verbs, as "*libet*," "*licet*," &c., see Madvig. Gr., sect. 218, a. obs. 2; and Adelph. IV. vii. 36, infra. With "*metuit*," we must supply "*ille*" from above. Menander's verses are imitated here.

ὅς δ' ὅτ' ἐρυθρίαν ὀδὲν ὀτρὲ δεδίερα
τὰ πάντα πάσης τῆς ἀναιδέας ἔχει.

7. *Modo quid designavi*, "What is this new crime that he has perpetrated just lately?" The meaning of "*designo*" here seems to be derived from its sense of "*to chalk out*," "*to contrive*;" hence, "*to perpetrate*." See Plaut. Mostell. II. i. 66, "*Quæ designata sint et facta nequiter*," on which passage Lambinus says, "*designare* is, '*novo more et exemplo malefacere*.'" Nonius explains it, "*cum nolo et ignominie facere aliquid*."

9. *Familiam*, "household." See Heaut. IV. v. 3; Plaut. M. G. II. ii. 11; Aul. Prol. 2; Cic. pro Cæcin. c. 19.—*Mulcavit usque ad mortem*, "Has well-nigh beaten to death." Cf. Eun. IV. vii. 4, "*Male mulcabo ipsam*."

Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. ii. 8, "Ni usque ad mortem malè mulcassitis." In the 12th verse, Madame Dacier places the full stop after "*hoc*." "*Factum esse hoc*." Reading according to the ordinary punctuation, we construe it as the accusative after "*dixere*."

15. *Rei dare operam*, "attending to business."—*Ruri esse*, &c. Parry retains "*esse*," which Fleckeisen has omitted. He defends it by reference to Hecyr. IV. iv. 75, where, as here, occurring as the first syllable of an Iambus, it is shortened in pronunciation.

16. *Nullum hujus simile factum*, sc. "*videas*," or "*est*." *There's no act on his part like this*; "*hujus*," is the gen. after "*simile*." Cf. Heaut. III. ii. 40, quoted by Parry.—*Illi* = "in illum;" *Tibi* = "in te." In v. 17, *tu* is emphatic.—*Corrumpi sinis*. Cf. Andr. II. iii. 22, note. Parry adds a reference to Plaut. Bacch. III. iii. 5–9; q. v.

18. *Homine imperito*, "*Than a man without knowledge of the world*." Cir. pro Rosc. Com. c. 7, "*Callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur*."—*Nunquam* is, i. q. "*non*," as in Virg. Ecl. iii. 49, "*Nunquam hodie effugies*."—*Quorum istuc* (pertinet, sc.).

21. *Non est flagitium*, &c., "*It is not a gross sin*" (though it may be an error). *Flagitia* = "enormities," in Plaut. Menæchm. 507, 621 (Hildyard's Glossary), and such too seems the force of the word here. Gesner, in his Thesaurus, on the word "*flagitium*" observes that Micio here understands it of "*infamia civilis*," while Demea, in v. 32, understands it of "*res pudenda inter bonos viros*." And this is perhaps the simplest explanation. Forcellini, in his Lexicon, followed by Parry at this passage, speaks of the first sense of "*flagitium*" being "*noise*," and quotes for that sense Plaut. Pænul. III. ii. 32, "*Fores hæ fecerunt magnum flagitium modo*," &c. But, as Lambinus and other commentators show on that passage, the word only means "*noise*," in a comic sense, and with a connexion too (vid. loc.) with that of "*shame*," which is prior. The repetition of "*non est*," is emphatic, "*It is not indeed*." Ruhnken quotes Cic. pro Syllâ, c. 27, "*Non cadit, non inquam cadit*."

24. *Non sinit egestas facere nos*. "*Sinit*" for "*sivit*" is Bentley's emendation, from the Bembine MS.—*Tibi id laudi ducis*. For this double dative, one, of that to which a thing tends, the other, of the person whom it tends to benefit, cf. Madvig. Gram. sect. 249. And for the pluperfect sense of "*esset*" and "*faceremus*," see Andr. IV. iv. 54, "*Prædiceres*." Virg. Æn. viii. 643, and Madvig. 347. obs. 2.

28. *Dum per ætatem licet*, &c. Old editions read "*deceat*."—*expectatum ejecisset foras*, "*had thrust your body out of doors, after your death had long been looked for*," or "*waited for*." *Epicere* is "*raptim exportare*" here, as Gronovius observes. For the use of "*expecto*," cf. infra V. iv. 20, "*Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam mortem expectant*," and Hecyr. IV. ii. 20, "*Mortemve expectet meam*." Parry adds Mostell. Plaut. II. ii. 13. For the orthography of "*expecto*," vid. Hildyard's Glossary to Plaut. Menæchm. 781. Donatus distinguishes between *expecto* ("*ante diem*") and *spero* ("*ad diem*").—*Si esset homo* in v. 27 is, "*If you had common sense*." Cf. IV. ii. 40, "*Censen' hominem me esse*!" At "*faceret*" in v. 30, there is probably an ellipse of "*sineres ut*." Cf. Andr. IV. v. 3.

32. *Non est*, &c. Cf. note at v. 21. In the next verse for *res* see *abundat*, compare Andr. II. ii. 11; Heaut. V. i. 6, and notes.

36. *Ego illi maximam partem feram*, "In that I shall bear the largest share." *Illis* is the old form of "illio," which is found in Phorm. I. ii. 41, "Dum sedemus illi;" and Hecyr. V. iii. 4, "Dum illi sedeo." Compare also Plant. Menæchm. 223, "Dii illos, qui illi habitant," &c., and Hildyard's Glossary ad loc. See also Virg. *Æn.* II. 548, and Servius's note there.—*Mihi peccat* above, is i. q. "it is to my cost that he errs."

37. *Olet unguenta*. Cf. Madvig. Gr. 223, obs. 2. Wordsw. Gr., sect. 146, p. 145.—*Fortasse excludetur foras*, "Peut-être que ses mattresses le chasseront," Madame Dacier; rightly.

40. *Fores effregit*, &c. This and the following verse are quoted by Cicero Pro M. Coelio. c. xvi., where see Long's note, Biblioth. Class. vol. iv. p. 61. For "Disoidit vestem" cf. Eun. IV. iii. 4, "Vestem omnem miseræ discidit."

43. *Cedo quemvis arbitrum*, "let us have any umpire you will." For "cedo" compare Heaut. IV. viii. 5, note, and Hildyard's Glossary at Menæchm. 114; and for *arbitrum*, ("ad" and "bito" to go), Heaut. III. i. 91, "Me cepere arbitrum."

45. *Qui vere sciunt*. This is the reading of the MSS. and older editions. Bentley proposed "veri scient," i. e., "Learn to be a father, from those who are real fathers." The first reading is not objectionable, but that of Bentley seems best. Donatus read "aliis" for "illis" which however would diminish the force of the passage. In the next line, *consiliis* seems to mean, "by my plans for his welfare," as a retort upon which Demea says, offensively, *Tu' consulis quicquam*, "What! do you take any thought for him?" Madame Dacier and others seem to have understood "consiliis" "by the advice I give him;" but this is not suitable to the character of Micio.

47. *Abiero*, "I shall be gone," an archaism for "abibo."—*Sicine agis!* "Is this your way of proceeding?"—*Curast mihi* (sc. *Æschinus*).

50. *Curemus æquam uterque partem*, "Let us attend each to his fair share; you to the one, I in my turn to the other."—*Nam curare ambos*: understand *te* as the accusative before *curare*. In v. 53, "Quid istic" = "Enough!" or "why say all that!" compare Andr. III. iii. 40, notes.

54. *Profundat perat, pereat*, "Let him squander, waste, go to the dogs, in short." Servius on Virg. *Æn.* iv. 381 ("I sequare Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas"), instances this passage as a case of "prohibitio per concessionem," where, by withdrawing your opposition, you effect your object of opposing. In the next verse, "*Jam si verbum ullum posthac*," is an example of the figure "aposiopesis," for which see Andr. I. i. 122 and 137, notes, and Virg. *Æn.* i. 135. We must suppose Demea to have intended to add, "addidero," "Now if ever another word."

56. *An non credis?* *Repeton eum quem dedi?* "Don't you think I've reason? What! I'm demanding back him I gave you, am I?" "*Irasci*" is understood, and in "*repeton*," &c., we must understand Demea as indignantly taking up his brother's words in v. 52, and going on to show that though he has delegated his authority to Micio, he cannot be indifferent to his own child—*Alienus non sum*, "I'm not uninterested in him, indifferent to him." Cf. Heaut. I. i. 25. We punctuate the following words thus: *Si obsto—Hem, desino!* "If I set my face

against—Ah, well! I'll leave off speaking." Demea discovers that he is prevailing nothing, and so stops short.

59. *Iste tuos*, "that hopeful ward of yours;" *sensiet* "will feel it to his cost." With the next verse Parry compares Andr. V. iii. 3; q. v.; and Westerh. from Menander—

οὐδέποτε' ἀληθὲς οὐδὲν οὐδ' νῦν πατήρ
εἰωθ' ἀπειλεῖν, οὐτ' ἐρῶν ἐρώμενόν.

61. *Nec nil neque omnia hæc sunt*, &c. Colman has hit off this sentence very well—

"Tho' what he says be not entirely true,
There's something in it, and it touches me."

Madame Dacier supposes a new scene to begin here. With the verses beginning "Nam istast homo," Parry compares aptly Plaut. Trinum. III. ii. 42-46.

65. *Tamen vix humanè patitur*, "Yet, even so, he scarcely brooks it like a reasonable being." Gronovius illustrates this phrase by Cicero. Tusc. Quæst. II. sect. 27. "Morbos toleranter atque humanè ferunt."

67. *Insaniam profecto*, &c. Compare Plaut. Amphit. II. ii. 73, "Bacchæ bacchanti si velis advorsarier Ex insanâ insaniorem facies."

72. *Speradam jam defervisse*, &c., "I was hoping that at length his hot youth had begun to cool down." For the force of "defervisse" here compare Cic. Tusc. Quæst. iv. 36; Cic. pro Cæl. c. 18, "Quum adolescentiæ cupiditates deferuissent," where Long quotes Cic. de Sen. c. 13, "Erat quidam fervor ætatis, quâ progrediente omnia fiunt in dies mitiora." Parry illustrates the force of "de" (ἀπὸ) here by Hor. I. ix. 10; "Ventos Æquore fervido Depræliantes," which he explains, "ceasing their strife." But surely this was not the poet's meaning: and is against the "consensus" of all commentators.

73. *Ecce autem*, "When lo!" So the Greek dramatists used καὶ μὲν. It is used of some unexpected or marvellous occurrence or interposition. Cf. Ter. Eun. II. 3, 6, and Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard's Glossary), 687. For "de integro," see note on Andr. Prol. 26.—*Nisi quicquid est*, "Nisi" is l. q. "sed." See Andr. IV. i. 40, and Heaut. V. ii. 4, notes.

ACTUS II.—SC. I.

THIS scene opens with Æschinus carrying off the music-girl from the house of Sannio, a procurer, to his own dwelling. Sannio is introduced as following him up with much clamour, and many appeals for justice, to the townsmen. Æschinus meets his threats to attempt the recovery of the girl by charging Parmeno to keep an eye on him, and to give him a sound dressing if he touches her. After a scuffle and much altercation, Æschinus proposes to pay for the girl, if Sannio chooses, or, if not, to claim her at a legal tribunal, as a free citizen.

Sannio, on reflection, thinks it wise to close with the young man's offer, if he can keep him up to it.

Metre:—1—3, 6, 8, 11. Trochaic Tetrameters.

7, 9, 10, 12—16. 43—54. Trochaic Tetram. catalectic.

4. an Iambic Dimeter.

5. 17—42. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Populares*, "Fellow-countrymen." Cf. Eun. V. viii. 1, "O populares." It must be understood that this is the second rencontre between Æschinus and Sannio.

2. *Otiōsē*, "Calmly there," as if he had said, "Fear nothing."—*Nunc jam ilico hic consistē*, "Now then, take your stand here on this spot." All this is said to the music-girl, who is in terror, owing to the recent fracas. For "ilico," see Andr. I. i. 98, note. III. ii. 34, and Aulul. Plaut. (Hildyard's Glossary), 54.—*Quid respectas?* "Why are you looking behind you, in terror?" For this use of "respectas" compare Plaut. Men. 84, "Ne te sequatur uxor, respectas identidem." See Hildyard's Glossary, ad loc.—*Nunquam* = non: as in Virg. Eol. iii. 49, "Nunquam hodie effugies." Cf. Ter. Adelph. IV. ii. 31, Virg. Æn. ii. 670, "Nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti." In v. 4, after "omnibus" supply "abducam."

5. *Quanquamst scelestus*, &c., "Rascal though he is, he won't expose himself to being beaten again to-day."—*Committet*—*ut*. Compare Cæsar de B. G. i. 13, "Ne committeret ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet." For "hodie" used thus in threats, and "non-unquam," i. q. "nunquam" or "non," see Andria I. ii. 25, note, and above at v. 3. See too Conington's note at Virg. Eclog. iii. 49. For verbs like "vapulo" see Wordsw. Lat. Gram. sect. 155, 3.

7. *At ita, ut usquam fuit*, &c., "Yet of as good faith as any man alive." The order is, "At ita optimā fide, ut quisquam usquam fuit."

8. *Tu quod te posterius purges*, &c., "As to your excusing yourself at an after date, by saying that you are sorry that this wrong has been done to me, I shall not value it this." For "quod" here, in the sense of "as to," "as to that which," "as to the excuse which you may make," see Plaut. Aulul. 52 (Hildyard's Glossary), "Quod quispiam ignem quærat," "as to anyone asking a loan of fire." See also Cæsar, B. G. i. 14, "Quod suā victoriā tam insolenter gloriarentur," &c. Parry explains "quod" as i. q. "quamvis" here, and at Eun. V. viii. 34, where he quotes Plaut. Mil. G. II. ii. 7, and Propertius IV. (3) i. 49, in which place Paley englishes "quod" rightly, "as to the fact that." A due consideration of all the passages quoted will, we think, satisfy students that "quod" is not for "quamvis," but of the nature of a relative, wherever it is found in such collocation.—*Hujus non faciam*. For this genitive of the value, see Madvig. Gr. sect. 294, Obs. 1, Wordsworth, sect. 149, obs. 4. "Hujus" is used *δεικτικῶς* with a snapping of the fingers.

10. *Neque tu verbis*—*re male feceris*, "I'll take no verbal apology for actual wrongs." Note the antithesis of "verbis" and "re."—*Novi ego vostra hæc*, &c., "I'm up to these speeches of yours; I regret that it was done," &c.—*Jusjurandum dabitur*, "I'm ready to make oath." In v. 12, the first syllable of "indignum" coalesces with the last of the preceding line, and the verse is Troch. Tetram. catalectic.

13. *Abi prae strenue*, "Go forward quickly." "Præ" and "strenue" are properly separated, though in many editions they are read "præstrenue," which Goveanus explains "celerrimè," quoting Cicero ad Terentiam "Exeuntibus Acastus præsto fuit cum literis uno et vicesimo die; sanè strenue." Idem ad Q. Fratrem, "Domus ædificabatur strenuè." But these illustrate either reading. The direction is given to Sannio to go open Micio's house-door.—*Ceterum hoc nihil facis*, "Nay, 'tis no use your doing this," i. e. "hoc quod facis nihil est." Others with Hare read "Nihili," i. e. "Nay, then, you treat my threats (hoc) as of no account." The former reading is best.

15. *Nimium istoc abisti*, "You've gone too far from you knave." "Tu t'es trop éloigné de ce coquin," Madame Dacier.—*Propter hunc*, "near him." Cf. Virg. Georg. iii. 13, "Propter aquam."

17. *Ne mora sit*, &c., "That there may be nothing to hinder your fist finding a lodgment in his face, if I give you a nod." With the previous line Westerhov. compares Plaut. Aulul. IV. i. 13 (553 Hild.), "Herile imperium ediscat, ut quod frons velit, oculi sciant." Pseud. III. ii. 69, "Tum ut hujus oculos in oculis habeas tuis," &c.—*Istuc volo*, &c. "I'd like to see him try that game!"—*Serva*, "Look out," i. q. "observa." Cf. Andr. II. v. 5, note.

19. *Nisi caves, geminabit* (Parmeno plagam se), "If you don't mind, he shall repeat it." Parmeno appears to have only listened as far as the penultimate of the verb "geminabit," and obeys the imperative "gemina"—an unbidden act, as Æschinus observes, but a fault in the right direction. Tamen i. q. *ὅμως*.

22. *Si possiderem, ornatus*, &c. Sannio, in sarcastic allusion to the boasted liberty of Athens, has asked Æschinus, "Have you absolute power? Are you tyrant here?" His answer in this verse is, "If I were, you should have been distinguished according to your merits," i. e. have been soundly dressed. There is a double meaning in "ornatus" here, "decked out," as in Heaut. V. i. 78, "Adeo exornatum dabo" (where see notes). In Plaut. Capt. V. iii. 20, "Sed ecum incedit huc ornatus haud ex suis virtutibus," the words are used, not as here, in a good sense, as Gronovius observes. With the question of Sannio, in v. 21, compare (with Parry) Phormio II. iii. 58.

23. *Nostin' qui sim?* "Know you who I am?" Donatus says that this is a law phrase, equivalent to "Do I owe you ought?" But this is needless. The simple force is enough. Æschinus answers, "*Non desidero*," "No, nor do I want to know." Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 211, "Ego te non novi, neque novisse adeo volo."—*Si attigisses*, the compound verb here may have the same sense as in Hecyr. I. ii. 61.

26. *Ante ades non fecisse erit melius*, "Twill be better for you not to make a row before the house." "Non melius erit," as Gronov. shows, implies a threat. See Livy iii. 41, where Appius says, "Non melius erit nisi de quo consulimus, vocem misisse." Compare for the form, "melius est," Adelph. IV. v. 5, and Plaut. Menæchm. 704 (Hildyard), "Melius sanam est, mulier, mentem sumere." "Convicium" = the noise of many voices together. Th. "vox," and see Cicero pro Archia, c. 6.

27. *Abripere*. Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 47, "In cruciatum hinc abripi."

28. *Loris liber?* An illegal act at Athens, as at Rome. Cf. Acts xxi. 25, *ei ἑθρονον Ῥωμαίων καὶ ἀκατάκριτον ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν μαστίξαι*.—

O hominem impurum, "O the disgraceful fellow." *Impurus* = *improbus*. Cf. *Heaut.* IV. i. 16, "*Anus haud impura*."—*Hicine*, h. e. "*Athenia*." In v. 30 "*satis jam debacchatus es*," = "you have raved enough." Cf. "*deservisse*" in I. ii. 72, above.

33. *Cupio æqui modo aliquid* (*dicas*, sc.) *Vah leno*, &c. Said ironically. Terence has imitated v. 34, "*Leno sum*," &c., from *Diphilus*, from whom *Westerhov* quotes:—

οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν τεχνίον ἐμῷ λίσσῳ
τοῦ πορνοβόσκου.

36. *Nam hercle etiam hoc restat*, "Why no! 'faith! that's yet to come." Madame Dacier, "Ah, vraiment il ne te manquait plus que cela." Parry shows that "*redi*," with many other dissyllable imperatives, has the last syllable short. See *Heaut.* II. iii. 108.

37. *Minis viginti tu illam emisti, quæ res tibi vortat male*. Such is the reading generally accepted. Fleckeisen reads *Minis* — *emisti*! Sa.—*Loqueris* ("even so!") *Æsch.*, "*Tibi vortat malè*," which is certainly an ingenious emendation, though not necessary. For the phrase "*quæ res tibi vortat malè*" ("bad luck to your bargain"), see *Virgil Ecl.* ix. 6. "*Hos illi, quod nec vortat bene, mittimus hædos*," (at which passage see Conington's note.) See also *Ter. Phorm.* IV. iii. 73, "*Male tibi vertat*," and for the phrase in a good sense, *Plaut. Aulul.* IV. x. 58, "*Bene feliciterque vortat*."

40. *Nam ego liberali illam adsero causâ manu*, "For I will claim her ('asserò manu') for a free woman by a suit at law." "*Liberalis causâ*" = "a suit for a person's freedom;" and the whole phrase is i. q. "*ego illam in libertatem vindicabo*." Goveanus illustrates the phrase by a quotation from *Cicero pro Flacco*, c. 17, 40, "*Quum in causâ liberali eum qui asserebatur cognatum suum esse diceret*," to which we may add *Cic. in Cæcil. Divinat.* c. 17, and for the whole process *Smith's Dict. Ant.* 143; *Livy.* III. 44, &c. *Assero* is for "*asseram*," pres. for fut. see *Ter. Eun.* IV. vii. 44. *Plaut. Men.* (*Hildyard*) Gloss. 148. —*Meditari*, in v. 41 = "to get up." Cf. *Virg. Ecl.* i. 2; *Hor. Sat.* I. ix. 2; *Andr. Ter.* II. iv. 3, (see note in v. 1); *Cic. ad Att.*, "*Meditare adversus Brutum causam meam*." At *pro supreme Juppiter*, in v. 42, Madame Dacier supposes a new scene to commence with the exit of *Æschinus*.

43. *Minime miror (eos, sc.)*. This verse is illustrated by one from *Menander*.:—

οἱμοι τὸ γὰρ ἄφνω δυστυχεῖν μανίαν ποιεῖ.

45. *Homini misero plus—colaphos*, &c. Later editions rightly read this verse before that commencing "*Ob malefacta*." For *plus* with the ellipse of "*quam*," see *Madvig. Gram. sect.* 305. obs. 1; *Wordsworth's Lat. Gr.* 148. 3; *Ter. Eun.* III. i. 32. *Misero*, says Goveanus, is i. q. "*innocenti*." In the next verse after *tantidem emptam*, supply "*quantâ a me emptâ sit*." Construe, "on the score of these wrongs he claims that she should be handed over to him for the sum she cost me." For the form "*tradier*" see *Wordsworth's Lat. Gram.* (K. Edw. VI.) p. 64, obs. 4. "*Bene promeruit*" in v. 47 is said ironically, "Since he has so well deserved it of me." Cf. *Virgil. Æn.* iv. 334, "*Promeritam*."

48. *Age jam cupio si modo*, &c. "Well, well, I'm willing to agree,

if only he pay the money."—*Sed ego hoc hariolor*, "But I'm dreaming as to this." Some read "ariolor," but "hariolor" seems the ancient mode of writing. Cf. Haruspex, &c. The word is derived from "fari," and sometimes written "fariolor." Cf. Hildyard Glossary to Plaut. Men. prol. 76. The word is used in the sense of "madness" in Phorm. iii. 2. 8.

49. *Testes faciet*, "He'll produce witnesses forthwith." Cf. Plaut. Cur. IV. iv. 9, "Ne facias testes;" see also "Antestari," Hor. Sat. I. ix. 76, and Smith's Gr. and R. Ant. 11, a.

50. *De argento somnium*! "It's all moonshine about the money." Ruhnken compares Heaut. IV. ii. 4. "quod de argento sperem, nihil est" (see note there), and for "somnia" used thus, see Phorm. V. vi. 34. "Mox;" "cras redi" represent the excuses of Æschinus, as foreseen by Sannio.—*Id quod res est*, "what's a fact." Cf. Andr. III. iv. 9, "Sic res est," and note.—*Quæstum occiperis*, cf. Andr. I. i. 52, note, "Dein quæstum occipit."

53. *Musitanda est*, "must be hushed up." See Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 120, "Ego hæc mecum musaito." "Musaito, musso, mutio, mutus, *μύσας*" are derived from *μν* the sound of compressed lips.—*Has egomet mecum rationes puto*, "I make all these calculations with myself." The reading "egomet mecum has rationes puto" occurs in most editions. That here adopted is that of the Bembine Codex. Parry well explains "rationes putare," to clear one's accounts,—"*puto*" meaning "to clear," "to trim," "to prune." "Rationes"="rationes argentarias." Cf. Plaut. Menæschm. 123. Hildyard's note; and see also Aulul. 482, note (Hildy.), "Putatur ratio."

ACTUS II.—SC. II.

Syrus approaches Sannio, being armed with a "carte blanche" from Æschinus, who is somewhat uneasy as to the result of his violence, to make the best of matters with the procurer. By artfully leading Sannio to apprehend the dangers of delay to his projected journey to Cyprus from a lawsuit with Æschinus, to recover his money, he brings him to consent to take ten minæ instead of twenty.

Metre :—1—19. Iambic Tetrameter.

20—45. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Cupide accipiat faxo*, "I'll make him eagerly accept" (sc. ut). Faxo = fecero. Cf. Plaut. Men. Gloss. Hildy. 37; Aul. 745; Ter. Heaut. II. iii. 100. Syrus comes on the stage finishing his words of encouragement to Æschinus, "Tace—ipsum."

2. *Bene dicat secum esse actum* "admit that he has been lucky, that it has fared well with him." Westerhov. quotes Cic. ad. Fam. iv. 5, "Non pessime cum iis esse actum, quibus sine dolore licitum est mortem cum vitâ commutare." In Ter. Heaut. IV. v. 50, some read "omnes te in lautâ esse et bene actâ parte putant;" and if that reading be preferred to "auctâ re" which is Bentley's emendation, it may be adduced as a parallel to the phrase here used. Donatus notes that Syrus, in addressing a low fellow like Sannio by his name, means to

treat him with courtesy, to get round him, no doubt, for his master's ends. *Æschinus* had called him "leno," and other opprobrious names, but not *Sannio*. Compare *Eun.* III. ii. 1—2, where *Thraso* before *Thais* sees him is called "miles," but when he is before her, and she wants to simulate great affection, she says "*Salve mi Thraso.*" *Nescio quid concertasse cum hero*, "Have had a slight difference with my master."

4. *Iniquius certationem comparatam*, "a quarrel or contest in which the combatants were more unequally matched." For this sense of "comparo," "to pit one against another," see *Eun.* II. iii. 63, "Quod donum huic dono contra comparet;" *Sueton.* *Calig.* 35, "Hunc in arenam deductum *Thraci* comparavit." *Gronovius* adds to these illustrations *Plaut.* *Asin.* III. iii. 78, "Prehende auriculis, compara labella cum labellis," where "compara" is comically used in the same sense. The metaphor is from the gladiatorial combats. With the next line all the editors compare *Juvenal* *Sat.* iii. 289, "Si rixa est ubi tu pulsaa, ego vapulo tantum."

6. *Quid agerem*. Language of excuse. Cf. *Virg.* *Ecl.* i. 41, "Quid facerem," &c.—*Adulescenti morem gestum oportuit*, "You ought to have humoured the young man." For "morem gerere," cf. notes on *Andr.* IV. i. 17; *Plaut.* *Men.* H. 690. And for the ellipse, "a te fuisse," compare notes on *Heaut.* I. ii. 26; *Andr.* I. v. 4.

7. *Qui potui melius*, &c., "How could I have done so more effectually, seeing that I've been all day long submitting to insult." This seems the force of *hodie usque*, for "usque" cannot mean anything else than "constantly" here. *Gronov.* illustrates "*os præbui*" by *Cic.* in *Verr.* Act II. iii. 16, "Qui testes interrogari—nolueris, et iis tacitum os tuum præbere malueris." Cf. *Cic.* ad. *Att.* i. 13. The metaphor is from comic actors, the frequent buffets bestowed on whom moved the laughter of an audience. See *Martial.* *Ep.* ii. 72, "*Os tibi percisum, quanto non ipse Latinus Vilia Panniculi percutit ora sono*;" and v. 61, 11, "O quam dignus eras alapis, *Mariane, Latini*," &c. See further examples of the phrase in *Livy.* iv. 35; *Tac. Hist.* iii. 32.

8. *Pecuniam in loco negligere*, &c. So *Menander*: *βέλτιστον οὐ τὸ κερδὸς ἐν πᾶσιν σκοπεῖν*; and *Plaut.* *Capt.* II. ii. 77, "Est etiam ubi profecto damnum præstet facere quam lucrum." For the phrase "in loco" "seasonably, in the right place," cf. V. iii. 41. "In loco vereri," *Hor.* *Od.* IV. xii. 28, *Dulce est desipere in loco*.—*De tuo jure concessisses paululum*, "If you had abated a trifle of your right." *Cicero*, as *Westerhov.* observes, had this passage in view in *Off.* ii. 18, "Est enim non modo liberale, paulum nonnunquam de suo jure decedere, sed interdum etiam fructuosum." For *morigeratus* see *Plaut.* *Capt.* II. i. 4, and for the kindred adj. "*morigerus*" see *Ter.* *Andr.* I. v. 59; *Plaut.* *Men.* (*Hildy. Gloss.*) 119. See also note above at v. 6.

11. *Ne non tibi istuc fæneraret*, "That that course might not pay you." For the unusual sense of "fænero," "to bring in interest," see *Phorm.* III. ii. 8, "*Fæneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices*," "You shall say you're well repaid for this benefit." Akin to this is the use of "fænerato," "with interest," in *Plaut.* *Men.* 506 (*Hildy. Gloss.*), and in *Asin.* 876.—*Numquam rem facies*, "You will never grow rich." So in *Plaut.* *Men.* 475 we find "*Res magis quæritur*." *Plaut.* *Pseud.* II. i. 12, "*Facilem ego hanc rem meis civibus faciam*."

12. *Abi*. A term of contempt,—“Pahaw,” “Away.” Cf. Ter. Phorm. I. ii. 9, “*Abi sis, insciens*.”—*Inescare nescis homines*, “You’re no hand at trapping men!” Metaphor from bird-catching. Cf. Plaut. Asin. I. iii. 68, “*Hic noster quæstus aucupii simillimust*,” &c. *Istuc*, “your way.” With v. 14, cf. our common proverb, “a bird in the hand,” &c. Westerhov, compares Plaut. Asin. I. iii. 50, “*Semper oculatæ nostræ sunt manus: credunt quod vident*.” For the pleonasm in “*mallem potius*” cf. Madvig. L. G. sect. 308. obs. 2; Cic. de Or. ii. 74; Divin. in Cæcil. vi., “*Se potius defensos maluit*.” Something similar are such phrases in Greek, as *μᾶλλον εὐτυχέστερος*, Hec. Eur. 377.

15. *Usquam*, “in any account.” Bentley, remarking that “*usquam*” is nowhere else thus used, reads “*quasi terunci tibi*,” &c. But this is needless. Turneb. illustrates the phrase by the Greek *οὐδαμῶς λέγειν*. See also Eun. II. iii. 2. Construe—“As if twenty mins were any object to you, provided you could oblige my master.”—*Proficisci Cyprum*. The common usage is to place the names of towns and smaller islands as objects of a motion in the accusative without a preposition. With countries and larger isles, we find “in” often used, as in II. iv. 14, below; and often without “in,” as here. Cf. Madvig. 232, obs. 3.

18. *Animus tibi pendet*, “You’re hesitating.” Plautus in Trinum. II. i. 19, uses “*pendentem*” in this sense, “*Ibi illa pendentem ferit*.” Cf. Andr. I. v. 31.—*Hoc ages*, “you’ll get this money,” you’ll settle the matter; *tamen* “notwithstanding” its being an old story then.—*Nusquam pedem*, aposiopesis, “I won’t budge a foot.”

20. *Injeci scrupulum homini*, “I’ve suggested a difficulty to the fellow.” Compare notes on Andria. V. iv. 37; Phorm. V. ix. 30; V. viii. 61.—*Illud vide!* “See there! There now!” *Ut in ipso articulo oppressit*, “How he has surprised me at the very nick of time.” Understand “*temporis*” and see Plaut. Men. (H. G.) 64, “*Commoditatis omnes articulos scio*.” Westerhov. supplies the ellipse from Cic. pro. P. Quintio, c. 5, “*In ipso articulo temporis*.”—*Ad mercatum*, “to the fair,” perhaps “the slave market.” Cf. Livy. i. 30, “*Frequens mercatus*.”

24. *Nam si hoc omitto, actum agam*, “If I fail to get my money now, it will be all up with me!” “*Actum agam*”=“’twill be labour in vain.” See note at Andr. III. i. 7, and see below at III. ii. 27, “*Actum est*,” Phorm. II. iii. 72, “*Actum aiunt ne agas*,” and Plaut. Cistell. IV. ii. 36, “*actum rem ago*.”—*Ubi illinc rediero, nihil est*, “On my return thence, ’tis no use” (attempting to get paid). Cf. Phorm. V. ix. 6, “*Nihil est*,” “formula detrectantis.” *Refrizerit res*, “The matter will have grown cold and stale,” “in oblivione venerit.” The opposite idea is found in Plaut. Pæn. IV. ii. 92, “*At enim nil est, nisi, dum calet, hoc agitur*.” Ter. Eun. III. iii. 11, “*Ubi friget*.” The metaphor is from the anvil. Cf. Cic. Philipp. V. 11, “*Belli apparatus refrigescit*.”—*Nunc demum—ubi eras*: represent the taunting banter which Sannio expects to meet if he prosecutes his claim after his return.

27. *Nunc*, “While I ought to be on my voyage:” *tunc*, “On my return.”—*Persequi* (sc. *jus meum*). Cf. II. i. 9.

28. *Quod ad te rediturum putes*. “What you calculate will be your profits.” Cf. Andr. IV. v. 4; Hecyra. I. ii. 97, (in which cases however hairship is concerned). The sense of “*redeo*” here is precisely that in

which it is used in Corn. Nep. Themistocl. ii. "Pecunia, quæ ex metallis redibat." Cic. de Fin. ii. 78, "Nihil ad me rediit ex his." The verb "putes" also is here used very appropriately. Cf. II. i. 54. Parry points out on "rediturum" the like use by the Greeks of the verb *προσέρχουαι* and *πρόσδοσ*.

29. *Hocine illo dignumst*, &c., "Does this become that respectable young man? Can it be that Æschinus," &c. Donatus points out that Sannio is now having recourse to flattery. *Illo* and the proper name *Æschinum* denote his purpose to make much of Æschinus for the occasion. "*Hocine incipere Æschinum*." For this construction see Andr. I. v. 10, note. For "incipere" Bentley read "inceptare," *metri gratiâ*.—*Ut hanc mi eripere postulet*, viz.: "to desire to carry this girl off from me," &c. For this sense of "postulo" see notes at Andr. IV. i. 20, and Parry's note at the same passage.

31. *Labascit*, "He wavers" (aside to the audience). So in Plaut. Rud. V. iii. 38, "Leno labascit." Comp. Eun. I. ii. 98, "Labascit, victus't, uno verbo." *Unum hoc habeo*, "I can suggest but this one thing." Compare Andr. IV. ii. 21, "Quin jam habeo."—*Serve me an perdas totum, dividuum face!* "Rather than run the risk of saving or losing the whole, halve it." So Plaut. Rudens. V. iii. 52, quoted by Stalbaum, "Dividuum talentum faciam."—*Conradet*, "He will scrape together." Heaut. I. i. 89, "Conrasi omnia." Plaut. Pæn. V. vi. 25, "Trecentos philippos, credo, corradî potest."

35. *Etiâ de sorte*, &c., "Alas, wretch that I am, I'm now coming to jeopardy about even my principal:" (letting alone the interest). *Sorte* is I. q. "caput;" (see Livy. vi. 15, "Sortem aliam ferte: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est," quoted by Gronovius), and is opposed to "fœnus," "the interest," elsewhere called "usura." See Plaut. Mostell. III. i. 34, "Qui mihi neque fœnus, neque sortem argenti danunt," where Gronov. quotes Martial. v. 42, "Debitor argentum pariter cum sorte negabit."

37. *Præterea colaphis—caput*, "Besides my whole head's one swelling with buffets:" or "my head's a swelling all over with buffets." Tuber is from "tumeo," a swelling of any kind. The idea of "fungus," or "mushroom," seems to be only a secondary one. "Tuber" is used figuratively in Hor. Sat. I. iii. 73, in contradistinction to *verruis*, "warts," i.e. "lesser vices."—*Etiâ insuper defrudet!* "Is he to defraud me, over and above?" as a climax to his other wrongs. Many editors read "defrudat," Donatus, Bentley, &c., read "defrudet," which we have retained.—*Nusquam abeo*, "I'll go nowhither." "Nusquam" is so used of motion to a place, as Ruhnken shows, at Eunuch II. ii. 50, "Nusquam." "Abeo" is the pres. for the future, of which see examples *passim*.—*Ut lubet*. Cf. Andr. II. i. 10, "Age, age, ut lubet."

39. *Numquid vis, quin abeam*. This is the "plena locutio" of the comic "formula" of departure. "Numquid vis?" "Have you any further commands, to delay my being off?" For good examples, see Eun. II. iii. 50; Hor. Sat. I. ix. 6, "Cum assectaretur, numquid vis? occupo." And see particularly Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard's Gloss.) 242; and Aulul. H. G. 219, "Ibo igitur, parabo: numquid me vis?" For "*ut ut hæc sunt acta*," compare Heaut. I. ii. 26, "Ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit."—*Potius quam lites sequar*, "rather than engage in a lawsuit." Cf. notes at Andr. IV. v. 16; Phorm. II. iii. 61.

42. *Scio te non usum*, &c. Donatus aptly quotes, Virg. *Æn.* III. 602 "Scio me Danais e classibus unum, Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates," as an illustration of the figure *ἔγνωσθαι*, which has for its object to inspire confidence, by admission. *Scio*—"I confess." Compare also with Stalb. Ovid Trist. III. v. 1, "Usus amicitiae tecum mihi parvus."—*Sedulo* (sine-dolo). See note on Andria, I. i. 119, and III. iv. 18; IV. i. 55.—*Quid, quod te oro?* "What, of my petition?"

ACTUS II.—SC. III.

ENTER Ctesiphon, Demea's supposed model-son; who cannot sufficiently praise his brother *Æschinus*, who has carried off the music-girl for him, and taken all the blame on himself.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Gaudeas*, "One might rejoice." Indef. Compare, Andr. I. i. 108 "cerneres."—*Verum enim vero id demum juvat*, "But in good truth that is in the highest degree pleasing;" "Demum" is an adv. properly of time, and here would seem to strengthen "enim vero," and to mean "beyond all else," "in the last or highest degree." Ruhnken and Stalbaum illustrate the passage from Sallust, Catil. 2, "Verum enimvero is demum mihi vivere, et frui animâ videtur." *Facere* (sc. bene).

5. *Unam hanc rem—præter alios præcipuam*, "This one blessing in an especial degree beyond other men." *Præcipuum*, says Ruhnken, is said of what is not held in common with others; e. g. "the general's share of spoil." It is explained by Festus: "quod ante capitur," præcipitur.

6. *Fratrem homini nemini—principem*, "To wit, that no man has a brother more pre-eminent in first-rate qualities." "Homini nemini," Cf. Eun. III. v. 1, "Nemo homost;" Hecyr. III. i. 1; "Homini nemini," Phorm. IV. ii. 1; "Hominem neminem," Madv. 301, c. obs. 2.—*Primarum artium*: "ars" means fitness or excellence bodily, mental, or, as here, moral; th. *ἁπλῶς*, "apto," probably. It is here, i. q. "virtus" in v. 4, though it does not seem to be connected with *ἀπέρη*.—*Illum*—"ecce illum!" Cf. Andr. V. ii. 14, note.

8. *Quid sit (queris sc.)* Cf. Act. I. sc. ii. 4, "Quid ille fecerit?"—*Festivum caput, qui*, "A dear fellow, who," &c. For "festivum," cf. V. ix. 26; for "caput," Andr. II. ii. 34, note. For the relative "qui" agreeing with *Æschinus* implied in *caput*, by the fig. "synesis," see Hor. Od. I. xxxvii. 21, "Fatale monstrum, quæ generosius." The figure is very common in the Greek writers. Bentley, after Donatus, reads *quin*, i. e. "quine," and "postputavit;" and "quine" is found in the Bemb. Cod. But the sense is better if we retain "qui" and explain as above.

9. *Omnia sibi postputavit esse præ meo commodo*, "Deemed that he must hold everything secondary, in comparison with my interest." *Postputavit*, i. e. "postponenda duxit." Cf. Hecyr. III. v. 33, "Cum te post putasse omnes res præ parente intelligo." In v. 10, *famam* is i. q. "infamiam."—*Peccatum in se transtulit*. Cf. Andr. II. iii. 5, "Culpam in te transferet." Fleckeisen for "amorem" reads "laborem;" Bentley, "sese" for "se:" both in aid of the halting metre.

11. *Nil pote supra (dici, sc.)*, "Nothing stronger can be said." *Pote* is a form of "potis," as "mage" of "magis," as Donatus observes. See note on Andr. II. vi. 6. See also Plaut. Men. 507, where "pote" and the substantive verb "esse," appear in "Potesse." See Hildyard's Glossary ad loc., and at Men. 368. For the "nam" in *quidnam*, see Virg. Georg. iv. 445. For *foris crepuit* cf. Andr. IV. i. 58, "Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium;" Heaut. I. i. 121; Plaut. Mil. G. II. i. 76, where "foris" the rare nominative singular, occurs as here.

ACTUS II.—SC. IV.

ÆSCHINUS enters, to find Sannio more ready to come to terms. He is met by his brother Ctesipho, who is profuse in thanks for the service done him. The latter goes into the house of *Æschinus* to visit his rescued mistress, while *Æschinus*, Sannio, and Syrus, repair to the forum, to settle the payment.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Numquidnam*. Cf. Andr. I. iv. 8; II. i. 25. Construe, "Is he bringing out any money!"—*Opportunè* (advenis, sc.), cf. Heaut. I. ii. 5; Andr. II. ii. 8. "*Opportunè*" (adestis, sc.), "Well met!" *In tutost omnis res*, "It's all safe and sure!" Compare, Ter. Andr. V. ii. 4, "Omnes res est jam in vado;" Plaut. Mer. II. iii. 48, "Res adhuc quidem hercle in tutost."—*Vero*, in v. 3, seems to have the force of "nay" or "come."

4. *Ego illam hercle vero omitto*, "Well, in good faith, I am laying it aside, seeing that I have thee for my brother!"—*Coram in os laudare*, "to praise you openly to your face." *In os* = "*præsentem*," κατὰ ὄρῳα. Heaut. III. iii. 11, "Concedas ab ore eorum aliquantisper."

6. *Assentandi* (sc. gratiâ; Gr. χάριν or ἔνεκα), "for flattery's sake." For the construction, see Madvig. 417, obs. 5, who considers it a *genitive of definition*; not, however, in the same sense as a genitive of definition is used by Prof. Key, 926. 1.—*Quam quo habeam gratum*, "than because I am grateful." "*Habeo gratum*" can hardly be other than a kindred phrase to "*habeo gratias*"—"gratum" being the neut. adj., used as a substantive. Editors refer to Plaut. Trucul. II. vii. 56, "Dona accepta et grata habeo;" and we might perhaps understand "*beneficium tuum*" here; but to consider *gratum* i. q. *gratias*, is simpler. *Facere* (me. sc.)

7. *Hoc mihi dolet*, "I'm pained at this." Impersonal verbs admit a nominative of neuter pronoun, see Key's Grammar, 872. 1; Ter. Ad. IV. vii. 36. "Nos pæne sero scisse et in eum rem locum," is Bentley's reading in the rest of the line. He has the authority of three MSS. for reading "rem." Parry and Stalbaum, and Zeune, read "Nos pæne sero scisse et pæne in eum locum;" and Fleckeisen suggests, "*Nos sero rescisse et pæne in eum rem locum*," which avoids the repetition of "pæne," and makes room for "rem." But "rem" may be omitted, and "redisse" so construed as impersonal, "that matters had come to that pass." The illustration of the phrase given by editors (Heaut. II. iii. 118; Phorm. I. iii. 1; Phorm. IV. iv. 5), all have "res" expressed, and we

therefore prefer Bentley, or Fleckeisen's reading. *Sero* is, i. q., *nimis sero*.—*Pudebat* (fateri, sc.).—*Rem pame ex patria*. Aposiopesis. Cf. Andr. I. i. 137; Ad. I. ii. 55.

11. *Deos quæso ut ista prohibeant*. Cf. Heaut. V. iv. 15, "Di istæc prohibeant."—*Quid ait tandem nobis Sannio*? "Prythee, what says our friend Sannio." "Nobis" is the dat. ethic used ironically; cf. Madvig. Gr. 248; Key, 978. "Tandem" is used as here constantly. See Menæchm. 614, Hildyard.—*Jam mitis est*, "He's tamed at last." Cf. IV. i. 18. He had been "as savage as a bear," a scene or two before.

13. *Ut hunc absolvam*, "to pay this fellow off." It was usual to settle money matters in the forum (see Phorm. V. viii. 28), where the bankers had their *mensæ* and *tabernæ*. Ruhnken explains, "absolvam" "solutâ pecuniâ dimittam." See Plaut. Epid. V. i. 25, "Age, age, absolve me atque argentum numera." Cf. also, v. 18 below.

14. *Ne tam quidem*, "Nay, I'm not going off so," (i. e. empty-handed). Cf. Plaut. Pers. IV. vi. 11, "Quid tam properas? Ita negotiumst."—*Quamvis etiam maneo otiosus hic*, "Nay, here I'll stay, as much at leisure as you please." "Quamvis" = "quantumvis," as in Plaut. Men. 232, Hildyard's Gloss., "Quamvis ridiculus;" Pseud. IV. vii. 79. Parry dissents from this view of the sense of *quamvis* here.—*At ut omne reddat* (fac, sc.).

18. *Quam primum absolvitote*, "Get quit of this most wretched knave as quickly as possible." Gronovius illustrates this sense of "absolvo," by Plaut. Epid. III. iv. 30, "Te absolvam brevi." It is akin to the use of it in v. 13 above. See also Curcul. Plaut. III. i. 84, "Sequere hac, te absolvam."—*Irritatus*. See notes on Andr. III. iv. 18; Phorm. V. viii. 39. —*Permanet*, "should make its way; penetrate; reach." Stalbaum quotes Plaut. Capt. II. i. 25, "Neu permanet palam hæc nostra fallaciâ."—*Atque ego tum perpetuo perierim*, "And then I should be undone for ever." "Perpetuo" is emphatic. Things are bad enough with Ctesipho now; but, in the event of his father's finding out all, irretrievable.

20. *Te oblecta*. Cf. Adolph. I. i. 24, "In eo me oblecto." *Lectulos*, h. e. "triclinia," cf. Plaut. Stich. V. iii. 5, "Lectis sternendis studuimus." *Nobis*, is said by Syrus, comically, "Bid our couches be spread," &c.—*Obsonia*. Cf. Andr. (notes) II. ii. 23.

23. *Hilarem hunc sumamus diem*, "Let us spend this day in pleasure;" cf. below, at V. iii. 68, "Ei rei hunc sumamus diem." *Sumamus* is, i. q. *consumamus*. Compare, Plaut. Pseud. V. i. 23, "Hanc diem sumpsimus prothyme." Bentley here reads *hilare* (antiquary for "hilariter"), supporting his emendation by the authority of Charisius, the grammarian. Authorities are in favour of the reading "hilarem."

ACTUS III.—SC. I.

SOSTRATA, the mother of Pamphila, an Athenian damsel, beloved by **Æschinus**, talks with the nurse Sostrata, respecting her daughter's confinement, and the unusual absence to-day of her lover, whom she highly commends.

Metre :—1, 5, 6, 8—11. Trochaic Tetram. Cat.
2—4, 7. Iambic Tetram.

1. *Quid nunc fiet! (ab illâ, sc.). Recte edepol spero*, "All well, I trust, by Pollux." For the exclamation "Edepol," see Eun. V. ii. 28, Hildyard's Plaut. Men. 130, "Ecastor," and 16, "Edepol." "Ecastor" was an oath of women only—"Edepol" or "Edepol" of both sexes.—*Mea tu*, words of endearment, "My good creature!"—*Dolores*, "pains of labour," as in Plaut. Amph. V. i. 40, "Ubi utero exorti dolores, ut solent, puerperâ." Propert. V. i. 99 (Paley), "Cum Cinarsæ traheret Lucina dolores."

3. *Adfueris* ("parientibus," sc.) "had been present at a labour." Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 32, "In pariendo aliquot ad fuerunt labores." With v. 4, cf. Eun. I. ii. 67, "Sola sum: habeo hic neminem."

8. *E re natâ*, &c., "Under the circumstances, mistress, it could not have befallen (your daughter) better than it has." This is the simple English of "e re natâ"—literally, "out of" or "after." Gronov. illustrates the phrase by Plaut. Bacch. II. ii. 40, "Ut hanc rem natam intelligo." Casin. II. v. 35, "Ita rem natam intelligo." *Pro re natâ* is a common phrase in Cicero. Bentley follows most MSS. and editions in reading "*E re nata*;" in which case we should construe, "It could not have happened better for your daughter's interests." This was the reading of Goveanus among others, and it is approved by Ruhnken.—For *vitium oblatum*, cf. Hecyr. III. iii. 23; V. i. 14.—*Vitium oblatumst*, "*Injuriam oblatam*."—*Quod ad illum attinet potissimum*, "Especially as far as relates to that young man."

10. *Tali genere atque animo*. Bentley read "*tali ingenio atque animo*," alleging that there is nothing in the distinction drawn by Donatus between "genus" and "familia." He quotes V. iii. 42 below, and Andr. I. i. 86, for the juxtaposition of "*animus*," and "*ingenium*." It is a matter of little moment which we read.

ACTUS III.—SC. II.

IN this scene misapprehensions arise from Geta having seen Æschinus carrying off the music-girl. He inveighs against such conduct in the hearing of his mistress, in ignorance of the circumstances under which Æschinus did it. It all comes out from the indignant slave: and after various suggestions as to what had better be done, Geta is sent to fetch Hegio, the old friend of Simulus, Sostrata's husband, who will be their only stay in their trouble. Canthara is sent for a midwife.

Metre :—1—4, 7—18, 22, 32—56. Iambic Tetrameter.
5, 6, 20, 21, 23—31. Trochaic Tetram. Cat.
19. Iambic Dimeter.

1. *Nunc illud est, quod*, &c. "Now is that crisis, as to which." *Quod* appears to be the accusative of limitation, and "*nunc illud est*," is equivalent to the phrase in II. iv. 7, *in illum locum redisse*, &c. But perhaps there is some ground for Fleckeisen's reading, "*quom*" for

"quod," ("Now things are at a point, when"); for in Plaut. iii. 1, we read, "Nunc id est quum omnium copiarum a Auxilii, præsidiū viduitas nos tenet." Si is, i. q. *etsi*. For *omnia*," cf. Heaut. V. iv. 27, "Omnia omnes ubi resciscere malo salutem quærant. Cf. Andr. IV. i. 48.—*Consilia* "should lay all their heads together." So Heaut. III. i. ferunt consilia."

4. *Tot res repente circumvallant*, &c., "So many difficulties sudden hem me in, out of which 'tis impossible to extricate." Such metaphors from military tactics are very common in Ter., cf. Heaut. IV. ii. 2 and 5, and notes thereupon; Plaut. II. ii. 64—69, "Viden hostes tibi adesse," &c. For "emergere," III. iii. 30, "Sese emersurum," where, as here, it is used. See notes.—*Hocine sæculum?* "Is it such an age we live in!"

7. *Timidum*, "trembling or disturbed." Donatus illustrates use of "timidus" by Bacchid. Plaut. I. i. 73, "Credo timida" "timida es" is explained "trepida," "sudore perfusa es."

8. *Neque illum misericordia*, &c. "Illum" here is elegiac. Donatus illustrates this usage by Virg. *Æn.* v. 4 dextrâ ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra. See also Hom. Callim. H. in Dian. 150; Hor. Od. I. ix. 15, 16, "Nec dulcesperne puer, neque tu choreas;" and Ovid. Fast. ii. 271. is not uncommon in the Septuagint. For "vitium obtinere," Act. III. sc. i. 9, above.

13. *Nihil est quod*, &c. "There is nothing I should like that all that family should be thrown in my way," &c.—*Idcirco eos evomam*, "that I might vent all my wrath on them." with "evomam," Heaut. III. v. 65, "Atque in eam omne mihi egrest, evomam." And see below at III. iv. 65. illustrates the phrase by the Greek ἐμέσαι τὸν πορνῆον χυλόν.—*Satis mihi id habeam supplicii*, "I'd be content with execution," or "with this satisfaction." "Satis habeam" "putarem mihi satisfactum;" cf. Phorm. V. ix. 40, "Jesatis est mihi." Andr. V. iii. 32, "Paulum supplicii satis est." *Seni* in v. 16, is of course "Demea."

16. *Animam extinguere*. Cf. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 605, "Nunc tremque Cum genere extinxem."—*Scelus*, i. q. "scelestum," for concrete, as "arma" for "armati," &c. "Illud scelus" *Æschinus*.—*Impulsorem*, "his instigator."

18. *Sublimem medium arriperem*, "I'd first snatch him up by the waist." For "Sublimem arripere," cf. Andr. V. ii. 1, "mem intro hinc rape." For "medium arripere," see And. and the notes there; and the phrase ἀρπάζειν μέσσην, quote from Herod. ix. 107.—*Capite in terram statuerem*, "Pitch I ground headforemost." Ruhnken quotes Virg. *Æn.* i. 1, "nusque magister Volvitur in caput." Cf. Catull. xvii. 23. "num." Plaut. in Curculio II. iii. 8, has "Quin capite si de semitâ" in the same sense as here.—*Ut cerebro dispergam*. In V. ii. 7, we find "An tibi jam mavis cerebrum dispergam," which it would seem that "dispergere viam cerebro," or "cerebrum in" or "per viam," would be good Latin. Stalder this is not so; but the English idiom is similarly twofold.

20. *Adolescenti ipsi eriperem oculos.* For this dative of the person whose body is concerned, see Key's Grammar, sect. 972; Plaut. Aul. 146 (Hildyard), "Cui ego jam linguam præcidam atque oculos refodiam domi." Casina. 295, "Præcide os tu illi hodie."—*Præcipitem darem*, "I'd pitch him headlong." In the next verse, *ruerem* = "I would dash to the ground;" for which transitive force of the verb compare Plaut. Trin. IV. i. 18, "Imbres fluctusque—Ruere antennas." Virg. Georg. ii. 309, "Ruit atram Ad cælum—nubem." Ibid. Æn. xii. 454, "Ruet omnia latè."—*Agerem*, "I'd assail him." For "tunderem," Guyet, followed by Bentley, reads "funderem," quoting the phrase "fusi hostes;" but *tunderem*, "I'd pummel him," is quite satisfactory.

22. *Heram hoc malo impertiri*, "To communicate this bad news to my mistress." The deponent form is not so common as the active "impartire" or "impertire," for which see Plaut. Aul. Prol. 19, "Impertire me honoribus." Mil. Gl. IV. ii. 68, "Non hic suo seminio quanquam porculam impertiturust."—*Hem, quisquis es, sine me*, "Harkye, whosoever you are, let me go on my way." Madame Dacier explains this rightly, by referring to the common joke of calling after or delaying a slave who was in a hurry, that he might get into a scrape.

24. *Oppido opportunè*, "Very opportunely." So in Pl. M. G. II. ii. 21, "Repente subito," and, elsewhere, "Insanè bene." For "oppido," see note Heaut. IV. ii. 2, Donaldson Varr., p. 93.

26. *Animam recipe*, "Take breath." Cf. Phorm. V. vi. 28. "*Animam compressi*." This reading is more correct than "animum." The exhortation is paralleled by Heaut. II. ii. 12, "Respira"—*Quid istus prorsus ergo st?* For instances of this taking up a word of a former speaker, see And. II. ii. 30. "Opinor, narras?" I. v. 29; II. i. 14, *ibid.* and the notes on these passages. For "actumst," in v. 27, of Andr. III. i. 7, notes.

28. *Alienus es*, &c., "Is estranged from," &c. Cf. below at v. 40, and at Hecyr. IV. iv. 36.

30. *Neque id occulte fert*, "Nor does he disguise it." The opposite phrase to "occulte fert" is "præ se fert."—*Hisce oculis egomet vidi.* Cf. Heaut. III. iii. 3, "Hisce oculis, ne nega." Mil. Gl. Plaut. II. iii. 19, "Egomet duobus his oculis meis."

33. *Nostram omnium vitam.* For similar instances of the adj. agreeing with the genitive of the personal pronoun understood in the possessive, cf. Madvig. Gr. 297, a. In some editions, "nostrarum" is read, which is equivalent to "nostrum" as "vestrarum" for "vestrum," in Hecyr. II. i. 44, "Nam vostrarum nulla est." For "spes" and "opes" thus coupled, see Phorm. III. i. 6, "Spes opesque sunt in te uno omnes sitæ." Plaut. Amph. V. i. 1. In v. 34, "Nunquam" is as often i. q. "non," cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 49. *Sine* in this line must be pronounced as "se" according to Parry, who prefers this to the omission of "erant," which was Bentley's solution of the metrical difficulty.

35. *In sui gremio—patris.* Ruhnken refers to Hom. II. ix. 454, for this ancient custom. In v. 36 we have followed Bentley's reading, "Ut liceret hanc se," &c., rather than the usual "Ut liceret sibi hanc," &c. Porro, in v. 37, = "in reliquum," "in futurum," as in Andr. IV. iii. 16.

40. *Alieno animo a nobis*, cf. above, v. 28.—*Ille infitias ibit*, "He

will have recourse to subterfuges." Cf. Livy VI. 40. 4, "Neque nego neque infitias eo," and see Key's Grammar, sect. 886, and note, in which he shows that "to deny," is not an adequate translation of *infitias ire*. For the derivation and the preferable etymology of the word, see Hildyard *Menæchm.* 305, who prefers to read "inficias," and explains the verb *inficiari*, "quæ feceris, ea te non fecisse asseverare."

42. *In dubium veniet*, "Will be hazarded." Andr. II. ii. 10, "Certe in dubio vitast;" and see above, at II. ii. 35, "Venio in dubium miser." — *Maximè fateatur*, "If he were to admit most fully" (his intimacy with Pamphila). — *Tacitost opus*. For this construction, see Key's Grammar, sect. 1280; Madvig. 266, obs., and Andria III. ii. 10, notes.

46. *Pejore loco*, &c., "In a worse position." Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 118, "In eum jam res rediit locum, ut sit neceusus." — *Potis est esse*. This is the reading of the Bembine Codex.

47. *Quæ secunda ei dos erat*, &c. Lindenbrog quotes here Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 209, "Non ego illam dotem mi esse ducō, quæ dos dicitur Sed pudicitiam et pudorem," &c. Parry adds, Horace. Od. III. xxiv. 21, &c. "Dos est magna parentium, Virtus et — castitas." — *Dari nuptum*. Cf. Plaut. Aul. (Hildyard), 338. 558; Madvig. sect. 411, obs. 1. In the next verse "mecum" is rightly explained as i. q. "penes me," as in Eun. III. iii. 9, "I have in my keeping a ring as evidence."

50. *Quando* = "quoniam," as in III. iii. 81, and elsewhere. — *Experiar* (jure, sc.), "I'll have the law of him." Ruhnken illustrates this phrase by Cicero pro Rosc. Com. c. 9, "Judicio gravi experiri nolebas;" and Cic. pro Cael. 8, where *experiri* is used as here, simply. So also Plaut. Most. V. i. 41, "Quin cita illum in jus. Si veniat. Mane: *Experiar*."

52. *Cedo ut melius dicas*. So Bentley reads for "accedo" the common reading. He explains it, "I admit that you suggest what is best." Madame Dacier translates, "Je vous en prix, changez de sentiment;" a rendering of which the words are not susceptible. — *Quantum potest*. This is Fleckeisen's reading. Most editions have "potes." Both are admissible. For "Quantum potest," cf. Menæchm. (Hildyard), 340. — *Rem enarrato omnem ordine*. Cf. below, III. iii. 10; Pl. Menæchm. (H.), 581; Virg. Æn. iii. 179.

54. *Summus*, h. e., "summus amicus," "our Simulus's nearest friend." Cf. Andr. V. vi. 6, "Pater amicus summus nobis;" Eun. II. ii. 40, "Summum suum." In v. 55, *Respicit* is said of the regard of a superior for an inferior. See notes on Andr. IV. i. 18. We adopt Bentley's reading "properè" instead of "propera." For the phrase "ne in morâ nobis siet," see Andr. II. v. 13.

ACTUS III.—SC. III.

In this scene Syrus is represented as trying to quiet Demea's suspicions, who has heard that Ctesipho had had a hand in the seizure of the girl by Æschinus. The slave, after detailing in Demea's hearing an account of Micio's treatment of his nephew's escapades, and of the supper he has bidden Syrus purchase in consequence, pretends surprise at finding Demea near him, and amusingly gives a careless assent

to his prosings about extravagance, at the same time with his directions about the cooking of the supper. In the course of the scene, Syrus relates to the old man what a rebuke Ctesipho has given Æschinus on his misconduct, a story which much delights Demea. His good son, so the slave tells him, is gone to the farm, whither Demea resolves to follow him, leaving the scapegrace and his foolish uncle to themselves. As he is going, Demea spies an old friend, a pattern gentleman of the old school.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

4. *Qui aliquoi reist*, "Who is good for something." Ruhnken compares Plaut. Stich. V. iv. 38, "Nulli rei erimus postea." For the construction, see Key's Grammar, § 983. "*Etiam cum ad nequitiam adducere*." Bentley: "nequitiam." For "eum," which is the reading of the Bemb. C., Fleckaisen cleverly suggests "meum," h. e. "Ctesiphonem." "*Abducere* is i. q. "*seducere*." See, in the next verse, "*abductum*."

5. *Abductum in ganeum aliqūd*. Festus derives "ganeum" from שֶׁבַּע יָרֵחַ, "sub terrā!" See Hild. Gloss. on Plaut. Men., 605, "Immeruit aliquo, credo, in ganeum."

7. *Hinc scido*, "From him I shall learn." For "hinc" for "ab hoc," compare Eun. III. v. 36. "Tabula ubi (i. e. in qua) inerat pictura hæc." For the form "scibo," see Plaut. Men. (H.), 295, 907; Madvig. Gr. § 115, c. — *De grege illot*, "He's of that lot" or "gang." Cf. Eun. V. viii. 54, "In vestrum gregem Recipiatia." Hor. Ep. I. iv. 16, "Epicuri de grege porcum;" ix. 13, "Scribe tui gregis hunc."

11. *Quo pacto haberet* (se, sc). Compare Livy xxii. 39, where there is a similar ellipse in the phrase "Sic res habet."—*Enarramus*, the present for the perfect. Compare Men. Plaut. 1033, "vocat" for "vocavit." Aulul. 423, "Capio" for "cepi," see Hildyard's notes.

15. *Dirumpor*, "I burst with rage." So Cic. ad Att. vii. 12, "Dirumpor dolore." Ad Fam. 12. 2, "Fratri tui plausu dirumpitur."—*Adnumeravit*, "he counted down," cf. Plaut. Merc. I. i. 83, "Talentum argenti ipsius suā adnumerat manu."—*Dedit in sumptum*, "He gave me to spend." Cf. Heaut. V. i. 57, "Nam si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus." Cic. ad Att. viii. 5, "Erogare in sumptum."

17. *Ex sententiā*, "As I pleased." Cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 5; IV. v. 17; Plaut. Aul. (H. G.), 544, Men. 190, ibid.—*Hem huic mandes—curatum velis*, "So so! if you want anything thoroughly attended to, here's the man to trust it to." Ironically. So Phorm. IV. 4. 8, "Hem siquid velis Huic mandes;" Plaut. As. I. i. 107, "Eidem homini, siquid recte curatum velis, Mandes."—*Quid agitur*, "How goes it with you?" a form of salutation, as in V. v. 2, below.

20. *Quid agatur* ("rogas," sc.), as constantly above.—*Rationem* (agendi, sc.), "Your plan of action." So below, V. iii. 26, "Eandem illam antiquam rationem obtine."—*Ne dicam dolo*, "To say the truth," or "and no mistake." Cf. Plaut. Men. (H. G.), 145, "Non dicam dolo." Trinumm. I. ii. 53, "Ædepol, haud dicam dolo." Note here the indifference with which Syrus turns from his conversation with Demea to the cooking operations.

22. *Purga*, h. e. "desquama," "Scale and cleanse." *Ludere* is commented upon needlessly by editors: we use the very same metaphor in English, "of a fish playing." For *congrum*, "the conger-eel," see

Plaut. Aul. 353 (Hildyard's Glossary).—*Tantiſper*, here retained, is the reading of the C. Bembin. Other editors read "paulisper."—*Exosabitur*, "It shall be boned," Cf. Aulul. l. c. "Dromo, desquama pisces. Tu, Machærio, Congrum, murenâm exosata fac sient." In which passage, however, Nonius read "exdorsua quantum potes."

26. *Salsamenta hæc—pulchre*, "See that this salt-fish is well soaked." For "salsamenta," compare Plaut. Pænul. I. ii. 31—34, "Quasi salsa muriatica esse perhibentur Sine omni lepore et sine suavitare Nisi multâ aquâ usque et diu macerantur," and ibid. 39, "Scit muriatica ut maceret." For "macerentur," compare Andr. IV. ii. 2, note; Pl. Trinumm. II. i. 2.

28. *Utrum studione*. Tmesis for "utrumne studio." Unless with Parry we take "utrum" as a pronoun here; and construe "which of the two things is it? Does he make that his aim," &c. We prefer the former explanation. — *Videre videor*. Cf. Cic. Catil. iv. 6; Hor. O. II. i. 21, "Videre magnos jam videor duces."

31. *Profigiet aliquo militatum*. Cf. Heaut. I. i. 65, "In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, Chreme."—*Istuc est sapere*, &c., "That's your true wisdom."—*Ante pedes*, τὰ πόδες wool, Soph. Œd. T. 130.—*Quæ futura sunt prospicere*, h. e. "consulere in longitudinem," as in Heaut. V. ii. 10; q. v.

35. *Ellam intus*, "Ay! Madam's within." Colman. For "ellam," see Andr. V. ii. 14, *Ellum*; and Plaut. Aul. 738. "Imo, eccliam domi:" where we have the uncontracted form.

39. *Ades præsens*, "You are here in person." Cf. Plaut. Amph. III. iii. 22. "Tametia præsens non ades."

40. *Tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es*, "You are wisdom, all over"—"from head to foot." For "quantus quantus," see Pl. Pæn. III. iv. 28, "Quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum;" Ter. Phormio V. viii. 10, "Heu, quanta quanta hæc mea paupertas est." The phrase seems to mean "entirely," "without exception."—*Nil nisi sapientia es*. Lindenbr. compares Catull. xiii. 14, "Totum ut te faciant, Fabulla, nasum."—*Somnium*, h. e. "somniaulosus," the thing for the person. Cf. II. i. 50, "De argento, somnium." Construe, "He's but a dotard."

42. *Aut non sex totis mensibus Prius*, &c., "Shouldn't I rather have sniffed it out six whole months before he began any mischief?" "Sex totis mensibus," the definite for the indefinite, as in Plaut. Men. (H. G.) 795, "Sexcenties;" Aul. 275, "Sexcenta sunt, quæ memorem;" Hor. Sat. I. v. 12, "Trecentos ingeris; ohe!" *Olfecissem*, cf. Plaut. Aul. 173 (Hildy.), "Aurum huic olet," "He scents my gold." In the next verse the emphasis is on "mihi."

48. *Oh! qui egomet produxi*, "What! when I myself set him on his way." *Produxi* = "porro duxi." Cf. IV. ii. 22, "Produce aiebas." So "prosequi" is used Plaut. Cas. IV. ii. 3. Compare the use of *προσέπει* in St. Paul's Ep. to Romans, xv. 24.

49. *Hæreret*, "Should stick fast," caught by the birdlime of his brother's bad example.—*Atque iratum admodum*, "And very angry he was too." "Iratum," agrees with the accusative, implied after the verb "produxi."—*Apud forum*. Cf. Andr. I. v. 19.

53. *De improviso*. Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 40, note; Andr. IV. ii. 18, note.—*O Æschine, Hæcine*, &c. For this elliptical mode of expression, cf. Andr. I. v. 10, note, "Ad one hominem esse invenustum;" Madvig. Gr. § 399.

For "admittere, used as here, see Heaut. V. ii. 3, "Quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser."

55. *Lacrumo gaudio*, "I weep for joy." Lindenbr. quotes Plaut. Stich. III. ii. 13, "Ut prae lætitiâ lacrimæ prosiliunt mihi." See also below, at IV. i. 20, "Lacrimæ cadunt Quasi puero gaudio."

58. *Præceptorum plenus istorum ille*, "Your excellent son is full of those precepts of yours." Note the force of the pronoun "iste" (is tu). Plaut. Epid. I. ii. 49, "Plenus consilii es."

59. *Domi habuit unde disceret*, "He had not to go from home for a teacher." Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Truc. II. v. 4, "Ego prima domi modo docta dictito." An expansion of the same proverbial expression occurs in Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. ii. 36—9, "Domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium, &c. Nam mulier olitori nunquam supplicat siqua est mala. Domi habet hortum et condimenta ad omnes mores malos."

62. *Ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi*. Cf. Heaut. I. ii. 36, and notes there. Plaut. Pers. IV. iii. 70, "Sed te de aliis, quam alios de te suavius Fieri doctos." Parry adds to these, Epidic. III. iii. 1—5, q. v.; and Hor. Sat. I. iv. 105. The same simile of the mirror occurs also in Eurip. Hippol. 428, (Paley), *προσθελς κάτοπτρον*, κ. τ. λ.

64. *Istæc res est*, "That plan of yours is the right thing." *Istæc*, Demea's method as contrasted with Micio's.

67. *Hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautios*, "I must take care that these be not spoiled." A hit perhaps at Demea's words, I. ii. 17, "Tu illum corrumpi sinia." *Corrumpitur* is so used again, IV. ii. 49, "Prandium corrumpitur." For the verbal noun *cautios* (i. q. "cavendum est"), cf. Andr. II. iii. 26, where the same word occurs; and Hecyra IV. iv. 28, "Consultatios." Plaut. Cas. ii. 6, 54, "Quid tibi istum tactios." See also Prof. Key's Gramm., § 907.

71. *Hoc salustum*, &c. A parody of v. 63, "Hoc facito," &c. "This is salt; this is burnt; this is not nicely cooked." For "lautum," Westerhov. cites Martial Ep. XI. xxxii. 20, "Hoc lautum vocat; hoc putat venustum Unum ponere ferculis tot assem."—*Iterum sic memento*, "Mind this another time." "Sedulo" &c., a joke upon Demea's words, in v. 59. "Pro meâ sapientiâ," "As far as my poor wisdom suffices." Cf. Plaut. Aul. 496, H. G., "Pro re: pro copiâ."

75. *Quid facto unus siet*, "What one must do," or "ought to do." For this construction, see Andr. III. ii. 10, note; Madv. 266 obs. And see Ter. Hecyr. III. i. 47; Key's Gr. § 1280, note; and ibid. 999. In 76 *nos* = "our people," i. e. Micio, Æschinus, and Micio's household. — *Verum quod facias?* "But what is one to do."—*Ut homost*, &c. "As a man is, so you must humour him;" i. e. "You must take a man as you find him." Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Mostell. III. ii. 36, "Ut homines sunt, ita morem geras."—*Numquid vis*, cf. II. ii. 89, note. The reply of Demea, "Mentem vobis meliorem dari," is a surly "I wish you better brains—a stronger head." Ruhnken shows that "bona mens" = "sana mens" here and elsewhere.

81. *Quando is, quamobrem*, &c. For *quando*, see III. ii. 50, above. *Quamobrem* is, i. q. "cujus causâ." Cf. Eun. I. ii. 65. So in Plaut. Aul. 889 (H.), "Quâ gratiâ" seems to be i. q. "cujus gratiâ."

83. *De istoc ipse viderit*, "To that good-for-nothing Æschinus let my brother look himself." For "viderit" thus used, see Ovid. Ex.

Pont. I. ii. 9, "Viderit hæc siquis," &c.; Epist. xii. 211, "Viderit hoc, siquam jam peperisse pudet;" Virgil *Æn.* x. 744, "Ast de me Divum pater atque hominum rex Viderit." See also Madvig. Gr. § 340, obs. 4. In the next verse *Procul* = "at a little distance," "prope ab oculis." See for this sense, Plaut. Men. (H. G.) 144. Virg. *Ecl.* vi. 16, "Serta procul tantum capiti sublapsa jacebant," &c. Plaut. Capt. IV. ii. 8.

85. *Si satis cerno*, "If I can believe my eyes." So Phorm. V. i. 8, "Nisi me animus fallit, aut parum prospiciunt oculi." Plaut. Trin. IV. iii. 64, "Satin ego oculis plane vidi."—*Næ illiusmodi—fide*. The old man is, "Laudator temporis acti Se puero." Hor. A. P. 173.—*Antiqua*, is, i. q. "simple," "old fashioned." Cf. Andr. IV. v. 22, "Pol, Crito, antiquom obtines;" Hecyra V. iv. 20; Plaut. Capt. I. ii. 20; Hor. Sat. II. vii. 23, "Fortunam et mores antiquæ plebis."—*Publicè* in v. 89, is, i. q., "In a public point of view."

90. *Etiam hujus generis reliquias*, &c. "*Etiam*" = "yet," "still." Cf. Andr. I. i. 89; III. ii. 2. See notes.

ACTUS III.—Sc. IV.

Hegio enters, talking to Geta, and Demea overhearing their discourse at first supposes that it refers to the music-girl, but soon learns the affair and the troubles of Pamphila. Hegio urges him to do her that justice voluntarily, which otherwise the law will enforce—appealing to old friendship and to the character and standing of Demea's family. He will give no answer till he has seen Micio, whose fault it all is, and against whom he is prepared to launch out.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Illiberale facinus*, "An act unworthy of a gentleman." So below at IV. v. 30, we find "illiberaliter" used.—*Pol haud paternum istuc dedisti*. "Faith, this conduct which you've exhibited was not like your father." "This was not acting like your father," Colman. Note the use of "dedisti" i. q. "fecisti," and see Eun. V. ii. 60, "Dabit hic aliquam pugnam denuo."

5. *Id illi dolet*. Impersonal verbs admit a nom. of neuter pronoun. See Key's Gr. 872. 1, and below IV. vii. 36, "Non te hæc pudet." *Pater is*, "that so-called father," i. e. Micio.

8. *Haud sic auferent*, "They shall not carry off the matter thus." Cf. Andr. III. v. 4, "Sed inultum nunquam id auferet," and *ibid.* I. ii. 4, "Mirabar hoc si sic abiret." With v. 10, "Tu es patronus," &c., compare Andr. I. v. 60, "Te isti virum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem," &c., in which passage (see *ibid.* 50) as here, great stress is laid on a dying person's injunction.

12. *Cave dixeris*, "Don't name the word," ("deseris," sc., a word of ill omen). The old man deprecates the bare idea of a patron deserting his client in difficulties.—*Satis, pie*, "with due regard to family affection."

15. *Salvere Hegionem plurimum Jubeo*. Cf. Andr. III. iii. 1, "Jubeo

Chremetem;" Plaut. Mostell. III. i. 41, "Salvere jubeo te. Misargyrides, benè." For v. 17, cf. above, I. ii. 34.—*Functus officium est viri.* For this use of the acc. after "fungor," cf. Heaut. I. i. 18; Andr. Prol. 5, notes.

20. *Æqualem*, "contemporary," cf. Heaut. III. i. 8; Andr. II. vi. 22, notes. Gr. *ὀμῆλεια*—*Amplius*, in v. 22 = "more aggravated." Ruhnken illustrates the word by Hecyr. III. i. 9, "Iræ multo ampliores."

24. *Persuasit nos, amor, &c.* Asyndeton, cf. below at v. 28, and Andr. V. iv. 85. For the same causes for a like act mentioned together, Lindenbr. quotes Demosth. c. Midiam, *τρεῖς εἶχε προφθρεῖς, μέθην, ἔρωτα, ἔγνωσαν διὰ τὸ σκῆτος, καὶ νυντὸς το πρῶτος γενέσθαι.* Plaut. Bacch. I. i. 54, "Istoc illecebrosius Fieri nihil potest Nox, mulier, vinum, homini adolescentulo." Ovid. Am. I. vi. 59, "Nox et amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent." With "lacrumans, orans, obsecrans," &c. Westerhov. compares Ennius Ann. I. i. 28, "Flentes, plorantes, lacrumantes, obtestantes."—*Fidem dans.* Cf. Andr. II. iii. 27.

29. *Mensis hic decimus est*, "The tenth lunar month," i.e. according to the computation of time before Julius Cæsar. See below IV. v. 57, "Menses abierant decem." Hec. V. iii. 24; Virg. Ecl. iv. 61, "Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses."

30. *Ille bonus vir nobis, &c.*, "Yon good gentleman of ours, Heaven bless the mark, hath gotten him a music girl," &c. For this ironical use of "bonus vir" and "si diis placet," see Eun. V. iii. 10, "Virum bonum eorum Parmenonem incedere Video: vide ut otiosus sit, si Diis placet," where Ruhnken observes that "si Diis placet" in such places refers to some conduct which must be displeasing to the gods. This must be taken with some reservation, for see Plaut. Capt. II. iii. 94. For the ironic "vir bonus," see too Andr. V. ii. 5, "O salve, bone vir."

32. *In mediost*, "is present," "is at hand," i.e. "can be produced," or "is before the world." This is better than to suppose it to mean "lives," comparing Phorm. V. viii. 74, "E medio excessit;" and V. ix. 30, with Westerhov. and Parry.

34. *Ut captus est servorum*, "As servants go," Colman. Literally, "according to the capacity of servants." The word "captus" is used by Cæsar, B. G. iv. 3, "Ut captus est Germanorum;" Cic. Tuscul. II. ii. 27, "Ut est captus hominum."—*Non malus*, "a very decent fellow." Litotes. Cf. Eun. II. ii. 43, "Non malum hercle."—*Solus omnem familiam sustentat*, "He's the sole prop of the family." So Phorm. II. i. 57, "Columen vero familie;" Virg. Æn. xii. 59, "In te omnis domus inclinata recumbit." In v. 36 we have another case of "asyndeton."—*Quære rem* implies "torture," as the means of eliciting the truth. *Extorque* in the slave's reply does not blink the question, being i. q. "ay, wrack it out of me." With the form "abduce" in v. 34 compare Virg. Æn. xi. 463, "Edice maniplia."

38. *Cedo*, cf. Heaut. IV. viii. 5. note; Hildyard's Menæchm. 114, Gloss. With vv. 40—41 compare notes on Andria, III. i. 15, and Plaut. Aulul. 646. H. G., "Juno Lucina." With "differor doloribus" compare Plaut. Cistell. II. i. 5, "Differor, distrahor, diripior." Epid. I. ii. 15, "Clamore defatigor, differor."

43. *Fidem nunc vestram implorat*, "Imploringly asks your protection." Cf. Plaut. Rudens III. ii. 1, "Pro Cyrenenses populares, vostram ego imploro fidem."—*Quod vos vis cogit, &c.*, "Let her

obtain of your free will that which the compulsion of the laws enforces you (to grant to her, so.). Bentley, followed by Ruhnken and others, reads "vis" (legum, sc.), while in many MSS. "jus" is found. In Phorm. I. iv. 36, as Bentley shows, we have "vi coactum," (sc. legum), as here. Editors quote from Menander, *τῆς ἐστὶ δὲ ἂν ἡμάρτα γέγερται, ἢ κατὰ νόμους, ἢ ταῖς ἀνδράκας, ἢ γὰρ τῶν ἑδῶν τῶν.* For the double accusative after "cogit," cf. Wordsworth's Gramm. K. Edward VI. § 146; Key's Grammar, § 902; Madvig. Gr. 228. c. oba.; and Virgil *Æn.* iii. 56.—*Voluntate* is i. q. "sponte vestra." Compare Ter. Phorm. V. iii. 2, "Ut sua voluntate id quod est faciundum faciat." Similarly in Andr. II. v. 11, "Cum gratiâ" is used for "willingly." Gronovius compares Livy. xxxv. 22, "Castella multa expugnavit: alia voluntate ad eum defecerunt."

45. *Ut vobis decet* (facere, sc.), a Græcism i. q. *ὡς ὑμῖν πρέσει.* Cf. below at V. viii. 5. "Decet" is used with a dative in like manner, in Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 188, "Istuc facinus—nostro generi non decet." But see Key's Grammar, § 964 on this.—*Sin aliter animus vester est.* Compare Hecyr. V. ii. 19, "De hæc re animus meus ut sit." Our own idiom is nearly similar.

48. *Cognatus mihi erat,* cf. Andr. V. iv. 23; Phorm. II. iii. 44; and below at V. viii. 24.—*Militiæ et domi.* See for this construction Madvig. Gr. 296. b. 1.; Plaut. Capt. Prol. 68, "Domi bellique duellatores optumi."—*Experiar* in v. 51, is used as in III. ii. 52 above.

54. *Is quod mihi de hac re dederit consilium, id sequar.* This line, which is found in Phorm. II. iv. 21, does not appear in the Codex Bembinus, and it is omitted by the latest editor to whom we have access. Fleckelsen, Parry, and others retain it.

55. *Cum animo cogites.* Westerhov. illustrates this phrase from Plaut. Mostell. III. ii. 13, "Quo magis cogito ego cum animo meo;" Cic. Agrar. ii. 24, "Cum animis vestris cogitare;" Ter. Eun. I. i. 19, "Tecum iratus cogitas." For *tam*—*quam* with the superlatives, (a Greek construction) in the next verses, see note on Heaut. V. ii. 43, and Parry's note on the passage before us. Construe, "The more comfortably you live, the more influential, rich, fortunate, noble you are, the more bounden are you in fair dealing to exercise fairness," (or, to act fairly), &c. — With *quam facillimè agitis*, Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Curcul. V. ii. 6, "Nam propter eas vivo facilius." Epid. II. ii.—*Æqua noscere* is i. q. *ἐπεικῆ γινῶσθαι*, "avoir les sentimens d'un homme droit" (Madame Dacier). For the sentiment editors compare Virg. *Æn.* i. 630; Soph. Antig. 299.

62. *Non me indidente hæc fiunt,* "These things don't happen without my warning," i. e. "me non dicente." Gronov. quotes a parallel use of "indico" in Livy xxii. 39, "Nam et duo boni consules, etiam me indidente, omnia e republicâ fide vestra faceretis." In Virg. *Æn.* vii. 733, "Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis," and in Phorm. V. viii. 58, "Quod dictum, indictum est," "indico" is as here i. q. "non dico."—*Utinam hic sit modo defunctum,* "Would that it were only got quit of with this," or "would it were but ended thus." "Defunctum" is used passively, as in Eun. Prol. 15, "Defunctus jam sum;" Phorm. V. ix. 32, "Cupio misera in hac re jam defungier."

65. *In eum hæc evomam,* cf. above III. ii. 14, note.

ACTUS III.—SC. V.

HEGIO enters, speaking to Sostrata, as he quits her house (cf. Andr. III. iii.; Heaut. V. i.), and assuring her of his urgent interference with Micio.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Quod potes*, i. e. "quantum potes." So in Heaut. III. i. 7, "*Quod potero*," where "*quod*" is i. q. "*quantum*" or "*quoad*," see note in loc. Guyetus rejects this scene as spurious, but it seems necessary to retain it: as explaining which, Hegio and Micio are together in Act IV. Scen. iii. This Bentley pointed out.

3. *Narrabo ordine*, cf. III. iii. 11, above; and Heaut. IV. iii. 28. In v. 4, "*Si est, facturus ut sit*," &c., a curious periphrasis for "*Si facturus est*," compare Hecyra III. v. 51, "*Si est ut velit reducere uxorem*;" IV. i. 43, "*Si est, ut dicat velle se*;" Phorm. II. i. 40. With v. 5 *Aliter—ejus est sententia*, cf. III. iv. 46 above, "*Sin aliter animus vester est*."

6. *Respondet mi*, cf. III. iv. 53, "*Quid mihi respondes*."

ACTUS IV.—SC. I.

CTESIPHO questions Syrus, in a state of alarm, about his father's movements. Demaea had gone to his farm, supposing Ctesipho to be there, and the latter fears that he will soon be back, and find that he has been loitering in town. What excuse is he to invent? While Syrus is suggesting a variety of these, Demaea is seen approaching and Ctesipho retires into the house, yet not out of hearing, while Syrus awaits Demaea.

Metres :—1 & 9. Trochaic Tetrameter.

2 & 10. Troch. Tetram. Catalectic.

8. Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic.

3—7, 11—23. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Sodes*. Cf. Andr. I. i. 58, note; and Hildyard on Plaut. Menæchm. 445. Gl.—*Nunc quom maxime*, &c., "I suppose he's now as busy as possible at some work or other." "*Quom maxime*," = "most particularly," in Andr. V. i. 4; Heaut. IV. v. 40, and Hecyr. I. ii. 40; Phorm. I. iv. 26. Westerhov. explains the words here to mean, "*Ita nunc, ut tum, cum maxime*," which seems to be correct. In the next verse *quod* is for "*quoad*" or "*quantum*." Fleckeisen rightly places a colon at "*utinam quidem*," thus obviating the awkwardness of supposing "*utinam velim*" to be joined in construction, as Ruhnken does. —*Triduo hoc perpetuo*, Translate "within the whole of the next three days."

5. *Itoc si quid potis est rectius* (*addi*, sc.), an euphemism of the slave for the old man's death. If the son had heard the plain statement, he could not have rejoined with "*ita*." "*Potis est*," see note on Andr. II. vi. 6.

6. *Misere nimis*, "Very intensely." For this redundancy of expres-

sion, compare Plaut. Mil. G. I. i. 24, "Insanè bene;" Ibid. II. ii. 22, "Repente subito;" and above at Ter. Ad. III. ii. 24, "Oppido opportunè." So also in Catull. xxxvi. 10, "Jocose lepide vovere divis." where the two adverbs (if the reading is sound) combine to strengthen each other, (see "English Journal of Education," vol. xi. p. 419.)

7. *Tam male odi*, "I hate so fiercely." Compare Plaut. Men. 107 (Hildyard), "Ut ego uxorem, ubi te aspicio, odi malà." In v. 9 we have "oppressisset" in its common sense of "overtake." See above at II. ii. 21, "Ut in ipso articulo oppressit," and Andr. I. iii. 22, Cic. de Senectut. c. 14, "Quoties nox oppressit, quum mane cepisset." — *Revorti posset iterum*. "Iterum" is pleonastic, as "rursus" in I. i. 46, "Rursus ad ingenium redit." Cf. Eun. IV. ii. 6, "Redeo rursum."

11. *Quem ego hodie toto non vidi diu*. These are the supposed words of Demea, and are an illustration of the abrupt transition from the narrative to the direct form of speech. Fleckeisen omits "quem" and reads "Ego hoc te toto non vidi diu."

12. *Nilne in mentem*. The best reading here is that which omits "est." Understand "venit," as in Heaut. V. ii. 38, where see notes. "Does nothing occur to you?" *Nunquam quicquam*, "Never a thing." Cf. Andr. II. iv. 7, where as here and elsewhere "nunquam" is used for "non." — *Tanto nequior*, "So much the worse." This phrase occurs in Plaut. Mensech. 389. See Hildyard's Glossary and notes. Its opposite is "Tanto melior," for which see Heaut. III. ii. 38, notes.

13. *Cliens, amicus, hospes*. Westerhov. quotes Cic. de Senect. c. 10, "Non curia desiderat vires, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites." — *Hisce ut opera data sit* (narra, sc.), "Say you've been attending to these." Cf. Heaut. V. i. 37, "Operam amico dat suo." — *Quæ non data sit*. Construe, "What! when I've not been attending to them?" "Quæ" is i. q. "cum ea."

15. *Interdus*, "Your excuse will hold good for the daytime."

17. *Quin tu otiosus es*, "Can't you be easy in your mind." For this sense of "quin," with an indicative, cf. Virg. Ecl. ii. 71, "Quin tu aliquid saltem potius," &c. As it is practically an exhortation, we do not find a note of interrogation. — *Illius sensum pulchre calleo*, "I thoroughly understand his disposition," or perhaps "way of thinking."

18. *Tam placidum quam ovem reddo*, "I'll make him as tame as a lamb." For this attraction of the object compared to the case of that with which it is compared, cf. Phorm. IV. ii. 1, "Ego hominem callidiores vidi neminem, quam Phormionem." There is no necessity to adopt Bentley's emendation, "quam ovis est," or Fleckeisen's conjecture of "quasi ovem" for "quam ovem." For instances of "fervere," used as of the third conjugation, see Virg. Æn. iv. 409, "Littora fervere longè," and ibid. 567.

19. *Facio te apud illum deum*. For this hyperbole editors find a comparison in Cicero de Oratore, ii. 42, "Quæ dispositio argumentorum, in qua tu mihi semper deus videri soles;" and Plato's Meno. p. 99, where "women" and the Spartans are said to affect this style of praise. With v. 20, *Lacrimæ cadunt*, cf. above III. iii. 55, "Oh! lacrimo gaudio."

21. *Lupus in fabulâ*, "The wolf in the fable;" h. e. he, of whom there has been so much talk: in reference to the fable of the boy who

so often raised the alarm of "Wolf, wolf!" Plautus, in Stichus IV. i. 71, has "Atque eocum tibi lupum in sermone: præsens esuriens adest;" and Madame Dacier takes "sermo" and "fabula" to be synonymous, meaning, as one of the commentators on Plautus says, "common talk," cf. "fabulari." This seems a more simple explanation than that which is based on Virgil Ecl. ix. 54, "Mærim lupi videre priores;" and Theocr. xiv. 22, οὐ φθέγγει; λύκαν εἶδεν. viz., the superstition that to see a wolf caused loss of speech. Adopting the former explanation, we have an English proverb to match it: "Talk of the devil," &c.

22. *Syre, quid agimus!* Present for future, as in Plaut. Men. 148, H. G., and in Terence, passim.—*Ego videro*, "I'll see to it." Cf. Andr. II. vi. 25, "Ego istæc videro," see note.—*Nusquam tu me (vidiasse—dicas, &c.)*, Aposiopesis. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 25, "Cantando tu illum?" *Potin' ut desinas!* "Can't you be still?" *Desino* is thus used in Andr. V. vi. 8, "Tum de puero, Dave,—ah, desine!" For instances of this form of checking a speaker, see Plaut. Menæch. H. G. 368, "Potin' ut quiescas;" Plaut. Merc. V. ii. 49, "Potin' ut animo sis tranquillo." For the form "potin," see note at Andr. II. vi. 6.

ACTUS IV.—SC. II.

DEMEA returns to his brother's house from a fruitless search for him, and in further trouble because he learns from a farm-servant that Ctesipho is not at the farm. He looks upon himself as the most unfortunate of men, being the first to learn and feel for the family troubles. He soon sees Syrus, who invents a long story how Ctesipho has been ill-treating both him and the music-girl, as the result of a mad mood, which came upon him as he was beginning his walk to the farm. Demea is charmed by this evidence of Ctesipho's virtue and right-mindedness, and is started again by a circuitous route, suggested by Syrus, in search of Micio.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Nusquam gentium.* Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 179; Ter. Heaut. II. iii. 16, "Interea loci;" Key's Gramm. § 923; Madvig. § 284, obs. 10.—*A villa mercenarium*, "A farm-servant;" *a villa* = "villæ," as in Andr. III. i. 3, "Ab Andriast ancilla hæc." Compare Andr. IV. iv. 15, "a nobis;" and 17, "Ab Andriâ." Plaut. Mil. G. II. ii. 5, "Quemque a milite hoc hominem," &c.

4. *Quin tu animo bono es.* Cf. above IV. i. 17, "Quin tu otiosus es."—*Quid hoc, malum, infelicitatis!* "What a misfortune's this, plague take it!" For "malum," thus used interjectionally, see Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 299, 695; Aulul. H. G. 383, "Quid, malum, curas?" Heaut. II. iii. 77, note.—*Nisi me credo*, &c. For this comic use of "nisi," see Andr. IV. i. 40, "Nescio, Nisi mihi deos satis scio esse iratos," &c., and Heaut. III. ii. 31. Construe, "Save that I believe I was born for this one object, to endure miseries."

7. *Rescisco*, "come to the knowledge of" a thing concealed. Cf. Hecyr. V. iv. 27, "Omnia omnes ubi resciscunt." See Plaut. Menæch.

581. H. G.; Aulul. 727, H. G. The verb is used four times in this sense in the *Andria*.

8. *Obnuntio*, "I announce bad news," a word borrowed from the augurs and magistrates; see Smith's *Antiq. G. and R.*, 176, 178; Cic. Philipp. ii. 33, "Augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiaviſti." The magistrate stopped the assemblies by reporting (*obnuntiando*) evil omens, which the augurs had declared.

11. *Ne ille huc prorsus se irruat*, "That he don't burst right in here!" *Prorsus* i. q. "proversus;" cf. "horsum," "dextrorsum," &c. For the active use of "irruo" here cf. Eun. III. 5. 51, "Foras simul omnes proruunt se;" Adelph. III. ii. 21, "Ceteros ruerem." Parry adds Virg. Georg. i. 445, "Sese Diversi erumpunt radii."—*Etiā taces?* "Be quiet!" cf. Heaut. II. ii. 6, "Etiā caves?" and Andr. V. ii. 8, "Etiā tu hoc respondeas." In v. 12 *hodie* is used by way of asseveration, as constantly in Terence.—*Istuc committam*, "Entrust that task," viz., "of keeping my father from rushing in."

15. *Non hercle hic quidem durare quisquam, si sic fit, potest*, "No one can ever stay here, by Jove, if things go on in this way." Here Bentley proposed to read "perdurare" for "durare." Fleckeisen for "quidem" has "qui volt." In Plaut. Men. 684. H. G. we find "durare," for "edurare," as here, "Vivere hic non possum, neque durare ullo modo." Syrus is supposed here to come to the front of the stage, and complain of his grievances, so as to attract the attention of Demea.—*Quid ille gannit?* "What is he grumbling about?" "Gannio" is used by Catull. lxxxiii 4, "Quod nunc gannit et obloquitur." A compound of this verb occurs in Phorm. V. ix. 41, "Usque ad aurem ogganniat," and in Plaut. Asinar. II. iv. 16. "Gannio" is said to be properly used of "dogs" by Varro and Festus. For *malum*! in v. 18, see above at v. 4.

20. *Hem, vide ut discidit labrum*, "See how he has cut my lip." A hoax on the short-sighted old man, who is probably intended by Syrus to look for a cut inside his mouth.

22. *Produxe aiebas?* "Didn't you say that you had just set him on his way hence into the country?" "Producere = *προικνεῖν*, cf. III. iii. 48, note. For the syncope of "produxe" for "produxisse," cf. Heaut. Prol. 32, "decesse" for "decessisse;" Virg. *Æn.* viii. 274, "porgite" for "porrigite;" Hor. Sat. I. ix. 78, "Huncce solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi."

23. *Non pudeuisse*, &c. For the infinitive used as here without a governing preposition, see Madvig. Lat. Gr. §. 399; Ter. Andr. I. v. 10, note.—*Quem ego modo*, &c., "Altho' 'twas I who not so very long ago carried him in my arms, a child no bigger than this" (*δευρυκῶς*).—*Modo* needs not here be explained of a great distance of time. The force lies in the slave's thinking the interval "no time to speak of." Westerhov. quotes Eurip. Cyclops. 142, *ὅν ἐξέθρεψα παῖδ' ἐγὼ ποτ' ἀνδ' αὖτως*, and shows from Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 102, that the office alluded to was performed by a person called "geraria," th. "gero," whence the frequentative "gesto."

25. *Patrisas*, "You take after your father," "You are a chip of the old block." Cf. Plaut. Mostell. III. i. 108, "Euge, Philolaches patrisat." This verb is one of a small class formed after Greek verbs in ζ (e. g. *μυθίζω*), of which "Græcisso," "Atticisso," and "Sicellicisso" are examples; see Plaut. Menæch. H. G. Prol. 11, and Key's Grammar,

§ 751. For *abi*, "go," "go your ways," an ejaculation expressive of praise, as here, and at Plaut. Asin. III. iii. 114, "*Hem sic, abi*;" and of blame or ridicule as in this play above, II. ii. 12, "*Abi: nescis inescare homines*."—*Perquam* and *perfortiter*, in 27 and 28, are used ironically: "O very!" "Very bravely."

29. *Idem quod ego, sensit te esse huic rei caput*, "Even as I had, he has found out that you are 'head and front of this offending.'" For "caput" thus used with a dative, see Andr. II. vi. 27, note, and Plaut. Asin. III. iii. 188, "*Ego caput huic argento fieri hodie reperiundo*."

32. *Diminuetur—cerebrum*, "I'll break your crown in a minute!" Compare III. ii. 19, "*Ut cerebro dispergat viam*;" V. ii. 7, "*An tibi mavis jam cerebrum dispergi hic*." In the following sentence we see the difference between "*scio*" and "*novi*," Cf. Aulul. Plaut. H. G. 672.

34. *Nosin' porticum, apud macellum, hanc deorsum*! "Know you the colonnade here, just below, near the provision market?" "*Hanc*" agreeing with "*porticum*" signifies "hard-by," or "in this direction;" and "*deorsum*" is used as an adverb of rest, not motion, signifying "below," or "downwards," as in Aulul. Plaut. H. G. 321, "*Si autem deorsum comedent*," &c. Bentley proposed to read "*hac deorsum*;" but there is no need, and we have "*hac*" in the next line.

35. *Præterito hac recta platea sursum*, "Pass this way straight up the street:" or "right along the street upwards." With *hac* understand "*viâ*," or "*parte*;" *sursum* = "*subvorsum*," as "*deorsum*," "*devorsum*." A parallel to this fool's errand, on which Syrus is sending Demea, is quoted by Colman from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Act ii. Sc. ii., Launcelot and Gobbo.

36. *Clivus deorsum versus est: hâc te præcipitato*. Madame Dacier translates "*vous trouverez a cette main-la une petite descente: jettes-vous-y*." For the juxtaposition of *deorsum versus* h. e. "downwards," Forcellini gives a parallel in Cato de R. R. c. 156, "*Postea ubi deorsum versus ibit*;" Cicero, Orator. c. 39, "*Sursum versus reditur*." For "*versus*" used with "*ad*" or "*in*," a parallel case, see Madvig. Gr. § 172, obs. 4. Construe, "There's a slope looking downwards."—*Hac te præcipitato* seems to mean "Make the best of your way down this road." Some omit the case after "*præcipito*," as in Virg. Æn. ii. 9, "*Nox humida cœlo præcipitat*."—*Est ad hanc manum*, "right or left," according as he points with his finger.—*Ibi angiportum propter est*, "There, there is an alley hard-by." For the word "*angiportum*," cf. Eunuchus, V. ii. 6. The masc. from "*angiportus*" occurs in Hor. Od. I. xxv. 10, "*In solo levis angiportu*."—*Propter*: adv. i. q. "propiter," or "prope," see Phædrus II. vi. 7.

38. *Quonam*! "In which direction?" Fleckeisen here conjectures "*Quanam*?" "By which way, pray?"

40. *Censen' hominem me esse*? "Don't you count me to be a man?" ("As such, and therefore as liable to error") "I've made a mistake." This is the simple meaning, and the only interpretation of this passage, which can claim acceptance. *Ne* admits, when affixed to the verb, an affirmative or a negative answer: cf. Madvig. Gr. § 451 a, who gives instances where, as here, an affirmative answer is expected. See also Parry's note here, and Long on Cic. in Verr. II. ii. 46.

43. *Ad sinistram hac recta platea*, "Go this way right along the street to the left."—*Ad Dianæ* ("templum," sc.). For this common

ellipse, see Madvig. Gram., § 280, 3; Hor. Sat. I. ix. 35, "Ventum erat ad Vestæ;" Hom. Odys. x. 282, ἐπὶ Ἐλευσίν, h. e., in Circe's Temple.

45. *Pistrilla*, "a small pounding-mill;" diminutive from "pistrinum," for which it is perhaps used here.—*Fabrica*, is simply, "a workshop."—*Exadvorsum*, "over against it." The word is used by Terence, Phorm. I. ii. 88, "Exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat;" Plaut. Bacch. IV. vii. 37, "Video exadvorsum Pistoclerum."

46. *Lectulos in sole*, &c., "He has been ordering some open-air benches with legs of holm oak." "Lectulos in sole," indicate seats made for the "solarium" (or "flat house-top," cf. Plaut. Mil. G. II. iii. 69), on which the ancients were wont to bask, enjoying the luxury of what Gronovius calls "insolatio." Cf. Persius, Sat. iv. 18, "Assiduo curata cuticula sole." In the next verse, *ubi* is, i. q., "in quibus."

48. *Ego te exercebo hodie — silicernium*, "I'll work you to-day, as you deserve, old drybones!" For like threats, cf. Andr. V. ii. 23, "Ego jam te commotum reddam." *Exerceo* is used thus in Virg. Æn. iv. 623, "Genus omne futurum Exerceat odiis." Cooper in his Thesaurus explains *silicernium*, a "pudding eaten at funerals." In Terence, he adds, it means "an olde cripple at the pitte's mouthe, that is ready to have such a dinner made for him." The derivation according to some is, "silices cernere," h. e., "sepulchorum suorum," but this is very questionable; though far from the worst explanation.—*Æschinus odiose cessat*, "*Æschinus* is intolerably behindhand;" Eun. IV. vi. 16, "Odiosa cessas."—*Prandium corrumpitur*, "Dinner's spoiling." "Prandium" perhaps has here somewhat of its original sense, i. e. "the first meal," th. πρῶν or πρῶτ; for it would seem from v. 52 that the hour was early. "Cœna" and "prandium" however, were frequently confounded with each other by the ancients, see Hildyard's note on Plaut. Menæch. 94, G., and *ibid.* 48, on "cœna." In Plaut. Pseud. III. ii. 102, we have "Corrumpitur jam cœna."

50. *In amores totus*, "Is wholly taken up with his love." Cf. Hor. Sat. I. ix. 2, "Nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis."—*Unum quicquid, quod erit bellissimum*, &c., "I'll pick out all and each of the nicest sweets." *Carpo* is used thus, in Martial. iii. 13. 1, "Non vis leporem, dum non vis carpere mullum." "Bellus," as an adjective, is applied often to the sweetmeats, or second course, of the Romans. Hence the word, "bellaria," "confections."

52. *Cyathos sorbilans*, "In sipping my cups." The "cyathus" was one-twelfth of a sextarius, see Hor. Od. III. xix. 12, "Tribus aut novem Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis." For the sense of *producam* here, h. e., "lengthen out," "spin out," cf. Martial. Epig. II. 89, 1—2, "Quod nimio gaudes noctem producere vino, Ignosco." The cyathus appears usually to have been tossed off at a gulp. Hence we see the leisurely style of enjoyment which the slave promises himself, in *sorbilans* and *producam*.

ACTUS IV.—SC. III.

Micio and Hegio have met in the Forum; and on the former having been acquainted with the connection between *Æschinus* and *Pamphila*, he has promised Hegio that the girl shall have justice. Hegio persuades Micio to go with him to *Sostrata*, and make it clear to her that it is only on behalf of his brother *Ctesipho*, that *Æschinus* has at all interfered in the affair of the music-girl.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Ego in hac re, &c.* Compare similar modest refusals of undue praise, in *Andr.* II. i. 30, "*Charina, neutiquam,*" &c.; *Plaut. Trinumm.* V. ii. 5, "*Non videor meruisse laudem; culpā caruisse arbitror.*" For *nisi si*, in v. 5, cf. *Andr.* I. v. 18, "*Nisi si id est, quod suspicor,*" note.

4. *Sibi fieri injuriam ultro, &c. — expostules,* "That a gratuitous injury is done them, if you expostulate with them about a wrong which they themselves have done *you*; and who furthermore go on to accuse you. *Expostules*, the reading of the C. Bembin., is to be adopted without hesitation. For instances of *ultro*, similarly used, see *Andr.* I. i. 73, note. Parry aptly quotes *Eunuchus* I. i. 22—5; *Phorm.* II. iii. 13; *Plaut. Menschm.* 272.

6. *Aliter atque es,* "Other than you are." Cf. *Madvig. Gr.* § 444, b. In *Ter. Phorm. Prol.* 31, we have "*ne simili utamur fortunā atque usi sumus.*" At v. 9, Bentley proposed "*Suspicionem hanc propter fratrem esse; ejus esse illam psaltriam.*" But the common reading may stand.—*Opus est facto.* Cf. *Madvig.* § 266, oba.; *Key*, § 1280; *Andr.* III. ii. 10, note; *Heaut.* I. i. 28, note.

11. *Relevabis.* Bentley reads "*relevabis,*" for the sake of uniformity of tense with "*functus fueris*"; but this is nowise necessary.—*Tabescit*, "*languishes,*" cf. *Cicero Catil.* II. iv.; *Plaut. Captiv.* I. ii. 30, "*Tuo more maceror — et tabesco miser.*"

14. *Quidus res sunt minus secundæ.* "*Minus secundæ*" is an euphemism for "*miseræ.*" In v. 15, *Ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis*—"They take everything in the light of an affront, more" ("than other men," sc.). *Westerhov.* illustrates "*ad contumeliam*" by *Phædrus Fab.* III. viii. 8, "*Accipiens (quid enim?) cuncta in contumeliam.*"

16. *Impotentiam,* "poverty," "want of means." *Ruhnken* refers to *Cic. pro. Muræ.*, c. 28, "*Valeant hæc omnia ad salutem innocentium, ad opem impotentium, ad auxilium calamitosorum.*"—*Semper credunt negligi.* Such is the reading of many MSS. But the *Bembin.* has "*claudier*" (cf. *Andr.* III. iii. 41), which yields little sense, and for which *Færn* proposed "*calvier*" a very rare word (= to be deceived); and Bentley, "*ludier.*" This last is the best emendation. But "*negligi*" may well be retained. Editors quote a fragment of *Menander*—

πρὸς ἅπαντα δειλὸν ἔστιν ὁ πένης πράγματα
καὶ πάντας αὐτοῦ καταφρονεῖν ὑπολαμβάνει.

17. *Te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilibus est,* "To excuse yourself in their presence, is a plan most fitting to appease them." Verbals in "*bilis*" are sometimes active in signification as here; cf. *Madvig. æet.* 185, b. i. The word "*placabilibus*" is so used again in *Phorm.* V. viii.

68. The Bembine C. read here "ipsi coram," in which case "ipsi" would refer to the mother, and "coram" would be used adverbially. For the dative, after "purgare," see Hecyr. V. iv. 31.

ACTUS IV.—SC. IV.

ÆSCHINUS enters in great distress at having learned the suspicions, which Pamphila and her mother entertain of him, from the old woman who was sent for a nurse. He could not explain himself to the old woman, for fear of compromising his brother. But now he blames himself for not having asked his father's leave to marry Pamphila, at first. He determines, however, to go and see *Sostrata*, and is about to enter, when the door opens, and the scene ends.

Metre :—1. Iambic Monometer Hypercatalectic.

2. Cretic Dimeter.

3, 6, 10, 17—27. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

4, 5. Choriambic.

7. Iambic Dimeter.

8. Trochaic Tetrameter.

9. Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.

11—16. Iambic Tetrameter.

(This statement of Metres is taken from Mr. Parry's Edition of Terence.)

1. *Discrucior animi*, "I am tortured in mind." For this use of the genitive, cf. Madvig. Gr. § 296, b., obs. 3; Plaut. Aul. H. G. 66; Mil. G. III. i. 125, "Continuo excruciarer animi." Ruhnken observes, that "objici" in v. 2, is properly used of "malum;" cf. Hec. III. i. 6, "Objectus labos;" Phorm. III. ii. 18, "Tum hoc esse mi objectum malum;" Virg. Æn. ii. 200, "Aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum Objicitur."—*De improvise*, cf. Andr. II. ii. 23; Heaut. II. iii. 40.

5. *Obstupuit*, cf. note on Andr. I. v. 21; Plaut. Pæn. I. ii. 48, "Quid hic, malum, Astans obstupuisti." With "consistere" in v. 5, Westerhov. compares Virg. Æn. i. 643, "Neque enim patrius consistere mentem Passus amor."—*Me ex hac expediam turbâ*, "How shall I extricate myself from this trouble?" or "scraps." For "expediam," see note at Andr. III. v. 11.

7. *Suspicio de me incidit* ("illis," &c.). Comp. Andr. II. ii. 22, "Ex ipsâ re mi incidit suspitio," and Andr. III. ii. 21.

9. *Id anus mi indicium fecit*, "The old woman has made that clear to me." "Indicium fecit" is, i. q., "indicavit," as in Aulul. Plaut. 145 and 625, H. G.; q. v.

13. *Abi, abi*. Expressions of scorn and reprobation. Cf. Phorm. I. ii. 9, "Abi sis, insciens."—*Satis diu dedisti verba*. Cf. notes on Andr. I. iii. 6; Plaut. Men. H. G. 55; Aulul. 23, H. G. Construe, "You have deceived us long enough."—*Nos frustratast fides*. Cf. Andr. II. ii. 37, "Jam me spes hæc frustratast."

14. *Valeas: habeam illam, &c.*, "Away with you! Have her you fancy." *Æschinus* is uttering the words of *Canthara*. Here, as in Andr. IV. ii. 12, "Valeant qui inter nos," &c.; and V. iii. 18, *ibid.*, "valeas" is, i. q., "abeas in malam rem." See notes on Andr. I. c.

—*Me reprehendi*, "I checked myself." A secondary use of "*reprehendo*" derived from its first meaning, viz., "to lay hands on, and hold back anything." Cf. Ad. Prol. 14, "*Locum reprehensum*;" Plaut. Trin. III. i. 23, "*Ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio*;" Phædrus. V. viii. 4, "*Elapsum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere*."—*Ac fletis palam* (sc. "ne"). Compare Heaut. IV. iii. 43, "*Rem facias palam*;" Hecyr. I. ii. 30, "*Ne id fiat palam*."

18. *Quod minime opus est Usquam efferri: ac mitto*, "A tale which ought by no means to get abroad," "so let it pass!" Parry following most editors, reads, "*id quidem*" for *quod*, which last Bentley preferred. For *efferri* in this sense, compare above III. ii. 41, "*Nunc si hoc palam proferimus*;" Phorm. V. viii. 65, "*Vides tuom peccatum esse elatum foras*."—*Fieri potis est ut ne quid exeat*, "It's just possible that it may not get wind in any quarter." Ruhnken illustrates this use of "*exeat*" by Cornel. Nep. Datam. c. 6, "*Si in turbam exisset*."

19. *Tot concurrunt verisimilia*. Cf. Andr. III. ii. 31, "*Multa concurrunt simul*;" Heaut. II. ii. 3, "*Concurrunt multæ opiniones*," &c. In v. 21, *adeo* seems to strengthen *mea*, "I own that these things occur through my fault, and mine only." Cf. Andr. III. iii. 47, note.—*Ut ut erat gesta*, "Be it as it might," Colman. For "*Ut ut*" so used, cf. Heaut. I. ii. 26, "*Ut ut erat mansum tamen oportuit*;" Adelph. II. ii. 40.

23. *Cessatum usque adhuc est*, "I've been lazy up to this point."—*Nunc porro, Æschine, expergiacere*, "Now, Æschinus, from this time rouse yourself." Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Asin. II. i. 1, "*Hercle vero, Libane, nunc te melius expergiacier*." For "*porro*" in this sense, cf. Andr. Prol. 22, "*Dehinc ut quiescant porro*."

25. *Horresco semper*, &c., "I'm always in a trembling, when I begin knocking at these doors, wretch as I am." Compare Eun. I. ii. 4, "*Tremo, horreoque postquam aspexi hanc*." *Pulto* = "to knock at a door from the outside." *Concrepuit foris*, is said of knocking from the inside, a common custom with Greek doors, which opened outwards, and were therefore knocked by comers-out, to warn passers-by; cf. Andr. IV. i. 59, note.—*Aperite aliquis actutum ostium*, "Some one open the door forthwith." Parry illustrates this construction, (in which "*aliquis*," being used distributively, takes a plural verb) by Plaut. Men. IV. ii. 115, (576, Hildyard), "*Aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate ante ostium*," and by Soph. Ajax, 964. Compare also, Epid. 390, "*Exite huc aliquis*;" Mercat. 129, "*Aperite aliquis*;" Pseudol. V. i. 37. —*Concedam huc*. Cf. Heaut. I. i. 121, "*Huc concessero*."

ACTUS IV.—SC. V.

MICRO, from the house, meets Æschinus just entering, and to play off his nephew, who has concealed his love from him, coins a story, "that a friend of his, as nearest of kin to the young woman dwelling here, is about to marry her, according to the Athenian law; and take her to Miletus. Sostrata, it is true, pretends that her daughter has a child by some one else, but that's an excuse." Æschinus, in the excess of trouble, confesses his love affair; and Micio, after a gentle reproof of his concealment, bids him get ready to bring home his wife.

Metres :—v. 1, with v. 27, of the last scene, is (1.) Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2, 3, 45—72. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

4—44. Iambic Trimeter.

73—8. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

4. *Quid huic hic negotiis?* "Aside," to the audience. *Ludo*, h. e., "illudo," as in *Heaut.* IV. vi. 20, "*Ludis fortasse me.*"—*Melius est*, "I had better do so." Cf. note on *Adel.* II. i. 26, above.

9. *Erubuit: salva res est*, "He blushes: 'tis all right." Donatus quotes from *Andr.* V. iii. 7, "*Vide num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat,*" of one supposed to be very hardened, and Westerhov. quotes from Menander, *Ἐρυθρίων πᾶς χροὸς εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ*. In *Eun.* II. ii. 37, we find, "*Salva res*" as here. See also *Plaut. Rudens*, IV. iii. 98, "*Euge, salva res est, praeda hæc perpetua est mea.*" In v. 10, Fleckeisen reads, "*Nil est mihi quidem.*"

12. *Huc advocatum sibi*, "as an assistant" or "witness." See a parallel use of the word in *Eun.* II. iii. 48, "*Advocatus mane mihi esse ut meminerit.*" See, too, below at v. 42 of this scene, "*Advorsumne illum causam dicerem,*" and *Plaut. Menæchm.* (Hildyard) 700, "*Non equidem mihi te advocatum, pater, adduxi.*"

14. *Ut opinor has non nosse te, et certe scio*. This line seems to depend on "*pauperculæ*" in the last verse: "Certain women in poor circumstances, so that I suppose you don't know them: indeed (*et*) I am very sure of it." We are inclined to adopt Bentley's "*ut opinor*," i. e. "*adeo ut*." This seems more probable than the supposition that "*ut opinor*" is dependent on "*pauperculæ*," and parenthetical. Gronovius illustrates this mode of assertion ("*cum quasi primum dubitavimus, et inter loquendum re considerata certius aliquid affirmamus*") by *Cic. ad Att.* vi. ep. 3, 2: "*Cicero puer legit (ut opinor et certe) epistolam inscriptam patri.*" "*Et*" is used emphatically. Goveanus reads, as does Madame Dacier—

"*Opinor has non nosse te, at et certo scio.*"

18. *Huic leges cogunt nubere hanc*. Westerhov. refers to Numbers xxxvi. 6 (concerning the daughters of Zelophehad), for evidence of a like custom among the Israelites. For its existence at Athens, compare *Andr.* I. i. 43, note; and *Phorm.* I. ii. 45—47 and 75; II. iii. 63. —*Nil: recte: perge* (exclamations indicative of one endeavouring to disguise his feelings and feign indifference), "*Nothing! All right! Proceed!*" *Hecyr.* III. ii. 20, "*Recte, mater;*" *Heaut.* III. ii. 7, "*Recte equidem.*"

21. *Animo male est*: "I'm ill at ease." *Plaut. Amph.* V. i. 6, "*Animo male est, aquam velim.*" In this passage, as in *Curcul.* II. iii. 33, (quoted by Parry, "*Animo male est—Vin aquam?*"), there seems to be a reference to fainting.—*Quid illas censes?* (*dicere posse, sc.*) "What think you they'd say?" See note on *Andr.* V. ii. 12, and Gronovius on that passage.—*Nil enim*, "Why, nothing!" "*Enim*" = "*enimvero.*" Cf. note on *Andr.* III. ii. 23, "*Certe enim scio.*"

25. *Priorem esse illum*, "That he has the prior right" ("*jure tori,*" Stalbaum).

26. *Postea*, "After all." Cf. *Plaut. Menæchm.* III. ii. 31, "*An tibi*

malam rem vis pro maledictis dari *postea*," where, however, Hildyard (393, H.) reads with Bothe "posce" instead of "postea."

30. *Dicendum magis aperte, iliberaliter*, "And, to speak more plainly, ungenerously." With this form of speech, compare Andr. II. vi. 23, "Et quod dicendum hic siet. Tu quoque perparce nimium." In v. 32, *Qui cum illa consuevit prior*, "With whom she lived before." Parry takes "illa" as the nominative, and "quicum" as the ablative, comparing Ter. Hecyr. IV. i. 40, "Quacum tot consuesset annos." Add to this Phorm. V. vi. 34, "Cum ejus consuevit olim matre in Lesbo clanculum." Some editors omit "cum." For the phrase "haud scio an," cf. Andr. III. ii. 45, note.

34. *Præsens præsentis eripi*, "Snatched from him before his face." For this collocation of the adjectives, compare Virg. Æn. iv. 83, "Illum absens absentem auditque videtque;" Terence, Hecyr. III. ii. 15, "Continuo sola soli;" Ibid. IV. i. 42, "Solum solus conveni." For the dative after "eripere," cf. Key's Gr. § 978.—*Facinus indignum*, "'Tis a disgraceful piece of business." Cf. Andr. V. ii. 18, note, "Immo vero indignum," &c.

37. *Cui quando nupsit?* "To whom was she wedded, and when?" There is no need, as Stalbaum shows, of any stop at "cui;" the sentence is a twofold interrogation.—*Auctor his rebus quis est?* "Who sanctioned these proceedings?" For this sense of "auctor," cf. Plaut. Aulul. 207, H. G., "Auctor sum;" Eun. V. vi. 12, "Te auctore."—*Alienam*, i. e. one virtually betrothed to another, as next of kin.

39, 40. *Dum cognatus hinc Illinc veniret*, &c. "Waiting till a kinsman should come from some quarter or other." *Hinc* was Bentley's emendation for "huc." For "grandem," (natu, so.) cf. Plaut. Aul. H. G. 116, "Grandior natu;" 148, "Grandem virginem."—*Sedere* in v. 38 is, i. q. "to linger," or "sit inactive." Compare Plaut. Aulul. 34, H. G., "Quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies." In an old inscription the compound "domiseda" occurs.

41. *Et id defendere*, "And to have maintained that line of argument." Such appears to be the force of these doubtful words. Westerhov., however, explains "defendere" to mean here "prohibere," h. e. to have averted this issue, viz. that the kinsman should intervene. But the former meaning is best.

42. *Adversumne illum . . . advocatus*. "What, plead against him, to befriend whom I had come." For "advocatus," see above at v. 12. For "causam dicerem," see Plaut. Menæchm. 700, 701; Hildyard, "Te advocatum, pater, adduxi, sed viro. Hinc stas: illinc causam dicis." See note, *ibid.*—*Quid nobis cum illis?* Cf. above, II. i. 23, "Quid tibi mecumst?" Heaut. IV. iv. 20, "Etiamne tecum hic mihi res est?" and see note, *ibid.*

45. *Quid lacrimas?* "Wherefore weep you?" For this acc. see Key's Gr. § 909.—*Cura sunt mihi*. Cf. Madvig. Gr. § 249; Key, 984.

47. *Promerentem*, h. e. "bene merentem." Cf. Virg. Æn. iv. 333, "Nunquam, regina, negabo, promeritam." In Plautus (e. g. at Menæchm. H. G. 880) "Promeritum" is used in a bad sense, though at 965 and 998 it is used "in bonam partem." Donatus, on Terence Hecyra III. v. 37, says that "*mereri*" (cf. Andr. II. i. 31) and "*promereri ad bona*," and "*commereri ad mala referre*."—*Me hoc delictum admisisse in me*. "That I have committed this fault." So in Phorm.

II. i. 40, "Culpam in se admisit." See also Plaut. Men. H. G. 614; Aulul. 747, H. G.; Hor. Ep. I. xvi. 53, "In nihil admittes in te formidine posse."

49. *Me tui pudet*, "I am ashamed in reference to you," Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 18, 19, "Cujus nunc pudet me et miseret." In v. 50, *indiligens* is "careless," "reckless." Gronovius shows that it is the opposite of "diligens," an epithet proper in the language of the juriconsults to "patresfamilias." — *Indiligenter* occurs in Phorm. V. iii. 5; and in Plaut. Mostell. I. ii. 23, we find "nequam homo indiligensque." For *tandem* in v. 51, cf. Andr. III. ii. 12 (notes); and Plaut. Men. H. G. 614.

56. In this verse *qua* is, i. q. "qua ratione;" in v. 57, it is equivalent to "per quos," and, as Donatus observes, all the clauses depend on "numquid circumspexisti." — *Hæc dum dubitas*. For this acc. after an intransitive verb, cf. Key's Gr. 893; Madvig. § 223, c.

59. *Dormienti hæc tibi conjecturos deos!* "That the gods would bring to pass these things for you if you remained inactive." For this sense of "dormienti," cf. Plaut. Curc. I. ii. 67; Heaut. IV. iv. 8, "Dormiunt: ego pol istos commovebo;" Phorm. V. ix. 18, "Filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis." Lindenbrog quotes Menander, Ἀντόματα γὰρ τὰ πρῶτα ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνυμνέρον πρὶ, κὼν καθεύδον. — *Deductum iri*, "Would be conducted home to her husband." Cf. Ter. Hecyr. I. ii. 60, "Uxorem deducit domum;" Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 91, "Nam bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium."

61. *Cæterarum rerum te socordem*, "I would not have you be careless as to other matters." For this genitive after an adjective, cf. Key's Gr. § 932; Madvig. § 289, b.; Ovid. Trist. I. i. 49, "Securus famæ;" Cic. pro Quinctio, 3, "Cæterarum rerum et prudens et attentus." With *misere* — *cupio* in v. 64, cf. above, IV. i. 6, "Misere nimis cupio."

65. *Deos comprecare*, "Offer prayers to the gods" (presiding over wedlock). Religious rites were deemed essential to the due solemnisation of a marriage. Westerhov. refers to Aulul. 534, where Megadorus, before marriage with Euclio's daughter, says, "Eo lavatum ut sacrificem." For *quantum potest*, see Andr. V. ii. 20, note.

68. *Quam oculos*, &c. Cf. Catull. iii. 4, "Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat;" ibid. xiv. 1, "Ni te plus oculis meis amarem." See also Hildyard's Glossary Menæschm. 593, where Psalm xvii. 8, φύλαξόν με ὡς κόρην ὀφθαλμοῦ, "Preserve me as the pupil of an eye," is quoted; and King Lear, Act I. ii. "Dearer than eyesight." — *Perbenigne*, "I'm much obliged to you;" a form of thanks, for parallels to which see Hor. Epist. I. vii. 16, "At tu quantum vis tolle. Benigne;" Phorm. V. ix. 62, "Benigne dicis."

69. *Abiit, periit, navem ascendit*. A case of ὑπέρρον προτέρων. See for a parallel, Plaut. Rudens, II. ii. 19, "Leno abiit scelestus exulatum: In navem ascendit." Ruhnken explains "periit," "abiit ut nesciamus ubi locorum sit." It seems to mean "he has vanished." In the words *tu potius deos comprecare*, commentators note a proper deference to his elders on the part of Æschinus, and compare Virg. Æn. ii. 717: "Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu, patriosque penates."

71. *Quo vir melior multo es quam ego*. Fleckiszen here reads "Quom" for "quo," ingeniously, but not necessarily; for "eo" is often understood in the antecedent clause, as here with "obtemperaturos magis;"

(see Stalbaum ad loc.) Construe, "For I'm very sure, that they will hear your prayer all the more, in proportion as you are a far better man than I." Ruhnken illustrates the sentiment here expressed by Ovid. Met. viii. 724, "Cura pii Dis sunt, et qui coluere coluntur."

72. *Quæ opus sunt.* Cf. Andr. II. i. 37, "Nisi ea quæ nil opus sunt sciri," and note thereon.—*Quid hoc est negoti!* "Why! what a marvel's this!" Surprise and commendation, as Donatus notes, are implied here.

74. *Qui magis morem gereret,* "How could he humour me more, if he were my brother," &c. For "morem gerere" thus used, see above, at III. iii. 75, note; Plaut. Menæch. H. G. 690, "Morem geras;" Eun. I. ii. 108.

75. *Gestandus in sinu est.* This metaphor is common to all languages. Westerhov. refers to Hom. II. vi. 135, and to Cic. ad Fam. xiv. 4. But no editor seems to have noted the parallel in Shakespeare's Hamlet, Act III. scen. ii.—

"Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay in my heart of hearts
As I do thee."

In v. 76, Bentley suggested "inicit," which is adopted by Zeune and Fleckesen. For *commoditate*, h. e. "obsequio," cf. Heaut. III. ii. 10, note, "Mulier commoda," Adelph. V. ii. 8, below.

78. *Ne moras meis nuptiis egomet siem!* Cf. Madvig. Gr. §. 249.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. VI.

DEMEA returns weary from a fruitless search for his brother. He complains of his disappointment, but is resolved to wait at his doors for his return.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Cum tua,* &c., "May Great Jove confound you along with your directions." For "cum," thus used, cf. Andr. V. iv. 38, "Dignus es, Cum tuâ religione, odium." And for "ut," used as "utinam," cf. Heaut. IV. vi. 6, "Ut te quidem—perduint." See notes, *ibid.*

3. *Perreptavi usque omne oppidum,* "I have crawled all the town over." Compare Plaut. Amphit. IV. i. 3, "Nam omnes plateas perreptavi," &c. Indeed the whole of this short scene seems to have been suggested by that passage of the Amphitryo, and by his Epidicus, Act II. Sc. ii. 13—16. "Perrepto" is properly used here of an old man's slow pace. Cf. Hor. Sat. I. v. 25, "Millia tum pransi tria repimus."

6. *Certum obsidere est,* "Now I'm determined to stick at his house, even till his return." "Obsidere," according to Gronovius, is "sedendo diu perseverare." He quotes for this neuter sense, Plaut. Pænul. Prolog. 23, "Servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus," and Pseudol. III. ii. 18, "Hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori." The verb is more commonly active, as in Livy III. v., "Qui armati Aventinum obsedisent."

ACTUS IV.—SC VII.

Micio, coming forth from his house, is assailed by Demea with reproaches, on account of the new iniquities of Æschinus, whose intrigue with Pamphila is a graver business than the affair of the music-girl. Micio tells him that all is right. The young people are to marry, and live with him; and the music-girl will also remain with him. Demea waxes more wrath, and deems his brother, and all belonging to him, utterly hopeless.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Illis*, i. e. Sostrata and her daughter.—*Nullam esse in nobis moram*. So Virgil. *Ecl.* iii. 52, "In me mora non erit ulla."—*Quidnam*, "What is it, pray?" or "wherefore (propter *quid*), pray?" *Fero*, says Donatus, *flagitia* and *ingentia*, indicate the gravity of the charges he has to make. For "*fero*," used of bearing important news, compare, with Westerhov. *Phorm.* V. vi. 17, "*Quod fers cedo*," and *Heaut.* III. i. 18; *Andr.* V. ii. 17, in which places "*adporto*" is so used. *Boni* is, of course, used ironically.

4. *Ecce autem*, "See now then!" For this exclamation, used of something sudden, or unexpected, see *Adelph.* I. ii. 73, note above; *Hecyr.* III. v. 53, and *Plaut. Menæch.* 687, H. G., "*Ecce autem litigium*;" *Eun.* II. iii. 6, "*Ecce autem alterum*."—*Nova* in Zeune, Stalbaum, Parry, and other editions, is in the mouth of Demea. Fleckeisen takes it with "*Ecce autem*" with much probability. "See now, here are new charges!"—Demea rejoins, "ay, capital charges." For "*capitalia*," see Cicero. *pro Rabir.* c. 9, "*Fraudem capitale*," h. e. "*propter quam capite puniendus sit*," according to Ulpian.—*Ohe jam*, "Enough! enough!" Compare *Aulul.* *Plaut.* H. G. 16, "*Etiam nunc! etiam! ohe*;" *Hor. Sat.* II. v. 96; I. v. 12, "*Trecentos inseris! Ohe. Jam satis est*."

6. *Somnias*, "idly dream." Cf. *Plaut. Menæch.* 804, H. G. *Ter. Andr.* V. vi. 7, "*Num ille somniat*," &c.—*Virginem civem*. Cf. *Plaut. Menæch.* 3, H. G., "*Homines captivos*;" and *Ter. Andr.* V. i. 9, "*Homini adolescentulo*;" *IV.* iv. 16, "*Mulier meretrix*."

9. *Non clamas! Non insanis!* "Don't you cry out, or complain! Don't you run mad!" Cf. for "*clamo*" in this sense, *Adelph.* I. ii. 11; *III.* iii. 26, and for "*insanis*," see *IV.* ii. 22. At *malim quidem*, Bentley and others suppose a break or interruption of Micio's words.—*Di bene vertant*, "Heaven bless it!" Cf. *Plaut. Aulul.* (H.) 213, "*Istuc dii bene vortant*." *Ibid.* 228. *Virgo* is used occasionally in a wide acceptation, e. g. *Hor. Od.* II. viii. 23, "*Virgines nuptas*" (cf. *Puella*, *ibid.* *III.* xiv. 10); *Virg. Ecl.* vi. 47, "*Ah virgo infelix*," said of *Pasiphæa*.

11. *Ducenda indotata est!* Such was the alternative, unless death were preferred, in Athenian law. See *Plaut. Aulul.* 748—51 (*Hildyard*), and 715, and the notes on both passages.—*Res ipsa fert*, "The nature of the case, or the circumstance suggests."

14. *Istocine pacto oportet* (nuptias fieri, &c.)—*Ipsa re*, "In reality," in very truth. In prose we find "*reipsa*" very commonly.—*Tibi istuc dolet*, "That grieves you." Cf. *Key's Grammar*, §. 872, 1; *Adelph.* *IV.* vii. 36, below. — *Simulare certe est hominis*, "Surely 'tis a man's

duty to feign (grief) at it." As Parry well observes, Demos uses "homo" for a "man of right feeling," Micio for a man of "kind feeling."

17. *Res composuist*, "The affair is settled." Cf. Phorm. IV. iii. 17, "Hæc potius cum bonâ Ut componantur gratiâ quam cum malâ."—*Hæc magis sunt hominis*, h. e. "Of a man of kind feeling." Cf. Heaut. I. i. 25, "Homo sum," &c. With the sentiment of v. 20, cf. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 19, "Durum sed levius fit patientiâ," &c.

21. *Ita viat hominum*, &c. Lindenbrog compares Alexis apud Stobæum—

τοιούτο τὸ ζῆν ἐστὶν ὥσπερ οἱ κύβοι
οὐ ταὐτ' αἰεὶ πίπτουσιν, οὐδὲ τῇ βίῳ
ταῦτ' ἐν διαμένει σχῆμα' μεταβολὰς δ' ἔχει.

—*Maxime opus est jactu*. Cf. Key's Grammar, §. 1280. Construe, "If the throw, most needed by you, turns not up, *take care* to mend by skill the throw that has chanced to you." Compare Cæsar B. C. iii. 73, quoted by Lindenbrog, "Si non omnia caderent secunda, fortunam esse industriâ sublevandam." Cf. also, Hor. Sat. II. viii. 85, "Arte emendaturus fortunam."—*Corrector*, "A fine mender you are!" (ironically). *Nempe*, "to wit," or "for example" (ironically). Cf. Andria III. v. 12, "Nempe ut modo."

25. *Mina Pro psaltrid pèrièr*, "By this skill of yours, twenty pounds have been lost to you on the music-girl." Cf. Plaut. Menæschm. H. G. 123, "Quatuor minas Periere plane."—*Quantum potest* (sc. celerrimè), "with all speed." Cf. Andr. V. ii. 20, note, Menæschm. H. G. 340.—*Aliquo abjiciendast, si non pretio, gratis*, "Must be thrown away in some quarter or other, if not for a price, for nothing." "Abjicere," says Gronovius, is, i. q. "vili vendere." Cf. Plant. Mostell. III. iii. 3, "Nunquam œdèpol me scio Vidisse usquam abjectas sedes, nisi modo hæce;" Seneca de Benef. I. 1, "Qui beneficium aut superbe abjecit, aut iratus impigit," &c.; iv. 29, "Stipem æris abjecti."

28. *Quid igitur facies?* Bentley read "Quid illâ igitur facies?" Fleckeisen suggests, "Quid igitur faciet." Both are needless. When in v. 30 Micio says, *Cur non*, we must bear in mind that he is trying to shield Ctesipho; or he might have given a direct answer.

31. *Ita me di ament, ut, &c.*, "So help me Heaven, such is my view of your folly, I believe," &c. For the phrase, "Ita me," &c., cf. Plaut. Men. 195, "Dii te amabunt;" Heaut. III. i. 54, IV. vi. 6, note; Andr. V. iv. 44, notes.—*Ut video—ineptiam*, seems to be parenthetic, as in Heaut. IV. viii. 29, "Næ tu propediem, ut istam rem video, istius obsaturabera."—*Facturum* (te, sc.) *credo, &c.*, "I believe you will bring it to pass, that you will have a companion to sing with."

34. *Tu inter eas restim ducans, &c.*, "You will dance between them, joining hands." "In saltatione restim ducere dicuntur chori puerorum puellarumque manus conserti," Cooper's Thesaurus in voc. According to Lindenbrog and other commentators it is i. q. *κόρδακα ἄλκω*, which occurs in Aristoph. Nub. 540 (cf. Smith's Dict. G. and R. A., p. 277 b.), and if so, it implies here a licentious familiarity between Micio and the partners in the supposed dance. Gronovius illustrates the passage by Hor. Epist. I. x. 48, "Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem;" and Plaut. Pæn. Prol. 116, "Jamne hoc

tenetis? Si tenetis ducite: Cave dirumpatis;" and III. i. 63 *ibid.*, where there is a similar metaphor from the rope which those who danced in the ring held.

36. *Non te hæc pudet?* Cf. Adolph. I. ii. 4, "Quem neque pudet Quicquam," and see Key's Grammar, 872, 1. In the next verse, Fleckeisen reads *istam* for the usual *istane*, and "ita ut *hodie* decet," for "ita uti decet," the common reading. There seems reason and force in the introduction of "hodie."

38. *Hilarum*, &c., "Make yourself glad and hearty." For the ancient use of "hilarus" for "hilaris" see Madvig. §. 59, obs. 3. Similar adjectives are imberbus, imberbis, inermus, inermis, &c. "Hilarus" occurs in Plaut. Pera. V. i. 8, "Unde ego omnes hilares, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant." In v. 39, *redeo* is i. q. "redibo." Cf. Menæchm. Plaut. H. G. 148.

42. *Adolescens luxu perditus*. Valkenaer quotes this passage at St. Luke xv. 13, *διακόνησε τὴν οὐρίαν αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἄσπρος*. With this last word compare the words "salus," and "servare," in v. 43, 44. In v. 43, *Senex delirans*, "a doting old man," see Phorm. V. ix. 8, Delirat miser Timore; Plaut. Epid. III. iii. 11, "Profecto deliramus interdum senes." Salus, a goddess, at Rome, as *Ἑλεια* with the Greeks. Cf. Plaut. Capt. III. iii. 14, "Neque jam Salus servare, si volt, me potest;" Mostell. II. i. 4, "Nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse, si cupiat, potest;" Cic. Verr. iii. 57, "Quo ex iudicio te ulla Salus servari posset."

ACTUS V.—SC. I.

SYRUS enters, in liquor, from the house of Micio: and stumbles upon Demea: whose wrath is still further aroused by this confirmation of his last words:—Syrus pays little heed to him, and treats him, as a man in his cups would treat another, to some advice.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Ædepol*. Cf. Ad. III. i. 2, "Recte ædepol spero;" and Menæchm. 16, H. G. Gellius says that men and women alike use the oath "ædepol," women only "Mecastor," and men only, "Mehercule." For the diminutive *Syrisce*, "Syrus, my boy!" compare Plaut. Casin. III. vi. 14, "Olympisce mi," addressed to Olympio.—*Te curasti mollior*, "You've taken special care of yourself." So Hor. Epist. I. iv. 15, "Bene curatâ cute;" I. ii. 29, "In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juventus;" Plaut. Pæn. III. iii. 80, "Ubi ego curer mollius, Quam regi Antiocho oculi curari solent."—*Lauteque munus administrasti tuum*, "And have nicely discharged your province," or "fulfilled your task." i. e., "of filling his stomach." Westerhov. compares with this comic use of "munus administrare," Plaut. Captiv. IV. iii. 7, "Nunc ibo ad præfecturam, ut jus dicam larido."—*Abi*. Cf. above, IV. ii. 25, note. *Postquam*. Cf. Adolph. Prol. I.

4. *Prodeambulare*, a rare use of two prepositions united in composition. Cf. Virg. Georg. iii. 256, "Et pede prosubigit terram." So in

Valerius Flacc. IV. 288, and Prudentius, Peristeph. iii. 129, we find "prosubigit."—*Sis* = *si vis*, Plaut. Aul. 7, Menæch. 264, H. G.; Ter. Heaut. I. ii. 38.—*Ecce autem*. Cf. above, IV. vii. 4.—*Quid tu es tristis*, Key's Gr. §. 873.

7. *Ohe jam*, "Hold! enough, there!" Compare above, IV. vii. 5. The punctuation of Fleckeisen seems right here; the colon being placed after *jam*.—*Sapientia*, "old wiseacre," the abstract for the concrete, as "*arma*" for "*armati*;" *scelus* (in v. 6) for "*scelestes*." This is better than taking *sapientia* as the acc. neut. plur. agreeing with "*verba*."—*Tu si meus esses*—Such is Bentley's reading, preferable to the usual reading of editions, "*Tun', si meus esses!*" Syrus interrupts Demes's remark, which is concluded in 9 and 10.

9. *Tuam rem constabilisses*, "You would be rich, and would have established your fortunes." Cf. Plaut. Capt. II. iii. 92—93, "Edepol rem meam constabilivi." Cicero Philipp. xi. 2, "Rem familiarem constituisses." *Exemplo* for *exemplum*, is the reading of the Codex Bombinus.—*In ipsâ turbâ*, "In the very midst of this disturbance." As Westerhov. remarks, "*sedatum*" is properly applied to "*turba*," as well as "*peccatum*;" though of course grammatically it is only connected with the latter.

13. *Quasi re bene gestâ*, "As if matters had been well and successfully managed." A military metaphor, cf. Virg. Æn. ix. 157, "Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus Procurate, viri;" Plaut. Amphit. II. ii. 23, "Re gestâ bene Victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st."—*Nollem huc exitum*, "I would I had not come forth hither." Cf. above, II. i. 11, "Nollem factum;" Heaut. I. ii. 26, "Mansum tamen oportuit." "*Nolim exitum*," would mean, "I should be sorry to have gone out." "*Nollem exitum*," "I could have wished I had not," &c. Cf. Key's Gram. §. 1221. "*Nollem*" refers to "past time," or to "what is now impossible."

ACTUS V.—Sc. II.

DROMO, Ctesipho's servant, most unluckily breaks in upon Syrus and Demes, with a message from Ctesipho to Syrus. Demes's suspicions are roused, and though the slaves vainly try to stop him, he forces his way into the house.

Metre:—Iambio Trimeter.

4. *Parasitaster parvulus* is the reading of some MSS. and editions. But Bentley restores from the C. Bembin., "*paululus*," which is used of "*stature*," while "*parvulus*" is more properly used of "*age*." "Tis some other Ctesipho, a wretched little parasite." "*Parasitaster*" is a Greek diminutive, as is "*Syriscus*," in V. i. 1 above. See Key's Gram., §. 209.—*Nostin!* "Don't you know him?"—*Jam scibo*, "I'll soon know who he is?" For the form *scibo*, see Madvig. Gr. 116, c.; Adelph. III. iii. 7; Menæch. Plaut. H. G. 295, &c.—*Mitte me!* "Let me go!" or "hands off!" Cf. Heaut. V. i. 74, "*Mitte: sine me in hâc re gerere mihi morem.*"

6. *Non manum abstines, mastigia!* "Won't you keep your hands off, scoundrel!" "Abstines" is the present for the future, Plaut. Menæch. 148, &c. *Mastigia* (th. *μαστιγ*), "one that is always being flogged." It occurs in Curcul. Plaut. IV. iv. 11.—*Cerebrum dispergam* &c. Cf. above, at III. ii. 19, "Ut cerebro dispergat viam." See note. Bentley reads "dispergam" from the Bembinæ Codex; others, "dispergi."

8. *Edopol commissatorem haud sane commodum.* An exclamation like this is often placed in the accusative without any verb to govern it, e. g. Act. IV. vii. 40. Construe, "In faith, not a very pleasant fellow-reveller." "Comissator" is derived from *κῆμος*. Cf. Eun. III. i. 52, "Phædriam intromittamus Comissatum." Westerhov. quotes from Menander—

ὁ σκληρὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἐν νέοις γέρον.

10. *Hæ silesunt turbæ*, "While this storm is blowing over." Compare Plaut. Mil. G. II. vi. 100, "Dum hæ consilesunt turbæ, atque iræ leniunt."

11. *Edormiscam hoc villi*, "Sleep off this bout of wine." For "edormiscere" thus used with a case after it, cf. Plaut. Rudens, II. vii. 28, "Ut edormiscam hanc crapulam." In a different sense Horace says, in Sat. II. iii. 61, "Fufius ebrius olim Cum Ilionam edormit."—*Villi* from "villum," is a diminutive of "vinum," formed as "ullus" from "unus;" "asellus" from "asinus," &c.

ACTUS V.—SC. III.

DEMEA, re-entering from Micio's house, meets him coming forth from Sostrata's, and finishing a few words with her, expressive of all being ready for the marriage. He bursts out into a fierce tirade against his brother for having corrupted and spoiled both his sons, for he has just witnessed Ctesipho's falling-off. Micio replies, that he has found the money for the lads' amusement, and that he will still do so. Time, he says, will mend their morals, and their natural dispositions are good. At any rate, he adds, smooth your brow to-day. Demea agrees, but vows he will make the music-girl scrub, when he gets her home to the farm.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Quisnam a me pepulit*, &c. For "a me" here, see Andr. IV. i. 59, note; Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. i. 76. See also above, IV. iv. 25, note. Here, as Ruhnken notes, "pepulit" is used in a rarer sense of one coming out, of which "crepo" or "concrepo" is more commonly used.—*Quid clamem*, cf. IV. vii. 9, note.

4. *O cælum! O terra!* &c. Cf. Plaut. Trinumm. IV. iii. 63, "Mare, terra, cælum, Di vostram fidem." Donatus quotes Virg. Æn. ii. 745, "Quem non incusavi amens hominumque Deorumque." In v. 6, with *succurrendumst*, understand "Ctesiphoni."

7. *Corruptela nostram liberam*. Cf. above, II. i. 84, "Pernicies adolescentium."—*Ad te redi*, "Be yourself again." Cf. Andr. III. v.

16, "Sine—ad me redeam;" Heaut. V. i. 48, "Non sum apud me;" Andr. V. iv. 34, &c. In St. Luke's Gospel, xv. 17, we find *eis taurs elθon* used in the same sense; and Kunoel there quotes this passage, and Lucret. iv. 994, "Donec discussis redeant erroribus."

10. *Rem ipsam putemus*, "Let us argue the matter in itself"—a metaphor from computations. Cf. Plaut. Aul. 482, H. G.; Ter. Eun. IV. ii. 4, "Dum hæc puto."—*Adeo* in ver. 11, strengthens *ex te*. Cf. Andr. III. iii. 47, note, "Tute adeo." Construe, "The suggestion arose from yourself."

13. *Cur recipis meum?* "Why do you harbour my boy?" So in Hecyr. V. i. 16, "Meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum." "Receptores," says Ulpian, "non minus delinquant quam aggressores."—*Numqui minus—quod mecum est tibi?* "Is it anywise unfair that I should have the same rights as regards you, as you have as regards me?" Bentley reads "tecum" after *jus idem*, as being required by the antithesis. It is at any rate implied.

17. *Non æquom dicis*. DEM. *Non!* Such is the reading of Zeune, Parry, and Fleckeisen. Gronovius, Lindenbr., Westerhov., &c., read "Non æquom dicis: non," &c. Gronov. observes that the second *non* strengthens the negation, as in I. ii. 22, "Non est flagitium scortari adolescentulum; non est;" Catull. xiv. 16, "*Non non* hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit."—*Communia esse amicorum*, &c. Parry adduces Aristot. Polit. II. v. 6 (Congreve), Ethics, viii. 9. 1; ix. 8. 2, for the proverb *κοῖνα τὰ τῶν φίλων*. Cicero, in his Offices, i. 16, and De Legibus, i. 12, quotes the same proverb. The proverb is quoted by Westerhov. as from Menander. Cicero calls it "Illa Pythagorea vox."

19. *Nunc demum*, "At this late period." Micio, in Act I. scen. ii. had advocated a distinction of rights and responsibilities.—*Ausculla paucis*, cf. Andr. I. i. 2, note.—*Si te id mordet*. Eun. III. i. 55, "Quod eam mordet;" Virg. Æn. i. 261, "Quando hæc te cura remordet."—*Sumptum filii quem faciunt*. Attraction of antecedent to the case and clause of the relative. Cf. Madvig. Gr. § 319, obs. Andr. Prol. 3, note; Eunuchus IV. iii. 11, "Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit."

23. *Pro re tollebas tud*, "You bred them according to your station in life," or "as befitted your fortune." Cf. Heaut. V. i. 67, "Pro re nostrâ."

26. *Eandem illam antiquam rationem obtine*, "Still stick to that good old plan." Cf. Andr. IV. v. 22, note; Hecyr. V. iv. 20.—*Gloriam tu istam obtine*, "Do you get yourself the credit of your present plan." But Bentley reads with the old editions and MSS., "Gloriamque istanc tibi" [obtain]. In these, "obtain" is clearly a gloss; and this reading seems preferable.

29. *Mea quæ præter spem—utantur*. For the acc., after such verbs as "utor," cf. Andr. Prol. 5, "Operam abutitur" (note); Plaut. Pæn. V. ii. 128, "Profecto uteris, ut voles, operum meam."—*De summo nil decedet*, &c., "Nothing will be drawn from your principal; whatever addition shall have accrued to it from my funds, count all that clear gain." *Hinc* is said *δευτικῶς*.—*Id de lucro putato esse omne*. Compare, for *de lucro*, Phorm. II. i. 16, "Quicquid præter spem eveniat, omne id deputabo esse in lucro." Hecyr. III. i. 7, "Omne quod est interea tempus—in lucro est" Hor. Od. I. ix. 14, "Quem sors dierum

cumque dabit lucro Adpone."—*Dampseris molestiam*, cf. IV. vii 18 "Dempsi omnem metum."

34. *Mitto rem: consuetudinem ipsorum*, "I pass over the question of money: 'tis their morals I care about." Understand "curo" "queror," or some such verb.—*Istuc ibam*, "I was coming to that." Eun. I. ii. 44, "Sed sine me pervenire, quo volo;" Hor. Sat. I. i. 108, "Illuc, unde abii, redeo." *In homine*, "in man's nature."

37. *Duo quom idem faciant*, &c., "So that you can often say, when two persons do the same, 'this man may be let do this without mischief to him, that one may not.'" Parry observes well that "impune" is used subjectively.—*Non quod*, &c., "Not that the thing itself is criminal, But he who does it." Colman.—*Quæ ego*, &c. (signa, sc. from v. 36).

41. *In loco vereri*, "De la pudeur, quand il faut," Madame Dacier; "Ingenuous shame, at the proper season." Cf. for *in loco*, above, II. ii. 8, and Heaut. III. ii. 27, note.—*Scires liberum*, &c. The usual reading here is "Scire est," h. e. "Scire licet," as in Heaut. I. ii. 18, "Credere est" was the old reading for "credere." Parry, in both cases, rightly reads "credere," "scires," following Lachmann on Lucret. v. 533.

44. *Reducas* ("ad officium," sc.)—*Ne ab re sint tamen Omissiones paulo*, "That they may yet be somewhat too careless as to their own interests." *Omissiones* is the opposite of "attentiores" in ver. 48. Compare Heaut. V. ii. 9, note, "Animo esse omisso." At ver. 46, Westerv. quotes from Stobæus a fragment of Menander—

εἰ τ' ἅλλ' ἀφαιρῶν δ' πολὺς εἴσθεν χρόνος
ἡμῶν, τό γε φρονεῖν ἀσφαλέςτερον ποιεῖ.

46. *Solum unum hoc vitium*. Lindenbrog. quotes here Cic. de Senect. c. 18, and Horace. A. P. 169, "Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda: vel quod Querit et inventis miser abstinere et timet uti." *Attentiores*, cf. below, V. viii. 31.—*Quod illos sat ætas acuet*, "As to which time will sufficiently sharpen them." *Quod* is the accusative of limitation, as in Greek δ for καθ' δ. For the use of *acuo* see Virg. Georg. i. 123, "Curis acuens mortalia corda."

50. *Bonæ tuæ istæ rationes*, "Those fine arguments of yours;" *tuos iste animus æquos*, "your boasted fairness in thinking" (ironically).—*Da te hodie mihi*, "Yield yourself to my guidance for the day." Cf. Eun. III. iii. 10, "Mihi sese dare."—*Expurge frontem*, "Unruffle your brow." Cf. Hor. Sat. II. ii. 125, "Explicuit vino contractæ seria frontis;" Od. III. xxix. 16, "Sollicitam explicuere frontem;" Plaut. Cas. II. iv. 3, "Porrectiore fronte;" Hor. Epist. I. xviii. 94, "Deme supercilio nubem;" Eurip. Alcest. 776, στυγνῇ προσώπῃ καὶ συνοφρυωμένη.—*Fert*, cf. Andr. II. i. 17, note; Adelph. I. i. 28.

55. *Cum primo luci*. Here Bentley reads "luci," the adverb, as "mani" for "mane." "Luci" is found in Plaut. Cistell. II. i. 49 "Cum primo luci." But Donatus reads and justifies "lucu," which we therefore retain. To satisfy the metrical difficulties of this verse, Bentley and others reject "ibo hinc," and consider that there is an apostrophe. Fleckeisen leaves out "immo," which comes to the same thing. Construe, "I'll go hence at day-dawn." Mic., "Nay, I'd advise you to go at midnight." For "Cum primo luci," compare

Sallust Jugurth. c. 68, "Cum occasu solis;" and for "De nocte," used as here, Hor. Epist. I. ii. 32, "Surgunt de nocte latrones;" Key (Gr. 1326. h), seems to think that "de" in such cases signifies "by" or in "the course of."—*Hilarum*; cf. above, IV. vii. 38, note.

57. *Pugnaveris*, "You will have won the day," h. e. "fought (and conquered)." Cf. Plaut. Epid. III. iv. 57, "Pugnasti: homo es." Cf. also, Eun. V. ii. 60, "Dabit hic aliquam pugnam denuo."—*Illic*, in ver. 58, is i. q. "illic;" cf. Phorm. I. ii. 41, "Dum sedemus illi;" Adelph. I. ii. 36; Plaut. Men. (H. G.) 223. *Illic*—"to the farm," or "country," here.

59. *Ego istuc videro*, "I'll look to that," or "trust me to look to that." Cf. Andr. II. vi. 25, note.—*Atque ibi plena — molendo*, "And I'll take care that there she be up to her eyes in ashes, smoke and flour, in cooking and grinding." Donatus remarks upon the *ὑπερβολή* here, and compares Virg. *Æn.* i. 179, "Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo." In the Mercator of Plautus II. iii. 62, we find a fuller account of a female slave's occupations, "Nihil opus nobis ancillā, nisi quæ texat, quæ molat, Lignum cædat, pensum faciat, sedes verrat, vapulet, Quæque habeat cotidianum familiæ coctum cibum."—*Meridie ipso*, "at high noon." Varro and Donatus wrongly derive "meridies" from "medius" and "dies," "quasi medi-dia." It is derived from "merus dies." But see Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 256, who seems to recognise the change of "d" into "r" in the derivation of this word.

63. *Tam excoctam*, "as dried up" or "melted out." *Placet*—"well done." *Cogam*, in ver. 61, is i. q. "cogerem," "I'd force my son" &c. ("if I were you," sc.)—*Ego sentio*, "I feel;" "while you are trifling" is implied in *isto animo sis*.

68. *Cui rei est, ei rei hunc sumamus diem*. So read Fleckeisen, Parry, and other modern editors, following the Bembine, Vatican, and other best MSS. The reading of Westerhof. and Zeune, "*ei hilarem hunc sumamus diem*" (cf. II. iv. 23), errs against the metre here. Construe, "And let us spend this day on that affair (the nuptials, that is,) to which it is dedicated."

ACTUS V.—Sc. IV.

DEMIA takes counsel with himself, and reflecting on his brother's ways and on his own, and then on the results of each course, as regards the sons, resolves that "it is never too late to mend." He will try Micio's plan henceforward.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Bene subducta ratione ad vitam*, "Never has any one so well cast up his accounts as regards his life"—"made his reckonings as to his life so well." For the phrase "subducere rationem," cf. Plaut. Curc. Act. iii. Sc. 1, "Subduxi ratiunculam; Quantum æris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet;" Captiv. I. ii. 89; Cic. ad Fam. i. Ep. 9, "Circumspectis rebus omnibus, rationibusque subductis."

4. *Prima*, h. e. "primo loco ponenda," "most desirable."—*In experiendo ut repudies*. We retain "ut," following the Codex Bezae.

6. *Prope jam excursu spatio*, "When at last my course is well-nigh run." Bentley reads "decurso," omitting "jam"; and, doubtless, "decurso" is most common in this sense. See Plaut. Mer. III. ii. 4, "Decurso in spatio," &c.; Virg. Georg. ii. 39; Plaut. Stich. I. ii. 14, "Decurso statim spatio." The metaphor is from the race-course.—*Facilitate*, "good nature"; *clementia*, "moderation." With ver. 9, compare above I. i. 17, "Ego hanc clementem vitam urbanam," &c.

10. *Nulli laedere os*, "he offends no one to his face." For the infinitive put, as here, absolutely, see Andr. I. i. 35; Key's Gr. 1253. The opposite of "os laedere," occurs above II. iv. 5, "In os laudare."

11. *Sibi vixit*, "He has lived after his own fancy." Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 47, "Ita uti quæ ornantur sibi," h. e. "for their own satisfaction."—*Bene dicunt: amant*; cf. Andr. I. i. 41, "Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit."—In the next line, *agrestis* is *churlish*. Cf. Hor. Epist. I. xviii. 6, "Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque."

13. *Duxi uxorem*, &c. Westerhov. quotes Menander,

τὸ γυναῖκα ἔχειν εἶναι τε παῖδων, Παρμένων,
πατέρα, μερίμνας τῷ βίῳ πολλὰς φέρει.

—*Quam ibi miseriam vidi*, "What miseries I experienced thereby," *ibi*. For "vidi," in this sense Stalbaum quotes Virg. Æn. ii. 5, "Quæque ipse miserrima vidi," and from the Scriptures, Psalm xxxiv. 18; 1 Pet. iii. 10, *ἡμέρας ἰδεῖν ἀγαθὰς*.

15. *Facerem*, i. q. "conficerem;" compare Livy I. ix., "Magnas opes sibi, magnumque nomen facere."—*Contrivi in quaerendo vitam*, "I have spent my life in getting money." Cf. Ter. Phorm. I. iv. 32, "Contrimus operam frustra;" Hecyr. V. iii. 17, "Totum hunc contrivi diem."—*Exacta ætate*, cf. Heaut. II. iii. 39, "Vitam — exegerit;" Plaut. Aulul. (H. G.) 4, "Malam ætatem exigas;" Cic. pro Deiotaro, c. 10, "Jam ætate exacta."—*Hoc fructi*, "This measure of requital." For this ancient genitive for "fructus," see Andr. II. ii. 28, "Ornati, tumulti;" and Madvig. Gr. 47, obs. 2.

18. *Patria potitur commoda*, "Reaps all a father's comforts," Colman. For "potior" with an accusative, see below, ver. 22, "potitur gaudia."

20. *Illum ut vivat optant*; cf. Heaut. I. i. 82, "Fac me, ut sciam."—*Meam autem mortem expectant*; cf. I. ii. 28, note.—*Fecit suos*, "has won over to himself." Cf. Andr. V. vi. 12, "Tuus est nunc Chremes;" and below at V. vi. 10, "Plebem — facio meam."

23. *Age, age*, &c. The reading here given is from the Bembine MS. Bentley reads "experiar," and omits the first "age." Parry explains the metre by making "age age nunc" one foot — —. *Benigne facere*, "act liberally." Plaut. Capt. V. i. 29, "Facis benigne." Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. Prol. 16, H. G. "Benignitas." It differs from "liberalitas," in not being confined to "giving," and from "comitas" which consists in words. Its subject matter is "quocunque modo benefacere."—*Quando hoc provocat*, "Since he challenges me to it." *Hoc*, the Bembine reading is i. q. *huc*; the common reading is *eo*.

25. *Magis — pendis*, "to be made much of" or "highly prized," Andr. I. v. 59, "Te semper fecit maximi;" Madvig. Gr. § 294, obs. 1.—

Non posteriores feram (*partes*, sc.), Gr. τὰ ἔσχατα φέρειν. A metaphor from the stage. For the ellipse of "*partes*" see Hor. Sat. I. ix. 46, "*Magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas.*" The phrase was used primarily of the *δευτεράγωνος*.

27. *Deerit* (*si pecunia*, sc.), "Suppose money fail; that is of least consequence to me, seeing that I am the eldest." "*Si*" is often omitted in hypothetical sentences, see Key's Gr. 1219; Madvig. § 442 α, obs. 2; Virg. *Æn.* vi. 30.

ACTUS V.—SC. V.

DEMEA proceeds to make his first experiment in mended manners upon SYRUS, and thinks he does it rather well.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Abeas longius*; cf. Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard) 241, "*Proin tute ab ædibus ne quo abeas longius.*"

2. *O Syre noster, salve, quid sit! quid agitur!* "Ha! worthy Syrus, good day! What's up? How go matters?"

5. *Servum haud illiberalem te præbes*, h. e. "*servis liberaliter*;" cf. Andr. I. i. 11. Construe, "Your conduct is that of a very respectable slave."—*Tibi lubens bene faxim*, "I should be glad to do you a good turn." So Plaut. Trin. II. ii. 47, "*Bene volo ego illi facere.*"—*Atqui, Syre*. The old man is fearful that Syrus will think he is joking.—*Propediem*; cf. Heaut. I. i. 108; IV. viii. 27.

ACTUS V.—SC. VI.

GETA coming out from Sostrata's house to prepare for the wedding is accosted by Demea in the same improved style of courtesy.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Huc ad hos proviso*, "I'm going hither to our neighbours here, to see how soon," &c. For *proviso*, see Andr. V. v. 1, "*Proviso quid agat Pamphilus*;" Plaut. Men. H. G. 606.

3. *O, qui vocare!* "Oh! what's your name?" Donatus quotes Virg. *Æn.* i. 327, "*O quam te memorem, virgo!*" Demea's repetition of the slave's name, when he learns it, shows his anxiety to please.—*Hominem maximi preti*. Andr. V. ii. 15, "*Videtur esse quantivis preti.*"

5. *Servos spectatus satis*, "A thoroughly tested slave." Metaphor from the assay of metals; cf. Andr. I. i. 64; Plaut. Men. H. G. 860, "*Spectamen bono servo*" (a test of a good servant); Aul. H. G. 542.—*Si quid usus venerit*, "If anything shall have happened;" *usus venit*, is i. q. "*usu venit*" or "*evenit*," used as one word. Cf. note at Heaut. III. ii. 42, "*Non usus veniet, spero*;" Phorm. I. i. 23, "*Mi usus venit, hoc scio.*"—*Lubens bene faxim*; cf. above, V. v. 6.

8. *Meditor esse affabilis*, &c., "I'm practising affability, and it succeeds

admirably." For "meditor," cf. Virg. Ecl. i. 2; and for "procedit," cf. Cicero. Verr. iii. 98, "Si bene processit." It is used personally below at V. ix. 22, "Syre, processisti hodie pulchre."—In ver. 9, *cum*—"quia," as in Plaut. Menæschm. 1044, "Cum tu liber es, gaudeo, Messenio."

10. *Paulatim plebem*, &c., "First of all I'm gradually winning over the lower orders." Ovid. A. A. ii. 259, "Fac plebem, mihi crede, tuam;" Cic. pro Milone, c. 35, "Plebem suam se fecisse commemorat." Cf. above V. iv. 21.

ACTUS V.—SC. VII

ÆSCHINUS next comes in for a share of his father's new-found amiability. He is complaining of the delays occasioned by needless preparations for the marriage; and *Demea* chimes in with his views, advocating his making a way through the boundary wall, so as to bring home *Pamphila* without further delay. *Æschinus* is charmed at the suggestion.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Occidunt me*, "They worry me to death." *Ruhnken* quotes Hor. Epod. xiv. 5, "Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando," and Ter. Phorm. IV. iii. 67, "Geta, occidisti me tuis fallaciis."—*Nimis sanctas*, "too formal," Parry.—*Quid agitur*, "How d'ye do?" or "how goes it?" Cf. "Quid agis," Plaut. Men. H. G. 62.

4. *Et animo et naturâ*, "Autant par la tendresse, que par la nature;" *Madame Dacier*.—*Hosce oculos*; cf. IV. v. 67, above.—*Hoc mihi moræst*; cf. IV. v. 78, note.

7. *Tibicina, et Hymenæum qui cantent*, "A female flute-player, and some to sing the nuptial song." In Andr. II. ii. 28, the lack of "flowers and flute-players" ("nil ornati, nil tumulti") is taken as proof of no wedding being about to take place. For "Hymenæum cantare," cf. *Casina* (Plaut.), IV. iii. 11, "Hymen hymenæe! Io Hymen. Perii hercle ego miser, dirupi Cantando Hymenæum," Catullus, Carm. lxi. and lxii. passim. See also Smith's Gr. and R. Ant. pp. 599, 604, and 969. *Tibicina* (cf. Plaut. Aulul. H. G. 237), is i. q. "tibiaccina."

8. *Huic senî*, "an old man like me," *δευτικῶς*, cf. Hor. Sat. I. ix. 47, "Hunc hominem velles si tradere."—*Turbas, lampadas, fidicinas*; cf. as above, Andr. II. ii. 28. For *lampadas* (torches), at weddings, cf. Ovid. Epist. xii. 137, "Ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures Venit et accenso lampades igne micant;" Plaut. Cas. i. 30, "Primum omnium huic lucebis novæ nuptæ facem."

10. *Maceriam*, "a wall" (th. *μάκελος*, Smith's Dict.). The word is very rare; never found, except in this passage, in Plautus or Terence. *Westerhov.* quotes from Plaut. Merc. V. iv. 49, "Illac per hortum nos domum transibimus."—*Quantum potest*, cf. Andr. V. ii. 20, note. *Hæc* (sc. viâ) "this way," h. e. through the breach.

13. *Pater lepidissime*, "Most jolly father." Cf. Plaut. Men. 71, H. G., "Lepidissimum hominem;" and Aulul. 658, "O lepidum diem." So in Andr. V. iv. 45, "O lepidum patrem."—*Fratri ædes fient perviæ*, "My brother's house will become a thoroughfare;" Virg. Æn. ii. 458, "Pervius usus Tectorum inter se Priami."

15. The Bembine MS. here has "amittet," and omits "et" before "sumptum." A very neat emendation is Fleckeisen's "Sumptu amittet multa," "he'll lose much by his expenses." The ordinary reading is *sumptum admittet*, = "he will incur expense." *Multa* standing by itself seems rather unmeaning.—*Quid meâ* (*refert*, sc.), "What care I?"

17. *Jube nunc jam Dinumeret ille Babylo viginti minas*. Such is Bentley's reading, who explains it, "Come then, now let yon spend-thrift count out his twenty minæ." (I am quits with him, I shall get quite as many thanks.)—*Babylo*, he considers, is i. q. "Babylonian," because the Medes and Persians were luxurious and expensive beyond other nations. *Jube*, he says, is, i. q. "age;" cf. Mostell. Plaut. II. i. 79. He supposes the words to be uttered "aside." Burmann at Sueton. Ner. c. 36, approves this explanation. Parry, after Colman, reads "Dinumeret illi Babylo," &c., "Let Babylo (one of Demea's slaves) count out for him (*Æschinus*) twenty minæ," a marriage present. We prefer Bentley's explanation, which appears that of Donatus also, and which is approved by Ruhnken.

19. *Tu illas abi et traduce*, an instance of the figure *στυγνους*. Ruhnken illustrates it by Plaut. Merc. V. iv. 85, "Serva et subveni hunc senem."—*Di tibi Bene faciant*; cf. Plaut. Menæchm. 919, Hildyard.

21. *Tam ex animo factum velle*, "wish so well;" "are so kindly disposed." Compare Plaut. Aulul. Hildyard's Glossary, 640, "Facta velle me quæ tu velis;" and notes at 104, "Facta volo."—In ver. 24, *enim* seems to be used emphatically, "Why to be sure," as in Plaut. Menæchm. 85, H. G., or elliptically, as in Aul. 454, H. G.—*Sic soleo*, "such is my wont;" cf. Eun. II. ii. 48, "Sic soleo amicos."

ACTUS V.—SC. VIII.

Micio, finding what orders Demea has been giving, comes out to see with his own eyes, and to test this transformation of a churl into a good-fellow. Demea astounds him with a proposal, that he, Micio, shall marry Sostrata; to which, though loth at first, he consents after persuasion from his brother and *Æschinus*. He is next induced to give up a small farm to Hegio, as a relation of Sostrata and Pamphila, and Demea enforces the exhortation to do this, by a quotation from Micio's own speech, in V. iii. 18.

Metre:—1—10, 33. Iambic Trimeter.

11—22, 24—32, 34. Iambic Tetrameter.

23. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3. *Unam facere*; cf. V. vii. 11, "Unam fac domum."—*Colere*, "to cherish;" cf. Virg. *Æn.* i. 16, "Posthabitâ coluisse Samo."—*Adjungere*, "to ally with ourselves." So Plaut. Trinumm. III. ii. 73, "Affinitatem adstrinxeris."

6. *Quid postea*; cf. IV. i. 13; Eun., II. iii. 79, "Quid tum postea."—*Ita aiunt*, Heaut. IV. viii. 12.—For *respiciat* in ver. 8, cf. Andr. IV. i. 18, note; Adel. III. ii. 55, "Nemo respicit nos," note.—*Solast*, "She's a lone woman;" Andr. I. v. 55, "Perque hujus solitudinem;" II. iii. 7,

"Tum hæc solast mulier."—*Quam hic rem agit!* "What are you driving at?" Cf. Heaut. I. i. 37, note.—In ver. 10, *Autem* indicates "astonishment." Cf. Plaut. Men. 685; & 687 H. G.

10. *Te operam, ut fiat, dare.* This is addressed to Æschinus, according to Donatus.

11. *Si tu sis homo, Hic faciat,* "If you've a man, he'll do it," Colman. Cf. I. ii. 27, "Si eses homo," &c.—*Asine*; cf. Ter. Heaut. V. i. 4, "Quæ sunt dicta in stultum caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus."—*Nil agis,* "It's no use your opposing it;" cf. II. i. 13, "Nil facis."

14. *Aufer* ("te," so. according to Donatus: "manum" so. according to Ruhnken). "Off!" or "Away with you." Æschinus had been, with earnest gesture and supplicating hand, trying to persuade him. Cf. Ter. Phorm. I. iv. 46, "Aufer mi oportet;" V. vi. 17, and III. iii. 26, "Aufer te hinc."—*Da veniam filio,* "Grant your son's request," "Indulge your son's wish." So Gronovius explains, quoting Cic. ad Fratr. iii. Ep. 1, "Quod tibi amantissimè petenti veniam non dedit, uti rescriberet."

16. *Idne estis auctores mihi!* For this construction see Key's Grammar, § 909. Construe, "Is this what you recommend to me?" Cf. Phorm. IV. iii. 20, "Uno ore auctores fuere ut," &c.; Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 2, "Quid mihi es auctor."—In the line above *denuum* = "now for the first time;" cf. Ad. II. ii. 25, above; and see Key's Gr. § 1447.

17. *De te largitor, puer!* "Be liberal of what's your own, lad!" *De te* = *παρὰ σου τοῦ*. Cf. Plaut. Men. 446 (Hildyard's Gloss.), "Da, sodes, abe te." Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Pseud. II. iv. 45, "Possum a me dare."—*Da veniam* in ver. 19 is as in ver. 14.—*Ne gravare,* "Don't take it amiss." Cf. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. vi. 15, "Quod cupiam ne gravetur."—*Non omittis!* "Won't you let me alone?" Pres. for future, as in Plaut. Men. 148.

20. *Vis hæc est quidem,* a protest that he acts under coercion. Plaut. Capt. III. v. 92, "Vis hæc est quidem herole;" Sueton. C. J. Cæsar. 82, "Ista quidem vis est."—*Age prolixe, Micio,* "Act handsomely, Micio!" Parry refers to Eun. V. viii. 52, "Accipit hominem nemo melius prorsus, neque prolixius." It is derived from "laxus."

23. *Merito te amo,* "I love you and you deserve it." Cf. Eun. I. ii. 106, "Merito te amo: bene facis."—*Hoc confit, quod volo,* "This answers to my wish," Colman; "What I wish is being brought about." Cf. Andr. I. i. 140, "Et spero confore;" Virg. Æn. iv. 115, "Confieri possit." "Confit" is the reading of Donatus, but Bentley proposed "*Merito tuo te amo. Verum.*"—*Mro. Quid?* DEM. Ego dicam, hoc *cum fit* quod volo." And this reading, with the exception of "tuo," we retain, as adopted by Fleckeisen. In the next line, we read with Bentley "Quid nunc? quid restat?" for "quod restat" and "his" for "istia."

25. *Affinis nobis.* Donatus notes that this is an illustration of the difference between "cognatus" and "affinis." The wife's "cognati" are "affines" to the husband; cf. Plaut. Aulul. 427. H. G., where it is shown that "cognatus" is connected by ties of blood, "affinis" only by those of marriage.

26. *Agelli est hic sub urbe,* &c. "There's a bit of land here near the town." For *sub* in this sense, cf. Plaut. Trin. II. iv. 107, "Est ager sub urbe hic nobis;" Martial. XI. xviii. 1, "Rus sub urbe."—*Quod locitas foras,* "Which you let out."—*Huic demus qui fruatur,* "Let us

give him the use of it." Gronov. explains the phrase "*dare agrum qui fruatur*," *dare* "ut annuos inde fructus ac redditus percipias, ita tamc ut ager meus maneat:"—"usufructuarium" in legal phraseology. For this abl. "*qui*" cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 30, "*Nam qui ille potuit esse in tuto, dic mihi*;" IV. v. 30, "*Aurum atque vestem qui . . . teneasne*?" "*Dare fruendum*," and "*locare fruendum*" (cf. Livy. lib. xlii. 19) differ, the latter being "to let the usufruct."—*Paululum id autem*! "Nay, but is it such a bit."

28. *Pro patre*, "in the light of a father;" cf. Eun. II. iii. 84, "*Facile ut pro eunucho probes*."—*Postremo non meum*, &c., "Last of all these words I'm using are not mine." Bentley from two MSS. reads "*nunc*" for "*non*." But either reading will stand with equal force. For ver. 31 compare V. iii. 48.

32. The simplest reading of this verse and the two following is to insert, with Parry, *Micio* at the close of ver. 32.—*Mi pater*! will then be an exclamation of *Æschinus* at the end of ver. 33. *Gaudeo* will be in *Micio's* mouth in ver. 34, and *Suo sibi gladio* will belong to *Demea*. Hermann carries these words into the next scene, and places them in the mouth of *Syrus*. For *Quid istis* "enough," in 33, see Andr. III. iii. 40. note; Heaut. V. v. 9; and for *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*, Plaut. Capt. I. i. 14, "*Suo sibi succo vivunt*." For the adage cf. Cicero pro Cæcina, c. 29, "*Aut tuo, quemadmodum dicitur, gladio, aut nostro defensione tua conficiatur necesse est*;" and Senec. Controv. 24, "*Hæc eum Sallustius vicit, et in suis castris cecidit*."

ACTUS V.—SC. IX.

DEMEA in this last scene follows out his novel theory by procuring the freedom of *Syrus* (for his care of the morals of his master's sons!) and of his wife *Phrygia*, and bidding *Micio* let them have some money to start with. *Micio* inquires whence has come this change, and then *Demea* shows that he has thus acted, in order to afford an illustration of the ease with which popularity may be won by headlong indulgence, and of the lengths to which it may be carried. He then offers to be henceforth a friendly adviser to his sons, when they need advice. They accept his offer, and he recommends *Ctesipho* to be content with his present love, and all may turn out well.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Quod jussisti*. At V. vii. 10. q. v.—*Frugi homo es*: cf. Heaut. III. iii. 19, note; and III. iii. 36, note; Eun. III. v. 60. The word was commonly used in addressing slaves, and signifies "You're an honest fellow." Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 478, Aul. 542. H. G.—*Med quidem sententia*; cf. I. i. 4 above.

5. *Ego istos*, &c. Donatus hence infers that *Syrus* was the "*Pædagogus*." So in Heaut. III. iii. 33 *Syrus*, another equally rascally "*pedagogus*" laments that his young charge won't heed him. "*Nam ibi jam minus minusque obtemperat*."

7. *Ei quidem porro hæc*. Said ironically.—*Obsonare cum fide*, Madame

Dacier rightly translates in a note "acheter fidèlement," "To cater or purvey faithfully." Ruhnken and others read "cum fide scortum," and explain it "fidicinam meretriciam" or "psaltriam quæ fidibus canat." But this is very doubtful. For "obsonare," cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 126, Aul. 236, &c.

8. *Adparare de die convivium*, "To prepare a banquet early in the afternoon"—a practice encouraging luxury and dissipation. For the Romans were not wont to have their "cæna" or public meal (cf. Plaut. Men. 94. H. G.) till the ninth hour (three o'clock p. m.); cf. Martial IV. viii., "Imperat exstructos frangere nona toros." But spendthrifts and profligates began soon after noon, which is the exact force of "dies" in the phrase "de die." Cf. "De nocte," V. iii. 55, note; Hor. Epist. I. ii. 32. For "De die" cf. Catull. xlv. 5, "Vos convivia lauta, sumptuosa De die facitis."—*O lepidum caput* / cf. V. vii. 13.

11. *Prodesse æquomus*, &c., "'Tis but fair one should do him a good turn: other slaves will be the better for it." (Ironically.)—*Hic*, Æschinus. —*Cupio*, in ver. 12, is put into the mouth of Æschinus, as stronger than "volo."

14. *Omnibus gratiam habeo*, &c., "Je vous remercie tous en général, et vous en particulier, monsieur!" Madame Dacier.—For *Benefacis*, cf. V. v. 6 above, viii. 25.

15. *Utinam hoc perpetuom fiat gaudium*, &c., "Would that this joy could be made complete" (uninterrupted). Cf. Hor. Epist. II. ii. 175, "Perpetuus nulli datur usus;" Hecyr. III. iii. 46, "O fortuna, ut nunquam perpetua es data." See also Plaut. Men. H. G. 1045, where "perpetuo" is similarly used.—*Phrygia*, observe the female slaves, as the males, are named from the nations which mostly furnished slaves, cf. Syrus, Geta.

18. *Hercle vero serio*, "Nay then in good earnest," "Oh, en bonne foi."—*Emitti* is i. q. "manu mitti," as in Plaut. Pseud. IV. ii. 37, "Mulieremque mihi emittere." In Ter. Phorm. V. v. 2, we find "emissa est manu" in full.—*Quanti est* = "quanti emptæ est," "her value."—*Di tibi—omnia omnes*, &c. We have adopted Bentley's reading, for which he quotes Plaut. Capt. II. ii. 105, "Di tibi omnes omnia optata offerant."

22. *Processisti pulchre*, "You have thriven rarely." "Procedere," and "Provenire," are more commonly used impersonally; cf. V. vi. 9, note. But we find "procedere" used as here, in Hor. Sat. I. ii. 38, "Procedere recte Qui mœchos non vultis," on which passage Bentley quotes "Processisti pulchre" as i. q. "pulchrè tibi processit."—*Si quidem porro*, &c., "Ay, assuredly, if only, Micio, furthermore you shall do your duty," &c.

23. *Aliquid paulum præ manu Dederis, unde utatur*, "You shall have given him some little money in hand, on which to live." For "præ manu" compare Plaut. Bacch. IV. iii. 10, "Qui patri reddidi Omne aurum amans, quod fuit præ manu." *Unde utatur*, h. e. "quo vivat," "quo victum habeat:" cf. Plaut. Trin. II. ii. 74, "Deum virtute habemus et qui nosmet utamur." For "unde," cf. I. ii. 42.—*Istoc vilius*, "So much the cheaper," Bentley; who explains the words to mean, "I gave the other things: this I'll not give." He derives this explanation from Charisius. Donatus explains it, "I won't give even anything more worthless than that" (h. e. a snap of the finger), which

is perhaps the better explanation, though in this case the ellipse "*quicquam non dabo*" is rather a large one.

28. *Prolubium*, "inclination" (th. *pro-lubere*), cf. Aul. Gell. xvi. 19. Some MSS. read "*proluvium*." But Donatus, Bentley, and other commentators read "*prolubium*," a word recognised and explained by Varro de *Lingua Latinâ*. The Vatican MS. has "*prolubium*."—*Quod te isti*, &c., "That as to those boys of yours thinking you good-humoured and jolly," &c.—*Id non fieri ex verâ vult*, "that that does not arise from a well regulated life." Cf. Heaut. I. i. 102, "*Hoc cum fit, ibi non vere vivitur*," where *vere* = "*rectâ ratione*." For *Ex æquo et bono*, "from equitable conduct," cf. Heaut. IV. v. 40, Phorm. IV. iii. 32.

33. *Quia non justa injusta*, &c., "Because I don't humour you in all things altogether, just and unjust alike." Understand "*vobis*." The accusatives "*justa*," &c., are "accusatives of limitation," and the construction is like that in Phorm. I. ii. 29, "*Obsequi quæ vellent*;" Plaut. As. I. i. 61, "*Id ego percipio obsequi nato meo*."

34. *Missa facio*, "I've done with it all." Andr. IV. i. 56. He means to say he will henceforth let them go their own way.

36. *Minus videtis*, &c., "Matters in which ye exercise less forethought, more excessive eagerness, and but little deliberation, by reason of your youth." For "*minus videtis*," see Andr. IV. iii. 23, note, "*Aut tu plus vides*;" Heaut. III. i. 95, note.

37. *Obsecundare in loco*, "To humour you in due season;" cf. Ter. Heaut. IV. vi. 22, note; III. ii. 26, note.

39. *Quid opus facto est*; cf. Andr. III. ii. 10, note; Madvig. 226, obs.

40. *In istâc finem faciat*, "With her let him finish his intrigues," i. e. Let there be no more music-girls. "Let him finish there," Colman.—CANTOR. *Plaudite*; cf. Andr. V. vi. 15, note; Heaut. V. v. 21, note.

P. TERENTI

H E C Y R A .

HECYRA

P. TERENTI

GRÆCA MENANDRÏ, ACTA LYDIS MEGALENSIBVS, S. IVLIO
CESARE, CN. CORNEL. DOLABELLA ÆD. CVR. MODOS FECIT
FLACCVS CLAVDI, TIBIIS PARIB. TOTA ACTA PRIMO SINE
PROLOGO CN. OCTAVIO T. MANLIO COS. RELATA EST ITERVM
LVCIO ÆMILIO PAVLO LYDIS FVNERALIBVS, NON EST PLA-
CITA. TERTIO RELATA EST, Q. FVLVIO, L. MARCIO, ÆD. CVR.
EGIT LVCIVS AMBIVIVS TVRPIO LVCIVS SERGIVS. FACTA EST
QVINTA.

C. SULPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

UXOREM ducit Pamphilus Philumena,
Cui quondam ignorans uirgini uitium obtulit,
Cuiusque per uim quem detraxit anulum
Dederat amicæ Bacchidi meretriculæ.
Dein est profectus Imbrum: nuptam haud attigit.
Hanc mater utero grauidam, ne id sciat socrus,
Ut ægram ad sese transfert. reuenit Pamphilus:
Deprendit partum: celat: uxorem tamen
Recipere non uolt. pater incusat Bacchidis
Amorem. dum se purgat Bacchis, anulum
Mater uitiatæ forte agnoscit Myrrina.
Uxorem recipit Pamphilus cum filio.

PERSONÆ

PHILOTIS MERETRIX.
SYRA ANVS.
PARMENO SERVOS.
LACHES SENEX.
SOSTRATA MATRONA.
PHIDIPPVS SENEX.
PAMPHILVS ADYLESCENS.
MYRRINA MATRONA.
SOSIA SERVOS.
BACCHIS MERETRIX.

PROLOGVS.

HÆCYRÆ huic est nomen fabulæ : hæc quom datast
Noua, nouom interuenit uitium et calamitas,
Ut neque spectari neque cognosci potuerit :
Ita populus studio stupidus in funambulo
Animum occuparat. nunc hæc planest pro noua :
Et is qui scripsit hanc ob eam rem noluit
Iterum referre, ut iterum posset uendere,
Sed * * * * *
Alias cognostis eius : quæso hanc noscite.

L. AMBIVIVS PROLOGVS.

Orator ad uos uenio ornatu prologi :
Sinite exorator sim, eodem ut jure uti senem
Liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior,
Nouas qui exactas feci ut inueterascerent,
Ne cum poeta scripturâ euanesceret.
In his, quas primum Cæcili didici nouas,
Partim sum earum exactus, partim uix steti.
Quia scibam dubiam fortunam esse scenicam,
Spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli.
Easdem agere coepi, ut ab eodem alias discerem
Nouas, studiose, ne illum ab studio abducerem.

Perfeci ut spectarentur : ubi sunt cognitæ,
 Placitæ sunt. ita poetam restitui in locum
 Prope jam remotum injuria aduersarium
 Ab studio atque ab labore atque arte musica.
 Quod si scripturam spreuissem in præsentia
 Et in deterrendo uoluisssem operam sumere,
 Ut in otio esset potius quam in negotio :
 Deterruissem facile, ne alias scriberet.
 Nunc quid petam, mea causa sequo animo attendite. 20
 Hecyram ad uos refero, quam mihi per silentium
 Numquam agere licitumst : ita eam oppressit calamitas.
 Eam calamitatem uostra intellegentia *
 Sedabit, si erit adjutrix nostræ industriæ. *as a son*
 Quom primum eam agere coepi, pugilum gloria, 25
 [Funambuli eodem accessit expectatio]
 Comitum conuentus, strepitus, clamor mulierum
 Fecere ut ante tempus exirem foras.
 Vetere in noua coepi uti consuetudine,
 In experiundo ut essem : refero denuo. 30
 Primo actu placeo : quom interea rumor uenit
 Datum iri gladiatores, populus conuolat,
 Tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco :
 Ego interea meum non potui tutari locum.
 Nunc turba non est : otium et silentium est : 35
 Agendi tempus mihi datumst : uobis datur
 Potestas condecorandi ludos scenicos.
 Nolite sinere per uos artem musicam *you as respect to the*
 Recidere ad paucos : facite ut uostra auctoritas *a the state*
 Meæ auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit. *the company* 40
 [Si numquam auare pretium statui arti meæ,
 Et eum esse quæstum in animum induxi maxumum,
 Quam maxume seruire uostris commodis :]

Sinite inpetrare me, qui in tutelam meam
Stadium suum et se in uostram commisit fidem,
Ne eum circumuentum inique iniqui inrideant.
Mea causa causam accipite et date silentium,
Ut lubeat scribere aliis mihi que ut discere
Nouas expediat posthac pretio emptas mea.

HECYRA P. TERENTI

ACTVS I.—SCEN. 1.

PHILOTTIS. SYRA.

PH. Per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus
Fidelis euenire amatores, Syra.

Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat quotiens Bacchidi,
Quam sancte, ut quiuis facile posset credere,
Numquam illa uiua ducturum uxorem domum !

Hem duxit. Sy. Ergo propterea te sedulo
Et moneo et hortor, ne quouisquam misereat,
Quin spolies, mutiles, laceres, quemquem nacta sis.

PH. Utin eximium neminem habeam ? Sy. Neminem :
Nam nemo illorum quisquam, scito, ad te uenit,
Quin ita paret sese, abs te ut blanditiis suis
Quam minumo pretio suam uoluptatem expleat.
Hiscine tu, amabo, non contra insidiabere ?

PH. Tamen pol eandem injuriumst esse omnibus.

Sy. Injurium autemst ulcisci aduersarios ?
Aut qua uia te captent eadem ipsos capi ?
Eheu me miseram, quor non aut istæc mihi
Ætas et formast aut tibi hæc sententia ?

ACT. I.—SCEN. 2.

PARMENO. PHILOTIS. SYRA.

PA. Senex si quæret me, modo isse dicito
 Ad portum percontatum aduentum Pamphili. *as aut in*
 Audin quid dicam, Scirte? si quæret me, uti
 Tum dicas: si non quæret, nullus dixeris,
 Alias ut uti possim causa hac integra. *Me iussit exire / que est*
 Sed uideon ego Philotium? unde hæc aduenit?

Philotis, salue multum. PH. O salue, Parmeno.

SY. Salue, mecastor, Parmeno. PA. Et tu edepol, Syra.

Dic mi, ubi, Philotis, te oblectasti tam diu? *hæc est causa / pro*

PH. Minume equidem me oblectaui, quæ cum milite

Corinthum hinc sum profecta inhumanissimo:

Biennium ibi perpetuom misera illum tuli.

PA. Edepol te desiderium Athenarum arbitror,

Philotium, cepisse sæpe et te tuom

Consilium contempsisse. PH. Non dici potest, 18

Quam cupida eram huc redeundi, abeundi a milite

Vosque hic uidendi, antiqua ut consuetudine

Agitare inter uos libere conuiuium:

Nam illi haud licebat nisi præfinito loqui

Quæ illi placerent. PA. Haud opinor commode. *et 1222* 20

Finem statuuisse orationi militem. *tu ac*

PH. Sed quid hoc negotist, modo quod narrauit mihi

Hic intus Bacchis? quod ego numquam credidi

Fore, ut hac ille uiua posset animum inducere. *quæder*

Uxorem habere. PA. Habere autem? PH. Eho tu, an non
 habet? 25

PA. Habet: sed firmæ hæc uereor ut sint nuptiæ.

PH. Ita di desequæ faxint, si in rem est Bacchidia.

PH. At te di deaeque perduint cum isto odio, Lache.

PA. Ut ad pauca redeam, uxorem deducit domum.

Nocte illa prima uirginem non attigit :

Quæ consecutast nox eam, nilo magis.

PH. Quid ais ? cum uirgine una adulescens cubuerit

Plus potus, sese illa abstinere ut potuerit ?

Non uerisimile dicis, nec uerum arbitror.

PA. Credo ita uideri tibi : nam nemo ad te uenit

Nisi cupiens tui : ille inuitus illam duxerat.

PH. Quid deinde fit ? PA. Diebus sane pauculis

Post Pamphilus me solum seducit foras ;

Narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet,

Seque ante quam eam uxorem duxisset domum

Sperasse eas tolerare posse nuptias.

‘ Sed quam decrerim me non posse diutius

Habere, eam ludibrio haberi, Parmeno,

Quin integram itidem reddam, ut accepi ab suis,

Neque honestum mihi neque utile ipsi uirginist.’

PH. Pium ac pudicum ingenium narras Pamphili.

PA. ‘ Hoc ego proferre incommodum mi esse arbitror :

Reddi patri autem, quoi tu nil dicas uiti,

Superbumst : sed illam spero, ubi hoc cognouerit

Non posse se mecum esse, abituram denique.’

PH. Quid ? interea ibatne ad Bacchidem ? PA. Cotidie :

Sed ut fit, postquam hunc alienum ab sese uidet,

Maligna et multo magis procax facta ilicost. *in me di alibi*

PH. Non edepol mirum. PA. Atque ea res multo maxime

Dijunxit illum ab illa, postquam et ipse se

Et illam et hanc quæ domi erat cognouit satis.

Ad exemplum ambarum mores earum existimans,

Hæc, ita uti liberali esse ingenio decet,

Pudens, modesta, incommoda atque iniurias

Viri omnis ferre et tegere contumelias.
 Hic animus partim uxoris misericordia
 Devinctus, partim uictus hujus injuriis,
 Paulatim elapsus Bacchidi atque huc transtulit
 Amorem, postquam par ingenium nactus est.
 Interea in Imbro moritur cognatus senex
 Horunce. ea ad hos redierat lege hereditas.
 Eo amantem inuitum Pamphilum extrudit pater.
 Relinquit cum matre hic uxorem : nam senex
 Rus abdidit se, huc raro in urbem commeat.

PH. Quid adhuc habent infirmitatis nuptiæ ?

PA. Nunc audies. primos dies complusculos
 Bene conueniebat sane inter eas. interim
 Miris modis odisse coepit Sostratam :
 Neque lites ullæ inter eas, postulatio
 Numquam. PH. Quid igitur ? PA. Siquando ad eam accesserat
 Confabulatum, fugere e conspectu ilico ;
 Videre nolle : denique ubi non quit pati,
 Simulat se ad matrem arcessi ad rem diuinam ; abit.
 Ubi illic dies est compluris, arcessi jubet :
 Dixere causam tum nescio quam. iterum jubet :
 Nemo remisit. postquam arcessunt sæpius,
 Ægram esse simulant mulierem. nostra ilico
 It uisere ad eam : admisit nemo. hoc ubi senex
 Resciuit, heri ea causa rure huc aduenit :
 Patrem continuo conuenit Philumenæ.
 Quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio :
 Nisi sane curæst, quorsum euenturum hoc siet.
 Habes omnem rem : pergam quo cœpi hoc iter.

PH. Et quidem ego : nam constitui cum quodam hospite
 Me esse illum conuenturam. PA. Di uortant bene
 Quod agas. PH. Vale. PA. Et tu bene uale, Philotium.

ACTVS II.—SCEN. 1.

LACHES. SOSTRATA.

LA. Pro deum atque hominum fidem, quod hoc genus est,
quæ hæc est conjuratio !

Utin omnes mulieres eadem æque studeant nolintque omnia
Neque declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias ?
Itaque adeo uno animo omnes socrus *omnis suas* oderunt nurus.
Viris esse aduorsas æque studiumst, similis pertinaciam.
In eodemque omnes mihi uidentur ludo doctæ ad malitiam :
Ei ludo, si ullus est, magistram hanc esse satis certo scio.

So. Me miseram, quæ nunc quamobrem accuser nescio. LA.
Hem,

Tu nescis ? So. Non, ita me di ament, mi Lache,
Itaque una inter nos agere ætatem liceat. LA. Di mala pro-
hibeant.

So. Meque abs te inmerito esse accusatam postmodum
rescises, scio.

LA. Te inmerito ? an quicquam pro istis factis dignum te
dici potest ?

Quæ me et te et familiam dedecoras, filio luctum paras.
Tum autem ex amicis inimici ut sint nobis adfines facis,
Qui illum decrerunt dignum, suos quoi liberos committerent.
Tu sola exorere, quæ pertubes hæc tua inpudentia.

So. Egon ? LA. Tu inquam mulier, quæ me omnino lapi-
dem, non hominem putas.

An, quia ruri esse crebro soleo, nescire arbitramini
Quo quisque pacto hic uitam nostrorum exigat ?

Multo melius hic quæ fiunt quam illi ubi sum adsidue scio : ³⁸
Ideo quia, ut domi uos mi eritis, proinde ego ero fama foris.
Jampridem equidem audiui cepisse odium tui Philumenam :
Minumeque adeo mirum : et ni id fecisset, magis mirum foret.
Sed non credidi adeo, ut etiam totam hanc odisset domum :
Quod si scissem, illa hic maneret potius, tu hinc isses foras. ³⁹
At uide, quam inmerito segritudo hæc oritur mi abs te, Sostrata :
Rus habitatum abii, concedens uobis et rei seruientia,
Meo labori haud parcens præter sequom atque ætatem meam,
Sumptus uostros otiumque ut nostra res posset pati.
Non te pro his curasse rebus, nequid sægre esset mihi ! ⁴⁰

So. Non mea opera neque pol culpa euenit. LA. Immo
maxume :

Sola hic fuisti : in te omnis hæret culpa sola, Sostrata.
Quæ hic erant curares, quom ego uos curis solui ceteris.
Cum puella anum suscepisse inimicitias non pudet ?
Illius dices culpa factum ? So. Haud equidem dico, mi Lache. ⁴¹

LA. Gaudeo, ita me di ament, gnati causa : nam de te quidem
Satis scio peccando fieri detrimenti nil potest.

So. Qui scis an ea causa, mi uir, me odisse adsimulauerit,
Ut cum matre plus una esset ? LA. Quid ais ? non signi hoc
sat est,

Quod heri nemo uoluit uisentem ad eam te intro admittere ? ⁴²

So. Enim lassam oppido aibant tum esse : eo ad eam non
admissa sum.

LA. Tuos esse ego illi mores morbum magis quam ullam
aliam rem arbitror,

Et merito adeo : nam uostrarum nulla est, quin gnatum uelit

Ducere uxorem : et quæ uobis placitast condicio datur :

Ubi duxere impulsu uostro, uostro impulsu eandem exigunt. ⁴³

ACT. II.—SCEN. 2.

PHIDIPPVS. LACHES. SOSTRATA.

PH. Etsi scio ego, Philumena, meum jus esse, ut te cogam
Quæ ego imperem facere : ego tamen patrio animo uictus faciam,
Ut tibi concedam, neque tuæ lubidini aduorsabor.

LA. Atque ecum Phidippum optume uideo : hinc jam scibo
hoc quid sit.

Phidippe, etsi ego meis me omnibus scio esse adprime obse-
quentem,

Sed non adeo ut mea facilitas corrumpat illorum animos :
Quod tu si idem faceres, magis in rem et uostram et nostram
esset.

Nunc uideo in illarum potestate esse te. PH. Heia uero.

LA. Adii te heri de filia : ut ueni, itidem incertum amisti.
Haud ita decet, si perpetuam hanc uis esse adfinitatem,
Celare te iras. siquid est peccatum a nobis, profer :
Aut ea refellendo aut purgando uobis corrigemus,
Te iudice ipso. sin east retinendi causa apud uos,
Quia aegrast, te mi injuriam facere arbitror, Phidippe,
Si metuis satis ut mese domi curetur diligenter.

At ita me di ament, haud tibi hoc concedo, etsi illi pater es,
Ut tu illam saluam magis uelis quam ego : id adeo gnati causa,
Quem ego intellexi illam haud minus quam se ipsum magnificare.
Neque adeo clam me est, quam esse eum grauiter laturum
credam,

Hoc si rescierit : eo domum studeo hæc prius quam ille ut
redeat.

PH. Laches, et diligentiam uostram et benignitatem
Noui et quæ dicis omnia esse ut dicis animum induco,
Et te hoc mihi cupio credere : illam ad uos redire studeo,

Si facere possim ullo modo. LA. Quæ res te id facere prohibet?
Eho, numquidnam accusat uirum? PH. Minime: nam post-

quam attendi

26

Magis, et ui cœpi cogere ut rediret, sancte adjurat

Non posse apud uos Pamphilo se absente perdurare.

Aliud fortasse alii uiti est: ego sum animo leni natus:

Non possum aduersari meis. LA. Hem, Sostrata. So. Heu
me miseram.

LA. Certumnest istuc? PH. Nunc quidem ut uidetur: sed
numquid uis?

30

Nam est quod me transire ad forum jam oportet. LA. Eo
tecum una.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 3.

SOSTRATA.

Edepol næ nos sumus inique seque omnes inuisæ uiris,

Propter paucas, quæ omnes faciunt dignæ ut uideamur malo.

Nam, ita me di ament, quod me accusat nunc uir, sum extra
noxiam.

Sed non facilest expurgatu: ita animum induxerunt, socrus

Omnis esse iniquas: haud pol me quidem: nam numquam
secus

3

Habui illam ac si ex me esset nata: nec qui hoc mi eueniat scio

Nis pol filium multimodis iam expeto ut redeat domum.

ACTVS III.—SCEN. 1.

PAMPHILVS. PARMENO. MYRRINA.

PAM. Nemini ego plura esse acerba credo ex amore homini
umquam oblata

Quam mi. heu me infelicem, hancine ego uitam parsi perdere ?
Hacine causa ego eram tanto opere cupidus redeundi domum !
hui,

Quanto fuerat præstabilius ubiuis gentium agere ætatem,
Quam huc redire atque hæc ita esse miserum me resciscere !
Nam nos omnes quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor,
Omne quod est interea tempus prius quam id rescitumst
lucrost.

PAR. At sic citius qui te expedias his ærumnis reperias.
Si non rediisses, hæc iræ factæ essent multo ampliores :
Sed nunc aduentum tuom ambas, Pamphile, scio reuerituras.
Rem cognosces : iram expedies : rursum in gratiam restituea.
Leuia sunt, quæ tu pergrauia esse in animum inducti tuom.

PAM. Quid consolare me ? an quisquam usquam gentiumst
æque miser ?

Prius quam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi animum amori
deditum :

Tamen numquam ausus sum recusare eam quam mi obtrudit
pater :

Jam in hac re, ut taceam, quouiis facile scitust quam fuerim
miser.

Vix me illinc abstraxi atque inpeditum in ea expediui animum
meum,

Vixque huc contuleram: hem noua res ortast, porro ab hac
quæ me abstrahat.

Tum matrem ex ea re me aut uxorem in culpa inuenturum
arbitror:

Quod quom ita esse inuenero, quid restat nisi porro ut fiam
miser? 20

Nam matris ferre iniurias me, Parmeno, pietas iubet:

Tum uxori obnoxius sum: ita olim suo me ingenio pertulit,

Tot meas iniurias quæ numquam in ullo patefecit loco.

Sed magnum nescio quid necessest euenisse, Parmeno,

Unde ira inter eas intercessit, quæ tam permansit diu. 25

PAR. Haud quidem hercle parvum: si uis uero ueram
rationem exsequi.

Non maxumas, quæ maxumæ sunt interdum iræ, iniurias

Faciunt: nam, sæpe est, quibus in rebus alius ne iratus quidemst,

Quom de eadem causast iracundus factus inimicissimus.

Pueri inter sese quam pro leuibus noxiis iras gerunt! 30

Quapropter? quia enim qui eos gubernat animus infirmum
gerunt.

Itidem illæ mulieres sunt ferme ut pueri leui sententia:

Fortasse unum aliquod uerbum inter eas iram hanc conciuisse.

PAM. Abi, Parmeno, intro, ac me uenisse nuntia. PAR. Hem,
quid hoc est? PAM. Tace.

Trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum. PAR. Agedum,
ad foris 35

Accedo propius. hem, sensistin? PAM. Noli fabularier.

Pro Iuppiter, clamorem audiui. PAR. Tute loqueris, me uetas.

MY. Tace obsecro, mea gnata. PAM. Matris uox uisast
Philumenæ.

Nullus sum. PAR. Quidum? PAM. Perii. PAR. Quamobrem?

PAM. Nescio quod magnum malum

Profecto, Parmeno, me celas. PAR. Uxorem Philumenam 40

Pauitare nescio quid dixerunt: id si forte est nescio.

PAM. Interii: quor id mihi non dixti? PAR. Quia non poteram una omnia.

PAM. Quid morbi est? PAR. Nescio. PAM. Quid? nemon medicum adduxit? PAR. Nescio.

PAM. Cesso hinc ire intro, ut hoc quamprimum, quidquid est, certo sciam?

Quonam modo, Philumena mea, nunc te offendam adfectam? ⁴⁵
Nam si periculum ullum in te inest, perisse me una haud dubiumst.

PAR. Non usus factost mihi nunc hunc intro sequi:
Nam inuisos omnis nos esse illis sentio:
Heri nemo uoluit Sostratam intro admittere.
Si forte morbus amplior factus siet, ⁵⁰
Quod sane nolim, maxume heri causa mei,
Seruom ilico intro uisise dicent Sostratæ,
Aliquid tulisse comminiscentur mali
Capiti atque ætati illorum, morbus qui auctus sit.
Hera in crimen ueniet, ego uero in magnum malum. ⁵⁵

ACT. III.—SCEN. 2.

SOSTRATA. PARMENO. PAMPHILVS.

So. Nescio quid jamdudum audio hic tumultuari misera:
Male metuo ne Philumensæ magis morbus adgrauescat:
Quod te, Æsculapi, et te, Salus, nequid sit huius oro.
Nunc ad eam uisam. PAR. Heus, Sostrata. So. Hem.
PAR. Iterum istinc excludere.

So. Ehem Parmeno, tun hic eras? perii, quid faciam misera? ⁶
Non uisam uxorem Pamphili, quom in proxumo hic sit ægra?

PAM. Non uisas? ne mittas quidem uisendi causa quemquam.
 Nam qui amat quoi odio ipse est, bis facere stulte duco :
 Laborem inanem ipse capit et illi molestiam adfert.
 Tum filius tuos introiit uidere, ut uenit, quid agat. 10

So. Quid ais? an uenit Pamphilus? PAM. Venit. So. Dis gratiam habeo.

Hem, istoc uerbo animus mihi rediit et cura ex corde excessit.

PAM. Jam ea te causa maxime nunc huc intro ire nolo :
 Nam si remittent quidpiam Philumenæ dolores,
 Omnem rem narrabit, scio, continuo sola soli, 15
 Quæ inter uos interuenerit, unde ortumst initium iræ.
 Atque eccum uideo ipsum egredi: quam tristist? So. O mi gnate.

PAM. Mea mater, salue. So. Gaudeo uenisse saluom. saluau Philumenast? PAM. Meliusculast. So. Utinam istuc ita di faxint.

Quid tu igitur lacrumas? aut quid es tam tristis? PAM. Recte, mater. 20

So. Quid fuit tumulti? dic mihi: an dolor repente inuasit?

PAM. Ita factumst. So. Quid morbi est? PAM. Febris.

So. Cotidiana? PAM. Ita aiunt.

I sodes intro; consequar jam te, mea mater. So. Fiat.

PAM. Tu pueris curre, Parmeno, obuam atque eis onera adjuncta.

PAM. Quid? non sciunt ipsi uiam, domum qua ueniant?

PAM. Cessas? 25

ACT III.—SCEN. 3.

PAMPHILUS.

Nequeo mearum rerum initium ullum inuenire idoneum,
 Unde exordiar narrare, quæ nec opinanti accidunt;

Partim quæ perspexi his oculis, partim quæ accepi auribus :
Qua me propter exanimatum citius eduxi foras.
Nam modo intro ut me corripui timidus, alio suspicans
Morbo me uisurum adfectam ac sensi esse uxorem : hei mihi.
Postquam me aspexere ancillæ aduenisse, omnes ilico
Lætæ exclamant ' uenit', id quod me repente aspexerant.
Sed continuo uultum earum sensi inmutari omnium,
Quia tam incommode illis fors obtulerat aduentum meum.
Una illarum interea propere præcucurrit nuntians
Me uenisse : ego ejus uidendi cupidus recta consequor.
Postquam intro adueni, extemplo ejus morbum cognoui miser :
Nam neque ut celari posset tempus spatium ullum dabat,
Neque uoce alia ac res monebat ipsa poterat conqueri.
Postquam aspexi, ' o facinus indignum' inquam ; et corripui ilico
Me inde lacrumans, incredibili re atque atroci percitus.
Mater consequitur : jam ut limen exirem, ad genua accidit
Lacrumans misera : miseritumst. profecto hoc sic est, ut puto.
Omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus.
Hanc habere orationem mecum principio institit :
' O mi Pamphile, abs te quamobrem hæc abierit causam uides :
Nam uitiumst oblatum uirgini olim ab nescio quo inprobo.
Nunc huc confugit, te atque alios partum ut celaret suom.'
Sed quom orata eius reminiscor, nequeo quin lacrumem miser.
' Quæque fors fortunast' inquit ' nobis quæ te hodie obtulit,
Per eam te obsecramus ambæ, si jus, si fas est, uti
Aduorsa ejus per te tecta tacitaque apud omnis sient.
Si umquam erga te animo esse amico sensisti eam, mi Pamphile,
Sine labore hanc gratiam te ut sibi des pro illa nunc rogat.
Ceterum de redducenda id facias, quod in rem sit tuam.
Parturire eam nec grauidam esse ex te, solus conscius :
Nam aiunt tecum post duobus concubuisse mensibus.
Tum, postquam ad te uenit, mensis agitur hic jam septimus :

Quod te scire ipsa indicat res. nunc si potis est, Pamphile, ³⁵
 Maxume uolo doque operam, ut clam eueniat partus patrem,
 Atque adeo omnia. sed si id fieri non potest quin sentiant,
 Dicam abortum esse : scio nemini aliter suspectum fore,
 Quin, quod uerisimilest, ex te recte eum natum putent.
 Continuo exponetur : hic tibi nil est quicquam incommodi, ⁴⁰
 Et illi miseræ indigne factam injuriam contexeris.'
 Pollicitus sum, et seruare in eo certumst quod dixi fidem.
 Nam de redducenda, id uero neutiquam honestum esse arbitror :
 Nec faciam, etai amor me grauitur consuetudoque eius tenet.
 Lacrumo, quæ posthac futurast uita, quom in mentem uenit, ⁴⁵
 Solitudoque. o fortuna, ut numquam perpetuo es data !
 Sed jam prior amor me ad hanc rem exercitatum reddidit,
 Quem ego tum consilio missum feci : idem nunc huic operam dabo.
 Adest Parmeno cum pueris : hunc minum est opus
 In hac re adesse ? nam olim soli credidi, ⁵⁰
 Ea me abstinuisse in principio, quom datast :
 Vereor, si clamorem ejus hic crebro audiat,
 Ne parturire intellegat. aliquo mihist
 Hinc ablegandus, dum parit Philumena.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 4.

PARMENO. SOSIA. PAMPHILVS.

AA. Ain tu tibi hoc incommodum euenisse iter !
 So. Non hercle uerbis, Parmeno, dici potest
 Tantum, quam re ipsa nauigare incommodumst.
 PAR. Itanest ? So. O fortunate, nescis quid mali
 Præterieris, qui numquam es ingressus mare.
 Nam alias ut mittam miserias, unam hanc uide :
 Dies triginta aut plus eo in naui fui,

Quom interea semper mortem expectabam miser :

Ita usque aduorsa tempestate usi sumus.

PAR. Odiosum. So. Haud clam me est : denique hercle
aufugerim 14

Potius quam redeam, si eo mihi redeundum sciam.

PAR. Olim quidem te causæ inpellebant leues,
Quod nunc minitare facere ut faceres, Sosia.
Sed Pamphilum ipsum uideo stare ante ostium :
Ite intro : ego hunc adibo, siquid me uelit. 15

Here, etiam tu hic stas ? PAM. Et quidem te expecto. PAR.
Quid est ?

PAM. In arcem transcurso opus est. PAR. Quoi homini ?

PAM. Tibi.

PAR. In arcem ? quid eo ? PAM. Callidemidem hospitem
Myconium, qui mecum una uectust, conueni.

PAR. Perii. nouisse hunc dicam, si saluos domum 20
Redisset umquam, ut me ambulando rumperet.

PAM. Quid cessas ? PAR. Quid uis dicam ? an conueniam
modo ?

PAM. Immo quod constitui hodie conuenturum eum,
Non posse, ne me frustra illi expectet. uola.

PAR. At non noui hominis faciem. PAM. At faciam ut no-
ueris : 25

Magnus, rubicundus, crispus, crassus, cæsius,
Cadauerosa facie. PAR. Di illum perduint.

Quid, si non ueniet ? maneamne usque ad uesperum ?

PAM. Maneto : curre. PAR. Non queo : ita defessus sum.

PAM. Ille abiit. quid agam infelix ? prorsus nescio

Quo pacto hoc celem, quod me orauit Myrrina,

Susæ gnatæ partum : nam me miseret mulieris.

Quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam :

Nam me parenti potius quam amori obsequi

Oportet. attat eocum Phidippum et patrem

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Video : horsum pergunt. quid dicam hisce, incertus sum.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 5.

LACHES. PHIDIPPVS. PAMPHILVS.

LA. Dixtin dudum illam dixisse, se expectare filium ?

PH. Factum. LA. Venisse aiunt : redeat. PA. Quam
causam dicam patri,

Quamobrem non redducam, nescio. LA. Quem ego hic audiui
loqui ?

PA. Certum offirmare est uiam me quam decreui persequi.

LA. Ipsus est de quo hoc agebam tecum. PA. Salue, mi
pater. 5

TA. Gnate mi, salue. PH. Bene factum te aduenisse, Pam-
phile :

Atque adeo, quod maxumumst, saluom atque ualidum. PA.
Creditur.

LA. Aduenis modo ? PA. Admodum. LA. Cedo, quid re-
liquit Phania

Consobrinus noster ? PA. Sane hercle homo uoluptati obse-
quens

Fuit, dum uixit : et qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem
juuant, 10

Sibi uero hanc laudem relinquont ' uixit, dum uixit, bene.'

LA. Tum tu igitur nil attulisti huc plus una hac sententia ?

PA. Quidquid est id, quod reliquit, profuit. LA. Immo
obfuit :

Nam illum uiuom et saluom uellem. PH. Impune optare istuc
licet :

Ille reuiuiscet jam numquam, et tamen utrum malis scio. 15

LA. Heri Philumenam ad se arcessi hic jussit. dio jussisse te.

PH. Noli fodere. jussi. LA. Sed eam jam remittet. PH. Scilicet.

PA. Omnem rem scio ut sit gesta : adueniens audiui modo.

LA. At istos inuidos di perdant, qui hæc lubenter nuntiant.

PA. Ego me scio cauisse, ne ulla merito contumelia ²⁰

Fieri a uobis posset : idque si nunc memorare hic uelim,

Quam fideli animo et benigno in illam et clementi fui,

Vere possum : ni te ex ipsa hæc magis uelim resciscere :

Namque eo pacto maxime apud te meo erit ingenio fides,

Quom illa, quæ nunc in me iniquast, sequa de me dixerit. ²⁵

Neque mea culpa hoc discidium euenisse, id testor deos.

Sed quando sese esse indignam deputat, matri mæse

Quæ concedat huiusque mores toleret sua modestia,

Neque alio pacto potest componi inter eas gratia :

Segreganda aut mater a me est, Phidippe, aut Philumena. ³⁰

Nunc me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi.

LA. Pamphile, haud inuito ad auris sermo mi accessit tuos,

Quom te postputasse omnis res præ parente intellego :

Verum uide ne impulsus ira prauè insistas, Pamphile.

PA. Quibus iris impulsus *tandem* nunc in illam iniquos
siam ? ³⁵

Quæ numquam quicquam erga me commeritast, pater,

Quod nollem, et sæpe meritam quod uellem scio :

Amoque et laudo et uementer desidero :

Nam fuisse erga me miro ingenio expertus sum,

Illique exopto ut relicuam uitam exigat ⁴⁰

Cum eo uiro, me qui sit fortunatior,

Quandoquidem illam a me distrahit necessitas.

PH. Tibi id in manust ne fiat. LA. Si sanus sies,

Jube illam redire. PA. Non est consilium, pater :

Matris seruibo commodis. LA. Quo abis ? mane, ⁴⁵

Mane, inquam : quo abis ? PH. Quæ hæc est pertinacia ?

LA. Dixin, Phidippe, hanc rem ægre laturum esse eum ?
Quamobrem te orabam, filiam ut remitteres.

PH. Non credidi edepol adeo inhumanum fore :

Ita nunc is sibi me supplicaturum putat.

Si est ut velit reducere uxorem, licet :

Sin aliost animo, renumeret dotem huc, eat.

LA. Ecce autem tu quoque proterue iracundus es.

PH. Percontumax redisti huc nobis, Pamphile.

LA. Decedet jam ira hæc, etsi merito iratus est.

PH. Quia paulum vobis accessit pecuniæ,
Sublati animi sunt. LA. Etiam mecum litigas ?

PH. Deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi,
Velitne an non : ut alii, si huic non est, siet.

LA. Phidippe, ades, audi paucis. abiit. quid mea ?
Postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet,
Quando nec gnatus neque hic mi quiequam obtemperant,
Quæ dico parui pendunt. porto hoc jurgium
Ad uxorem, quous hæc fiunt consilio omnia,
Atque in eam hoc omne quod mihi ægrest euomam.

ACTVS IV.—SCEN. 1.

MYRRINA. PHIDIPPVS.

MY. Perii, quid agam ? quo me uortam ? quid uiro meo respondebo

Misera ? nam audiuisse uocem pueri uisus uagientis :

Ita corripuit derepente tacitus sese ad filiam.

Quod si rescierit peperisse eam, id qua causa clam me habuisse Dicam, non edepol scio.

Sed ostium concrepuit. credo ipsum ad me exire : nulla sum.

PH. Uxor ubi me ad filiam ire sensit, se duxit foras :

Atque eccam. quid ais, Myrrina ? heus tibi dico. MY. Mihine, mi uir ?

PH. Vir ego tuos sim ? tu uirum me aut hominem deputas adeo esse ?

Nam si utrumuis horum, mulier, umquam tibi uisus forem, ¹⁰

Non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem. MY. Quibus ?

PH. At rogitas ?

Peperit filia ? hem, taces ? ex quo ? MY. Istuc patrem rogare est sequom ?

Perii : ex quo censes nisi ex illo quod datast nuptum, obsecro ?

PH. Credo : neque adeo arbitrari patris est aliter. sed demiror,

Quid sit quamobrem tantopere omnis nos celare uolueris ¹⁵

Partum, præsertim quom et recte et tempore suo pepererit.

Adeon peruicaci esse animo, ut puerum præoptares perire,

Ex quo firmiorem inter nos fore amicitiam posthac scires,

Potius quam aduersum animi tui lubidinem esset cum illo
nupta !

Ego etiam illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quæ te est penes. "

My. Misera sum. Ph. Utinam sciam ita esse istuc. sed
nunc mi in mentem uenit

De hac re quod locuta es olim, quom illum generum cepimus :

Nam negabas nuptam posse filiam tuam te pati

Cum eo qui meretricem amaret, qui pernoctaret foris.

My. Quamuis causam hunc suspicari quam ipsam ueram
mauolo. "

Ph. Multo prius sciui quam tu illum amicam habere,
Myrrina :

Verum id uitium numquam decreui esse ego adolescentiæ :

Nam id est omnibus innatum. at pol jam aderit, se quoque
etiam quom oderit.

Sed ut olim te ostendisti, eadem esse nil cessauisti usque
adhuc,

Ut filiam ab eo abduceres, neu quod ego egissem esset ratum. "

Id nunc res indicium hæc facit, quo pacto factum uolueris.

My. Adeon me esse peruiacem censes, quoi mater siem,

Ut eo essem animo, si ex usu esset nostro hoc matrimonium ?

Ph. Tun prospicere aut indicare nostram in rem quod sit
potes ?

Audisti ex aliquo fortasse, qui uidisse eum diceret "

Exeuntem aut intro euntem ad amicam. quid tum postea ?

Si modeste ac raro hoc fecit, nonne dissimulare nos

Magis humanumst quam dare operam id scire, qui nos oderit ?

Nam si is posset ab ea sese derepente auellere,

Quacum tot consuesset annos, non eum hominem ducerem, "

Nec uirum satis firmum gnatae. My. Mitte adolescentem
obsecro

Et quæ me peccasse ais. abi, solum solus conueni,

Roga uelitne an non uxorem : si est ut dicat uelle se,
Redde : sin est autem ut nolit, recte ego consului meæ.

PH. Siquidem ille ipse non uolt et tu sensti esse in eo.

Myrrina,

Peccatum : aderam, quouis consilio par ea fuerat prospici.
Quamobrem incendor ira, esse ansam facere hæc te injussu
meo :

Interdico ne extulisse extra sedis puerum usquam uelis.
Sed ego stultior, meis dictis parere hanc qui postulem.
Ibo intro atque edicam seruis, ne quoquam efferri sinant.

MY. Nullam pol credo mulierem me miseriorem uiuere :
Nam ut hic laturus hoc sit, si ipsam rem ut siet rescuerit,
Non edepol clam me est, quom hoc quod leuiust tam animo
irato tulit :

Nec qua uia sententia eius possit mutari scio.
Hoc mi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquom fuerat malum,
Si puerum ut tollam cogit, quouis nos qui sit nescimus pater :
Nam quom compressast gnata, forma in tenebris nosci non
quitast :

Neque detractum ei est quicquam, qui post posset nosci qui
siet :

Ipse eripuit ui, in digito quem habuit, uirgini abiens anulum.
Simul uereor Pamphilum ne orata nostra nequeat diutius
Celare, quom sciet alienum puerum tolli pro suo.

ACT IV.—SCEN. 2.

SOSTRATA. PAMPHILVS.

SO. Non clam me est, gnate mi, tibi esse suspectum, uxorum
tuam

Propter meos mores hinc abisse, etai ea dissimulas sedulo :

Verum ita me di ament itaque obtingant ex te quæ exopto
mihi,

Ut nunquam sciens commerui, merito ut caperet odium illam
mei :

Teque ante quod me amare rebar, ei rei firmasti fidem : ⁸

Nam mi intus tuos pater narrauit modo, quo pacto me habueris
Præpositam amoris tuo : nunc tibi me certumst contra gratiam
Referre, ut apud me præmium esse positum pietati scias.

Mi Pamphile, hoc et uobis et meæ commodum famæ arbitror :

Ego rus abituram hinc cum tuo me [esse] certo decreui patre, ¹⁰

Ne mea præsentia obstet, neu causa ulla restet reliqua,

Quin tua Philumena ad te redeat. PA. Quæso quid istuc
consilist ?

Illius stultitia uicta ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres ?

Haud facies, neque sinam ut qui nobis, mater, male dictum
uelit,

Mea pertinacia esse dicat factum, haud tua modestia.

Tum tuas amicas te et cognatas deserere et festos dies ¹⁵

Meo causa nolo. So. Nil pol jam istæc mihi res uoluptatis
ferunt :

Dum ætatis tempus tulit, perfuncta satis sum ; satias jam
tenet

Studiorum istorum : hæc mihi nunc curast maxuma, ut nequui
mea

Longinquitas ætatis obstet, mortemque expectet meam. ²⁰

Hic uideo me esse inuisam inmerito : tempus est concedere.

Sic optume, ut ego opinor, omnis causas præcidam omnibus :

Et me hac suspicionem exsoluam et illis morem gessero.

Sine me, obsecro, hoc effugere, uolgens quod male audit muli-
erum.

PA. Quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque una hac
foret, ²⁵

Hanc matrem habens talem, illam autem uxorem ! So. Obsecro, mi Pamphile,

Non tute incommodam rem, ut quæquest, in animum induces pati ?

Si cetera ita sunt ut uis itaque ut esse ego illa existumo,

Mi gnate, da ueniam hanc mihi, reducere illam. PA. Hei misero mihi.

So. Et mihi quidem : nam hæc res non minus me male habet quam te, gnate mi. 30

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 3.

LACHES. SOSTRATA. PAMPHILVS.

LA. Quem cum istoc sermonem habueris, procul hinc stans accepi, uxor.

Istuc est sapere, qui ubi quomque opus sit animum possis flectere.

[Quod faciendum sit post fortasse, idem hoc nunc si feceris]

So. Fors fuat pol. LA. Abi rus ergo hinc : ibi ego te et tu me feres.

So. Spero ecaster. LA. I ergo intro et compone quæ tecum simul 6

Ferantur : dixi. So. Ita ut jubes faciam. PA. Pater.

LA. Quid uis, Pamphile ? PA. Hinc abire matrem ? minime.

LA. Quid ita istuc uis ?

PA. Quia de uxore incertus sum etiam quid sim facturus.

LA. Quid est ?

Quid uis facere nisi reducere ? PA. Equidem cupio et uix contineor :

Sed non minuam meum consilium : ex usu quod est, id persequar : 10

Credo ea gratia concordes magis, si non redducam, fore.

LA. Nescias : uerum tua refert nil, utrum illæc fecerint,
 Quando hæc abierit. odiosa hæc est ætas adulescēntulia.
 E medio sequom excedere est ; postremo nos jam fabula
 Sumus, Pamphile, 'senex atque anus.'
 Sed uideo Phidippum egredi per tempus : accedamus.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 4.

PHIDIPPOS. LACHES. PAMPHILVS.

PH. Tibi quoque edepol sum iratus, Philumena,
 Grauitur quidem. nam hercle abs te factumst turpiter :
 Esti tibi causa est de hac re : mater te inulit :
 Huic uero nulla est. LA. Opportune te mihi,
 Phidippe, in ipso tempore ostendis. PH. Quid est ?

PA. Quid respondebo his ? aut quo pacto hoc operiam ?

LA. Dic filiæ rus concessuram hinc Sostratam :
 Ne reuereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum. PH. Ah :
 Nullam de his rebus culpam commeruit tua :
 A Myrrina hæc sunt mea uxore exorta omnia :

PA. Mutatio fit. PH. ea nos perturbat, Lache.

PA. Dum ne redducam : turbent porro quam uelint.

PH. Ego, Pamphile, esse inter nos, si fieri potest,
 Adfinitatem hanc sane perpetuam uolo :
 Sin est ut aliter tua siet sententia,

Accipias puerum. PA. Sensit peperisse : occidi.

LA. Puerum ? quem puerum ? PH. Natus est nobis nepos :
 Nam abducta a uobis prægnas fuerat filia,
 Neque fuisse prægnatem umquam ante hunc sciri diem.

LA. Bene, ita me di ament, nuntias : et gaudeo
 Natum illum et tibi illam saluam. sed quid mulieris

Uxorem habes aut quibus moratam moribus !

Nosne hoc celatos tam diu ? nequeo satis,

Quam hoc mihi uidetur factum prae, proloqui.

✓ PH. Non tibi illud factum minus placet quam mihi, Lache. 7

PA. Etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguom hoc mihi,
Nunc non est, quom eam sequitur alienus puer.

LA. Nulla tibi, Pamphile, hic jam consultatiost.

PA. Perii. LA. Hunc uidere saepe optabamus diem,
Quom ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem : 20
Euenit : habeo gratiam dis. PA. Nullus sum.

LA. Redduc uxorem ac noli aduorsari mihi.

PA. Pater, si ex me illa liberos uellet sibi
Aut se esse mecum nuptam, satis certo scio,
Non clam me haberet quod celasse intellego. 30
Nunc quom ejus alienum a me esse animum sentiam

(Nec conuenturum inter nos posthac arbitror),
Quamobrem reducam ? LA. Mater quod suasit sua,
Adulescens mulier fecit. mirandumne id est ?

Censen te posse reperire ullam mulierem, 40
Quae careat culpa ? an quia non delinquent uiri ?

PH. Vosmet uidete jam, Lache et tu Pamphile,
Remissan opus sit uobis reductan domum :
Neutra in re uobis difficultas a me erit.
Uxor quid faciat, in manu non est mea. 45

Sed quid faciemus puero ? LA. Ridicule rogas :
Quidquid futurumst, huic suom reddas scilicet,
Ut alamus nostrum. PA. Quem ipse neglexit pater,

Ego alam ? LA. Quid dixti ? eho an non alemus, Pamphile ?
Prodemus quæso potius ? quæ hæc amentias ? 50

Enimuero prorsus jam tacere non queo.

Nam cogis ea quæ nolo ut præsentem hoc loquar.

Ignarum censes tuarum lacrumarum esse me ?

Aut quid sit id quod sollicitere ad hunc modum ?
 Primum hanc ubi dixi causam, te propter tuam
 Matrem non posse habere hanc uxorem domi :
 Pollicitast ea se concessuram ex aedibus.
 Nunc postquam ademptam hanc quoque tibi causam uides,
 Puer quia clam te est natus, nactus alteram ea.
 Erras, tui animi si me esse ignarum putas.
 Aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuom,
 Quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi !
 Sumptus quos fecisti in eam quam animo æquo tuli !
 Egi atque oravi tecum uxorem ut duceres,
 Tempus dixi esse : impulsu duxisti meo.
 Quæ tum obsecutus mihi fecisti ut decuerat ;
 Nunc animum rursum ad meretricem induxti tuom :
 Cui tu obsecutus facis huic adeo injuriam :
 Nam in eandem uitam te reuolutum denuo
 Video esse. PA. Mene ? LA. Te ipsum : et facis injuriam.
 Configis falsas causas ad discordiam,
 Ut cum illa uiuas, testem hanc quom abs te amoueris :
 Sensitque adeo uxor. nam ei causa alia quæ fuit,
 Quamobrem abs te abiret ? PH. Plane hic diuinat : nam id est.
 PA. Dabo iusjurandum nil esse istorum tibi. LA. Ah,
 Redduc uxorem, aut quamobrem non opus sit cedo.
 PA. Non est nunc tempus. LA. Puerum accipias : nam is
 quidem
 In culpa non est : post de matre uidero.
 PA. Omnibus modis miser sum nec quid agam scio :
 Tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater.
 Abibo hinc, præsens quando promoueo parum.
 Nam puerum injussu credo non tollent meo,
 Præsertim in ea re quom sit mi adiutrix socrus.
 LA. Fugis ? hem, nec quicquam certi respondes mihi ?

Num tibi uidetur esse apud sese ? sine :

Puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo : ego alam. PH. Maxime.

Non mirum fecit mea uxor, si hoc ægre tulit :

Amaræ mulieres sunt, non facile hæc ferunt.

Propterea hæc irast : nam ipsa narrauit mihi :

Id ego hoc præsentē tibi nolueram dicere :

Neque illi credebam primo : nunc uerum palamst.

Nam ominino abhorrere animum huic uideo a nuptiis.

LA. Quid ergo agam, Phidippe ? quid das consili ?

PH. Quid agas ? meretricem hanc primum adeundam censeo

Oremus : accusemus : grauius denique

Minitemur, si cum illo habuerit rem postea.

LA. Faciam ut mones. eho puer, curre ad Bacchidem hanc
Vicinam nostram : huc euoca, uerbis meis.

Ut te oro porro in hac re adiutor sis mihi. PH. Ah,

Jamdudum dixi idemque nunc dico, Lache :

Manere adfinitatem hanc inter nos uolo,

Si ullo modo est ut possit : quod spero fore.

Sed uin adesse me una, dum istam conuenis ?

LA. Immo abi uero, aliquam puero nutricem para.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 1.

BACCHIS (CVM DVABVS ANOILLIS). LACHES.

BA. Non hoc de nilost, quod Laches me nunc conuentam
esse expetit :

Nec pol me multum fallit, quin quod suspicor sit quod uelit.

LA. Videndumst ne minus propter iram hanc inpetrem quam
possiem,

Aut nequid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit.

Adgrediar. Bacchis, salue.

BA. Salve, Lache. LA. Credo edepol te non nil mirari,
Bacchis,

Quid sit quapropter te huc foras puerum euocare jussi.

BA. Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum, quom uenit in
mentem quæ sim,

Ne nomen mi quæsti obsiet : nam mores facile tutor.

LA. Si uera dicis, nil tibi est a me pericli, mulier : ¹⁰

Nam jam ætate ea sum, ut non siet peccato mi ignosci æquom :

Quo magis omnis res cautius ne temere faciam adcuro.

Nam si facis facturaue es, bonas quod par est facere,

Inscitum offerre injuriam tibi inmerenti iniquomst.

BA. Est magna ecastor gratia de istac re quam tibi habeam : ¹⁵

Nam qui post factam injuriam se expurget, parum mi prosit.

Sed quid istuc est ? LA. Meum receptas filium ad te Pam-
philum. BA. Ah.

LA. Sine dicam : uxorem hanc prius quam duxit uostrum
amorem pertuli.

Mane : nondum etiam dixi id quod uolui. hic nunc habet
uxorem :

Quære alium tibi firmiorem, dum tibi tempus consulendi est : ²⁰

Nam neque ille hoc animo erit ætatem, neque pol tu eadein
ista ætate.

BA. Quis id ait ? LA. Socrus. BA. Mene ? LA. Te ipsam :
et filiam abduxit suam,

Puerumque ob eam rem clam uoluit, natus qui est, extinguere.

BA. Si aliud scirem, qui firmare meam apud uos possem
fidem,

Sanctius quam jusjurandum, id pollicerer tibi, Lache, ²⁵

Segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum.

LA. Lepida es. sed scin, quid uolo potius sodes facias

BA. Quid ? cedo.

LA. Eas ad mulieres huc intro atque istuc jusjurandum idem

Polliceari illis. exple animum eis teque hoc crimine expedi.

BA. Faciam. quod pol, si esset alia ex hoc quæstu, haud faceret, scio, 30

Ut de tali causa nuptæ mulieri se ostenderet.

Sed nolo esse falsa fama gnatum suspectum tuom,

Nec leuiorem uobis, quibus est minime æquom, eum uiderier

Inmerito: nam meritis de me est, quod queam illi ut com-
modem.

LA. Facilem beneuolumque lingua tua jam tibi me red-
didit: 35

Nam non sunt solæ arbitratæ hæc: ego quoque etiam credidi.

Nunc quam ego te esse præter nostram opinionem comperi,

Fac eadem ut sis porro: nostra utere amicitia, ut uoles:

Aliter si facias—sed me reprimam, ne ægre quicquam ex me
audias.

Verum hoc te moneo unum, amicus qualis sim aut quid pos-
siem 40

Potius quam inimicus, periculum facias.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 2.

PHIDIPPOS (CVM NVTRICE). LACHES. BACCHIS (CVM ANCILLIS).

PH. Nil apud me tibi

Defieri patiar, quin quod opus sit benigne præbeatur.

Sed quom tu eris satura atque ebria, ut puer satur sit facito.

LA. Noster socer, uideo, uenit: puero nutricem adducit.

Phidippe, Bacchis dejerat persancte. PH. Hæcine east? LA. 5

Hæc est.

PH. Nec pol istæ metuont deos, neque has respicere deos
opinor.

BA. Ancillas dedo: quolubet cruciatu per me exquire.

Hæc res hic agitur : Pamphilo me facere ut redeat uxor
Oportet : quod si perficio, non pœnitet me famæ,
Solam fecisse id quod aliæ meretrices facere fugitant. 19

LA. Phidippe, nostras mulieres suspectas fuisse falso
Nobis in re ipsa inuenimus : porro hanc nunc experiamur.
Nam si compererit crimini tua se uxor credidisse,
Missam iram faciet : sin, ut est, ob eam rem iratus gnatust,
Quod peperit uxor clam, id lenest : cito ab eo hæc ira ab-
scedet. 15

Profecto in hac re nil malist, quod sit discidio dignum.

PH. Velim quidem hercle. LA. Exquire : adest : quod satis
sit, faciet ipsa.

PH. Quid mi istæc narras ? an quia non tute dudum
audisti,

De hac re animus meus ut sit, Laches ? illis modo explete
animum.

LA. Quæso edepol, Bacchis, quod mihi es pollicita tute ut
serues. 20

BA. Ob eam rem uin ergo intro eam ? LA. I, exple animum
eis, coge ut credant.

BA. Eo, etsi scio pol eis fore meum conspectum inuisum
hodie :

Nam nupta meretrici hostis est, a uiro ubi segregatast.

LA. At hæc amicæ erunt, ubi quamobrem adueneris rescis-
scent :

PH. At easdem amicas fore tibi promitto, rem ubi cogno-
rint : 25

Nam illas errore et te simul suspitione exolues.

BA. Perii, pudet Philumenæ : me sequimini intro hæc
ambæ.

LA. Quid est quod mihi malim quam quod huic intellego
euenire,

Ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, et mihi prosit ?

Nam si est ut hæc nunc Pamphilum uere ab se segregarit, M

Scit sibi nobilitatem ex eo et rem natam et gloriam esse :

Referetque gratiam ei, unaque nos sibi opera amicos iunget.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 3.

PARMENO. BACCHIS.

PA. Edepol næ meam herus esse operam deputat parui preti,

Qui ob rem nullam misit, frustra ubi totum desedi diem,

Myconium hospitem dum expecto in arce Callidemidem.

Itaque ineptus hodie dum illi sedeo, ut quisque uenerat,

Accedebam : ‘ adulescens, dic dum quæso, es tu Myconius ? ’ M

“ Non sum. ” ‘ at Callidemides ? ’ “ non. ” ‘ hospitem ecquem

Pamphilum

Hic habes ? ’ omnes negabant : neque eum quemquam esse
arbitror.

Denique hercle iam pudebat : abii. sed quid Bacchidem

Ab nostro adfine exeuntem uideo ? quid huic hic est rei ?

BA. Parmeno, opportune te offers : propere curre ad Pam-
philum. 10

PA. Quid eo ? BA. Dic me orare ut ueniat. PA. Ad te ?

BA. Immo ad Philumenam.

PA. Quid rei est ? BA. Tua quod nil re fert, percontari
desinas.

PA. Nil aliud dicam ? BA. Etiam : cognosse anulum illum
Myrrinam

Gnatæ suæ fuisse, quem ipse olim dederat mihi. PA. Scio.

Tantumne est ? BA. Tantum : aderit continuo, hoc ubi ex te
audierit. M

Sed cessas ? PA. Minime equidem : nam hodie mihi potestas
haud datast :

Ita cursando atque ambulando totum hunc contriui diem.

BA. Quantam obtuli aduentu meo lætitiā Pamphilo hodie !

Quot commodas res attuli ! quot autem ademi curas !

Gnatum ei restituo, pæne qui harum ipsiusque opera periit : ²⁰

Uxorem, quam numquamst ratus posthac se habiturum, reddo :

Qua re suspectus suo patri et Phidippo fuit, exsolui :

Hic adeo his rebus anulus fuit initium inueniundis.

Nam memini abhinc mensis decem fere ad me nocte prima

Confugere anhelantem domum sine comite, uini plenum, ²⁵

Cum hoc anulo : extimui ilico : ‘ mi Pamphile,’ inquam ‘ amabo,

Quid exanimatu’s, obsecro ? aut unde anulum istum nactu’s ?

Dio mi.’ ille alias res agere se simulare. postquam uideo,

Nescio quid suspicariet ; magis coepi instare ut dicat.

Homo se fatetur ui in uia nescio quam compressisse ³⁰

Dicitque sese illi anulum, dum luctat, detraxisse.

Eum hæc cognouit Myrrina in digito modo me habente :

Rogat unde sit : narro omnia hæc : indest cognitio facta,

Philumenam compressam esse ab eo et filium inde hunc natum.

Hæc tot propter me gaudia illi contigisse lætor : ³⁵

Etsi hoc meretrices aliæ nolunt : neque enim est in rem nos-
tram,

Ut quisquam amator nuptiis lætetur. uerum ecastor

Numquam animum quæsti gratia ad malas adducam partia.

Ego dum illo licitumst usa sum benigno et lepido et comi.

Incommode mihi nuptiis euenit : factum fateor : ⁴⁰

At pol me fecisse arbitror, ne id merito mi eueniret.

Multa ex quo fuerint commoda, eius incommoda sequomst ferre

ACT. V.—SCEN. 4.

PAMPHILVS. PARMENO. BACCHIS.

PAM. Vide, mi Parmeno, etiam sodes, ut mi hæc certa et clara attuleris,

Ne me in breue conicias tempus gaudio hoc falso frui.

PAB. Visumst. PAM. Certen? PAB. Certe. PAM. Deus sum, si hoc itast. PAB. Verum reperies.

PAM. Manedum sodes : timeo ne aliud credam atque aliud nunties.

PAB. Maneo. PAM. Sic te opinor dixisse, inuenisse Myrrinam

Bacchidem anulum suum habere. PAB. Factum. PAM. Eum quem olim ei dedi :

Eaque hoc te mihi nuntiare iussit : itane est factum ? PAB. Ita inquam.

PAM. Quis me est fortunatior uenustatisque adeo plenior ? Egone te pro hoc nuntio quid donem ? quid ? quid ? nescio.

PAB. At ego scio. PAM. Quid ? PAB. Nil enim :¹⁰
Nam neque in nuntio neque in me ipso tibi boni quid sit scio.

PAM. Egon qui ab orco mortuom me reducem in lucem feceris

Sinam sine munere a me abire ? ah nimium me ingratum putas. Sed Bacchidem eccam uideo stare ante ostium :

Me expectat credo : adibo. BA. Salue, Pamphile.¹⁵

PAM. O Bacchis, o mea Bacchis, seruatrix mea.

BA. Bene factum et uolup est. PAM. Factis ut credam facis :

Antiquamque adeo tuam uenustatem obtines,

Ut uoluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuos, quocumque aduenieris,

Semper sit. BA. Ac tu ecastor morem antiquom atque ingenium obtines, x

Ut unus omnium homo te uiuat numquam quisquam blandior.

PAM. Hahahæ, tun mi istuc? BA. Recte amasti, Pamphile, uxorem tuam :

Nam numquam ante hunc diem meis oculis eam, quod nossem, uideram :

Perliberalis uisast. PAM. Dic uerum. BA. Ita me di ament, Pamphile.

PAM. Dic mi, harum rerum numquid dixti meo patri? BA.

Nil. PAM. Neque opus est, 20

Adeo muttito. placet non fieri hoc itidem ut in comœdiis, Omnia omnes ubi resciscunt. hic quos fuerat par resciscere

Sciunt : quos non autem æquomst scire, neque resciscent neque scient.

BA. Immo etiam qui hoc occultari facilius credas dabo.

Myrrina ita Phidippo dixit, iurijurando meo 30

Se fidem habuisse et propterea te sibi purgatum. PAM. Optumest :

Speroque hanc rem esse euenturam nobis ex sententia.

PAR. Here, licetne scire ex te hodie, quid sit quod feci boni?

Aut quid istuc est quod uos agitis? PAM. Non licet. PAR. Tamen suspicor.

Ego hunc ab orco mortuom? quo pacto? PAM. Nescis, Parmeno, 35

Quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta ærumna extraxeris.

PAR. Immo scio, neque hoc imprudens feci. PAM. Ego istuc satis scio.

BA. An temere quicquam Parmeno præterea quod facto usus sit ?

PAM. Sequere me intro, Parmeno. PAR. Sequor : equidem plus hodie boni

Feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam. CANTOR.
Plaudite.

PUBLII TERENTII AFRI HECYRA.

PROLOGUS.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Hecyra*, h. e. *ἡκυρά*—*socrus*, "A mother-in-law." The play is therefore named from the main feature in its plot. This prologue seems to have been written for the third representation of the play, which failed of a hearing on the first and second exhibition. For "*Hecyra*," the dative *Hecyræ* is read by Fleckeisen, cf. Madvig. 246, obs. 2. Bentley proposed "*fabulai*" for "*fabulæ*," but see note on Andr. II. vi. 8, "*hospitai*" v. "*hospitæ*."—*Cum data Nova est*, "When it was first presented," cf. Heaut. Prol. 33, "*quom dabit Alias novas*;" Cic. Tusc. II. i. 1, "*Livius fabulam dedit*."

2. *Vitium*, "Impediment," a term borrowed from augury. Cf. Cic. De Nat. Deor. II. iv. "*Vitio creatos consules esse*."—*Calamitas*, "damage" or "misfortune"—according to Donatus, derived from "*calamus culmus*," "a tempest damaging the crops," cf. Donat. ad Eun. I. i. 34. But others (cf. Smith's Dict. in voc.) derive it from "*cado*," by permutation of d and l.

3. *Spectari*, "to be seen out," or "to the end:" *cognosci*, cf. Andr. Prol. 24, "*Rem cognoscite*."—*Ita populus studio*, &c., "To such a degree had the people fixed its attention on a rope-dancer, being lost in wonder through their interest in his performances."—*Studio stupidus*, h. e. "*stupens*."—*Funambulo*—the "*funambulus*" seems to have been the *σκωφοβάτης* of the Greeks. Horace, in Epist. II. i. 210, alludes to him, "*Ille per extantum funem mihi posse videtur Ire poeta*," &c.—*Animum occuparat*, h. e. "*occupatum habebat*."

5. *Pro nova*, "In the light of a new piece," Adelph. V. viii. 28, "*Pro patre est*."—*Item referre*, &c., "Would not bring it on again a second time, that (by keeping it back) he might be able to sell it again;" h. e. "at other games, to the *Ædiles*, whose duty it was to purchase plays for the festivals."—*Sed* . . . This lacuna with the word "*Sed*," is a suggestion of Fleckeisen, who supposes something to have slipped out.

8. *Alias*. The *Andria* was the only play earlier than the *Hecyra*, if the second representation of that play was in B.C. 165. The last representation but one was in 160, at the funeral games of L. *Æmilius Paulus*. If this prologue belongs to that representation, *alias* would comprehend all but the *Adelphi*.

ALTER PROLOGUS.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. AMBIVIVUS TURPIO, a favourite Roman actor, speaks this prologue, condescending to undertake an office, more proper to an inferior actor, in order to assist the success of the play. He reminds his audience how, ere now, he has done a like good office for Cæcilius, whose plays the public were inclined to dislike, but who has now surmounted this adverse feeling, through his aid.—*Orator ad vos venio*, &c., "I come before you as a pleader, in the garb or guise of prologue-speaker."—*Orator* = "cui causa defendenda mandatur," cf. Heaut. Prol. 11., note.—*Ornatu prologi*, Parry thinks should be taken literally, and gathers from it that the speaker of the prologue wore an appropriate dress.

2. *Sinite exorator ut sim*, "Allow me to gain the end for which I plead." Cf. Andr. V. iii. 30, "Sine te exorem;" III. iv. 13, "Vixque id exoro;" Plaut. Bacch. V. ii. 51, "Sine hoc exorare abs te." "Sino" is used constantly in Terence and Plautus in formulas of entreaty.—*Eodem ut jure*—*quo jure*. For this repetition of the antecedent in the relative clause, see Madvig. § 315 a, obs. 2, Cæsar. B. G. i. 6, "Duo itinera—quibus itineribus."

4. *Novas qui exactas*, &c., "I, who caused new plays that had been hissed off, to become established (or 'grow old') in public favour, lest poet with his writing should pass into oblivion." There is an Antithesis here between *novas* and *inveterascerent*, "the plays that, when new, had been hissed off, became 'veteres,' through the favour which Ambivivus won them." For the construction, *novas feci ut*, &c., for "feci ut novæ," &c., cf. Andr. Prol. 3. For *exactas*, see Andr. Prol. 27, "Spectandæ an exigendæ sint vobis prius."

6. *Quas primum Cæcili*, "In the case of the plays of Cæcilius, which I played at first when they were new, in some of them I was hissed off, in some I scarce stood my ground." We learn hence that Cæcilius, who, according to Donatus, was able to take Terence by the hand, and aid him with his good word and his hospitality, had some difficulty in his early career to win his way with the Roman playgoers. Ambivivus refers to Cæcilius as an established favourite. Horace, in Epist. II. i. 59, distinguishes between him and Terence, "Vincere Cæcilius gravitate, Terentius arte."—*Partim*, cf. below, III. iii. 3, and Madvig. Gr. 284, obs. 4. In this case the adverb is used as the acc. of definition or limitation. *Vix steti*. Ruhnken and Gronov. illustrate this phrase, used of actors and plays, by Hor. Epist. II. i. 176, "Securus cadat, an recto stet fabula talo." Phorm. Prol. 8, "Quom stetit olim nova."

9. *Spe insertâ, certum*, &c., "I took upon me certain labour, while my expectation was uncertain"—

"I was content to hazard certain toil
For an uncertain gain."—Colman.

Compare with the Antithesis here v. 18, "otio" "negotio."

10. *Eadem agere capi*, &c., "I began to act these same rejected pieces with the best of my powers, that so I might have other new plays by the same author to act, lest haply I should withdraw him from his profession." He took up the damned plays in the hope that by reversing the public verdict on them, others would be produced by the same poet, for him to act.—*Placitus sunt*, "They gave satisfaction." So "*licuit*" and "*licitum est*," are both used as "*placuit*" and "*placitum est*." Servius on *Æn.* x. 106, "*Haud licitum*;" Andr. IV. i. 21, "*Complacita est tibi*."—*Restitui in locum*, cf. Andr. IV. i. 57, "*Restitue, in quem me accepisti locum*;" Phorm. Prol. 38; Plaut. M. G. III. i. 108, "*Haud facile te in eundem rursus restitues locum*."

15. *Ab studio*, &c. This seems a sort of Hendiadys. Construe, "Well-nigh estranged from the profession and practice of the dramatic art." For *studio* compare ver. 11. For *arte musica*, Heaut. Prol. 23; Phorm. Prol. 17, notes.—*In præsentiâ*, "At the time," cf. Adel. II. ii. 14, "*Quin quicquid possem malle auferre potius in præsentiâ*;" Heaut. V. ii. 9. *Otio—negotio*, cf. ver. 9, *incertâ, certum*, &c.

20. *Æquo animo*. Cf. Andr. Prol. 24. "*Adeste æquo animo*," Heaut. Prol. 35.—*Per silentium*, "With the advantage of silence," or "by favour of silence," cf. Heaut. Prol. 36, "*Statariam agere ut liceat per silentium*," and see notes *ibid.*—*Calamitas*, cf. above, Prol. i. 2, "*Vitium et calamitas*." The metaphor from the "storm" is kept up in *sedabit*, in ver. 24.

25. *Pugilum gloria*, "de fiers athlètes," Madame Dacier. "Some burly pugilists." The words are a Periphrasis for "*pugiles gloriosi*," according to Donatus. So in Greek, *βῆη ἰπιδουοι*, i. e. *ἱππαιος*. Commentators quote Hor. Epist. II. i. 182, "*Sæpe etiam audacem fagat hoc terretque Poëtam*, &c.; and Parry adds Plaut. Pænul. Prol. 17—43, in illustration of the interruptions to which a new piece was liable. The 26th verse is as it were in a parenthesis, so that there is no need to read with Bentley *accedens* for "*accessit*."

27. *Comitum conventus*, "The groups of attendants," either on the "pugilists" or on the wealthier spectators. Bentley suggested the reading *comiti*, h. e. *comitii*, the "assembly."—*Exirem foras*, cf. above, 7, "*Partim sum earum exactus*."

29. *Vetere in novâ—ut essem*, "I began to adopt my old custom in the case of this new play, namely, to try again." The clause, *In experiendo ut essem*, explains *vetere consuetudine*: and the use of *sum* is illustrated by reference to Ter. Heaut. III. i. 63, *Illos ibi esse*; V. ii. 80, *Ibi nunc sum*; Hecyr. I. ii. 39, *Istic sum*, in all which cases *sum*, as here, is i. q. "to be engaged in;" "to engage oneself in." With *placito* in ver. 31: cf. ver. 13, *Placitus sunt*.

32. *Datum iri gladiatores*, "That a show of gladiators is about to be exhibited." *gladiatores* = "*gladiatorium spectaculum*," as in Cic. Ep. ad Div. x. 32, "*Gladiatoribus Gallos equites immisit in populum*."—*Pugnant de loco*, "They squabble for seats." Cf. Plaut. Pænul. Prol. 19—23, whence it appears that it was necessary to be very early on the ground, if one wished for a seat.

34. *Meum tutari locum*, "While the spectators were fighting for places on the 'subsellia,' I could not maintain my place—the stage." There is a pun intended here, on the double meaning of "*locus*,"—*Nunc turba non est*—This is the reading of the Bembine MS.

37. *Potestas condecorandi*, &c., "To you is given an opportunity of gracing (with your presence and favourable hearing) the scenic games." For *potestas*, so used, cf. Andr. III. iii. 9, "Cujus tibi potestas summa servandi datur." In ver. 39, 40 Ambivius advocates "free trade in the Drama. *per vos*, "through your means." Cf. Ter. Phorm. Prol. 16, "In medio omnibus Palmam esse positam," &c.—*Facite ut vestra auctoritas*, &c., "Cause your influence to second and assist my influence," viz., in securing for Terence that patient hearing which I formerly won for Cæcilius, though after much difficulty.

41. *Si numquam avaræ — vestris commodis*. Cf. Heaut. Prol. 48—50, notes, where these lines occur. Probably they are an interpolation here. *Si* used here as a form of adjuration, as in Ter. Andr. I. v. 57, "Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco;" Virg. Æn. iv. 317, "Si bene quid de te merui.—*In animum induxi*." See note at Heaut. Prol. 49.

44. *Qui in tutelam meam*, &c. The antecedent clause is, of course, to be found in ver. 46.—*Se in vestram commisit fidem*, "Has thrown himself on your good faith." See this phrase again in Heeyr. I. ii. 84.—*Inique iniqui irrideant*. Stålbaum illustrates this play on words by Plaut. Amphitr. Prol. 84, "Juste ab justis justus sum orator datus."

47. *Causam accipite*, "Take up the cause (of the Post)." The phrase, says Gronovius, is used properly of "patroni," or "causidici." "*Causam accipere*" is therefore i. q. "patrocinari;" Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Mostell. V. ii. 23, "Accipito hanc ad te litem."

49. *Pretio emptus meo*, "Purchased at my own cost," i. e. by the actor not the Ædiles. Ruhnken and other commentators gather hence, and from Juvenal, vii. 87 ("Intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven"), that actors sometimes purchased plays as a private venture, cf. Prol. i. 7. Madame Dacier explains the words as "*achetées au prix que je leura imarqué*:" purchased, i. e. for the Ædiles, at a valuation, for which the manager Ambivius was responsible. But this, though ingenious, is not borne out.

ACTUS I.—SC. I.

PHILOTIS and SYRA, an old woman, begin to unfold the plot of the play; which is more fully developed in scene II. These two, who are otherwise unconnected with the action, talk over the marriage of Pamphilus, and his consequent desertion of Bacchis. The old woman takes occasion thence to advise the gay Philotis to fleece all the male sex while she can.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Per pol quam paucos* = *Pol perquam paucos*, by the figure Tmesis. Cf. Ter. Andr. III. ii. 6, "Per ecastor scitus puer," where see note, and Plaut. Casina II. vi. 18, "Per pol sæpe peccas." For *pol* = *sædepol*, cf. Plaut. Men. H. G., 16 and 279, the sentiment here expressed; cf. Ter. Andr. III. i. 2, "Fidelem haud ferme mulieri invenias virum."—*Evenire*, "turn up," as in a lottery. Parry quotes Adel. V. iii. 29, "Mea, quæ præter spem evenere, utantur sine."

3. *Vel hic jurabat*, &c., "Even Pamphilus here, for example, used to swear, how often and how solemnly!" For "vel," which Parry Englishes, "to go no further than," see Heaut. IV. vi. 2, "Vel me hæc deambulatio Quam non laboriosa;" where see also the notes of this editor on *quam* used as here. See also Andr. I. i. 109, "Quam familiariter," notes.—*Ut* = *ita ut*.

5. *Ducturum uxorem domum*! *Domum duco* applies to the husband, *subo* to the wife, cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 41; "Domum duxi," Aulul. 443, H. G.—Ovid. Met. ix. 764, "Sacra quibus qui ducat abest, ubi nubimus ambæ." "Duco" came to be used absolutely.—*Hem*, "Look you."

7. *Ne quovisquam misereat* (te, sc.), "To have pity on none." For this construction cf. Madvig, sect. 292.—*Quin spolies*, &c., "But strip, pillage, tear to shreds whomsoever you may chance to pounce upon." The metaphor is from beasts of prey, of which "nanciscor" is properly used (cf. Hor. Od. III. xi. 41, "Quæ velut noctæ vitulos leanæ Singulos eheu lacerant"). For the verbs "spolio" and "lacro," used as here, see Plaut. Bacchid. V. i. 6, "Chrysalus me hodie laceravit, Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit."—*Admutilo* is used by Plautus in the same sense as "mutilo" in this passage. Cf. Capt. II. ii. 19, "Verum si frugi est, usque admutilabit probæ." For the use of "quemquem," h. e. "quemcunque," cf. Plaut. Menæchm. 619 (Hildyard), "Omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat," and ibid. 1054, H. G. Others read "quemque," for which compare Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. ii. 5, quoted by Parry, and others, "Quemque a milite hoc videritis," &c.

9. *Utin' eximium neminem habeam*? "Do you mean that I'm to make no exception?" The construction is "Visne uti eximium," &c. "Eximius" and "egregius," are words properly used of victims selected ("eximo") from a herd (egregie) for sacrifice. Parry compares the Gr. *ἐξάπερος*. See Cic. de Divin. in Q. Cæcil. 16, "Te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse."—*Eximium neminem* = "no fancy-man."—*Utine*, cf. Phorm. V. vi. 34, "Utine hæc ignoraret suum patrem." Hecyr. II. i. 2.—*Nemo quisquam*, a redundancy, with which cf. Eun. II. i. 20, "Hoc nemo fuit Minus ineptus, magis severus quisquam."

11. *Quin ita paret sese*, "Without making up his mind"—"without laying himself out;" for this use of "paro" cf. Andr. V. iv. 6; "Itane huc paratus advenis?" Phorm. II. iii. 80. *Suam voluptatem expleat* must be taken with *abs te*. Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17, "Animum ut expleret suum."—*Quam minimo pretio*, "At the cheapest cost." For *amabo*, "prythee," in ver. 13, cf. Heaut. II. iv. 24, note; Plaut. Men. H. G. 291.

14. *Tamen pol eandem injuriumst*, &c., "Yet, 'faith, 'tis unjust to be the same to all." "Injurius" occurs in Andr. II. iii. 4, and Heaut. II. iii. 79, "Multimodis injurius;" Plaut. Aul. H. G. 653, "Injurius est."—*Te capient*, "They seek to entrap you;" a metaphor, according to Gronovius, from the Gladiator's science.—*Captatio* is, i. q. "petitio, cum alter alteri insidiatur ad ictum inferendum;" cf. Plaut. Mostell. V. i. 21, "Astute mihi captandum est cum illo;" Pænul. V. ii. 73, "Qui huc advenisti nos captatum," Pseud. V. i. 6, &c.

18. *Tibi hæc sententia*? "or why (have not) you my mind," *hæc* is used *δεικτικῶς*. With this passage commentators compare Hor. Od. IV. x. 7 "Quis mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit," &c.

ACTUS I.—SC. II.

PARMENO, on his road to the Piræus to welcome home his young master, Pamphilus, meets Philotis and Syra. The former gathers from Parmeno the truth of what she has heard from Bacchis about Pamphilus's marriage; how at first it was against his will, and how he began by neglecting his wife, but through her gentleness and meek endurance, contrasted with the ill-temper of Bacchis, at last became attached to her, in spite of himself. How Pamphilus, at this point, was sent by his father, Laches, to look after some property of a deceased relative at Imbros, leaving his young wife with her mother-in-law, Sostrata; and how, after a time, Philumena left her mother-in-law's house, and went to her own mother, from whom, on pretence of sickness, she will not return. She refuses to see anyone, and Laches has been to see her father, Phidippus, on the subject.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Ad Portum* (Piræum, sc.) *percontatum*, "to ascertain," th. "contus," the pole, with which seamen sound the depths. The form, "percunctor," seems to be only a variation of "percontor."—*Soirte*, a mute person, th. *σιγρᾶν*.—*Uti tum dicas*, "Mind you then say so."—Understand "volo," or some such verb before *uti*, cf. Act. I. Sc. i. ver. 9.

4. *Nullus dixeris*. *Nullus* is i. q. *non*, as in Eun. II. i. 10, "Memini tametsi nullus moneas;" Andr. II. ii. 33, "Ac nullus quidem," note; Plaut. Aul. 747 (H.), "Nullus't tam parvi pretii." Construe, "Don't say anything."—*Causâ hæc integrâ*, "This excuse new and fresh," in reserve for another occasion.

8. *Salve mecastor Parmeno*. *Mecastor* is "Me Castor adjuvet." "Mecastor" and, "ecastor" were women's oaths, cf. Plaut. Aul. H. G. 28; Men. H. G., 130, *Ædepol*, cf. Men. H. G. 16.—*Oblectasti tam diu?* "Where have you been taking your pleasure this long time?" cf. Adelph. I. i. 24, "In eo me oblecto."

12. *Biennium ibi perpetuum—tuli*, "There, wretched as I was, I bore with him a whole two years." For "tuli," used as here, cf. below, IV. iii. 4, "Ibi ego te et tu me feres," and Virg. Æn. iii. 327, "Juvemque superbum Servitio enixæ tulimus."

15. *Consilium contempsisse*, "And that you scouted your plan" (viz., of leaving Athens). Cf. Andr. IV. iii. 18, "Repudio quod consilium primum intenderam"—"te desiderium Athenarum cepisse" = "that regret for Athens possessed you," or "struck you;" Cic. ad Fam. II. 11, "Mirum me desiderium tenet urbis."

18. *Antiquâ ut consuetudine—convivium*, "That after the good old fashion I might spend a merry time among you unrestrictedly." *Agitare* is so used in Heaut. IV. iv. 11, "Apud eum miles Dionysia agit;" Ov. Met. vii. 431, "Agitant convivia patres."—*Nam illi—præfinito loqui*. Here "illi" is i. q. "illic," as in Adelph. I. ii. 36, "Ego illi maxumam partem feram."—*Nisi præfinito*, "Unless in set phrase." For this adverbial form of the adjective or participle, see Madvig. Gr. 198, obs. 2, note r. Cf. "merito," "consulto," "sortito," &c.

20. *Haud opinor commode—militem*, "I don't think the soldier was polite in thus limiting your speech." "Commode" = "benè et blandè," Donatus; cf. Heaut. III. ii. 10, "Mulier commoda."—*Sed quid hoc negotiat*, "But what's this business." Cf. Andr. V. ii. 8, "Quid istic tibi negotiat?"—*Animum inducere*, cf. Adelph. I. i. 43 (note), "Sic animum induco meum;" Andr. V. i. 15.—*Habere autem?* "Have a wife indeed?"—*Eho tu, an non habet?* "Why look you, has he not got one?"

25. *Firmas hæc vereor ut sint nuptiæ*, "I fear this marriage won't be firmly cemented." Cf. below I. ii. 101, "Quid adhuc habent infirmatatis nuptiæ?" Phorm. V. i. 6, "Quom scirem infirmas nuptias Hasce esse."—*Ita Dî deæque faxint*, "May the gods and goddesses grant it, if," &c. Cf. Plaut. Aul. 213, "Ita Dî faxint." For the form "faxint," cf. Andr. IV. iv. 13; Menæschm. H. G. 37.—*Si in rem est Bacchidis*, "If 'tis for the interest of Bacchis." In Andr. III. iii. 14, we find "In rem utrique," and in Aulul. H. 90, "Quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur."

29. *Non est opus prolato*, "It must not be divulged." For this construction, see Andr. III. ii. 10, note, Madvig. Gr. 266, obs. For "profero" in this sense, Heaut. V. ii. 41, "Rem profer palam," and below, at ver. 78, of this scene. *Nempe et causâ, ut ne id fiat palam*, "For this reason doubtless, that it may not get abroad." Heaut. IV. iii. 43, "Rem facias palam."

31. *Ita me Dî amabunt*, "The gods love me." Cf. Plaut. Men. 195, "Dî te amabunt." In Ter. Heaut. II. iii. 67, "Ita me Dî ament."

33. *Nunquam tam dices commode, ut, &c.*, "You will never speak so pleasantly, as to induce me to trust my back to your safe keeping." For "commodè," cf. above, 20, "Haud opinor commode." For the phrase "tergum committere in fidem alicujus," cf. Cæsar. B. G. viii. 23, "Cujusquam fidei suam committere salutem." Parmeno speaks as a slave cf. Heaut. IV. iv. 6, "Syrus mihi tergo pœnas pendet."

35. *Quasi tu non multo malis, &c.*, "Now don't say so, Parmeno. As if you were not much more eager to tell me this, than I, who ask, to know it." *Multo malis*, cf. Heaut. V. i. 55, note.

37. *Illud mihi vitiumst, &c.* (aside to the audience), "That's my greatest fault," viz., "to be a blab."—*Ad ingenium redis*, "You are coming to yourself." Cf. Adelph. I. i. 46, "Rursum ad ingenium redit," note—*Istic sum*, "I am engaged thereat," i. e. "I am attending to you." Cf. above, Prol. v. 80, note; Heaut. V. ii. 30, "Ibi nunc sum;" III. i. 63, "Illos ibi esse."

40. *Amabat, ut quom maxime, tum Pamphilus*, "Pamphilus was then most madly in love with Bacchis, when," &c. For the phrase "ut cum maxime" (sc. ita), see Andria, V. i. 4, "Quom maxime." Heaut. IV. v. 40; Adelph. IV. i. 2.

44. *Præsidium velle, &c.*, Ruhnken quotes Tacit. Annal. i. 3, "Quo pluribus munimentis insisteret." Madame Dacier translates, "Qu'il n'avait que lui d'enfant, et le soutien de sa vieillesse."—*Ille se* ("duciturum," sc.) *primo negare*. Historic infinitive.—*Animi incertus*, "Wavering in mind." So Phorm. IV. i. 12, "Consilii incertum;" Livy i. 7, "Confusus atque incertus animi." Madvig. Gr. 289 b.

48. *Tundendo atque odio*, "By importunity and boring." For "tundo," in this sense, cf. Andr. II. ii. 11, "Obtundis, tametsi in-

telligo;" Eun. III. v. 6, "Rogitando obtundat." For *odio* ("by boring him"), cf. Phorm. V. vii. 44, "Si porro esse odiosi pergitis;" V. vi. 9, "Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces;" Plaut. Cure. 195, "Odium me vocas;" Menæchm. H. G. 280, "Odiosum;" Hor. Sat. I. vii. 6, "Odio qui posset vincere Regem."—*Despondit ei natam*, "Contracted him to the daughter," for "eum natæ," cf. Andr. I. i. 75, note.

50. *Illud*, h. e. "the mere betrothal."—*Usque—donec*, &c., "Even up to the very time of the nuptials." Perhaps there is an Aposiopesis here as in Virg. Æn. ii. 100, "Donec Calchante ministro—" This seems to be the view of Westerhov.

53. *Ut ipsam Bacchidem—ejus commiseresceret*, "That, I'm sure, even Bacchis, had she been present, would have pitied him, at that juncture (*ibi*). For the imperfects "adesset," "commiseresceret," cf. Adelph. II. i. 22, "Si possidererem," &c.; and for the construction after "commiseresceret," see above, I. i. 7, "Ne cujusquam misereat;" Heaut. IV. v. 1, note.

55. *Spatium solitudinis*, "An opportunity of being alone." Cf. below, III. iii. 14, "Nam neque ut celari posset tempus spatium ullum dabat;" Phorm. IV. iv. 21, "Spatium apparandis nuptiis."

59. *At te Di deæque perduint*, &c., "Now may all the gods," &c. For "At," expressing indignation, as here, see notes on Andr. IV. i. 42; Virg. Æn. ii. 535; Heaut. V. iv. 9. For "Perduint," cf. Menæchm. H. G. 223.—*Cum isto odio*, "With that boring of yours." "Cum tuâ odiosâ importunitate." For "cum," thus used, Westerhov. quotes Andr. V. iv. 38, "Dignus es, cum tuâ religione, odium."

60. *Ut ad pauca redeam*, &c., "Pour le faire court," Madame Dacier. The phrase recurs at Phorm. IV. iii. 43.—*Uxorem deducit domum*. Cf. Adelph. IV. v. 60, note.

64. *Plus potus*, h. e. "plus solito potus." Heaut. II. i. 8, "Ubi adbibit plus paulo."—*Sese illâ abstinere*. Cf. below, III. iii. 51, "Eâ me abstinuisse in principio."

69. *Me solum seducit foras*, "Takes me aside by myself out-of-doors." *seducit* = "seorsum ducit." Cf. Plaut. Aul. (H.) 94, "Eo nunc ego secreto te huc foras seduxi;" Asin. II. ii. 95, "Nam me hodie senex seduxit solum, seorsum ab ædibus."—*Ab se integra*. *Ab se* = "quod ad se attinet." Cf. Plaut. Curcul. I. i. 51, "Tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit."

73. *Sed quam decrerim*, &c. There is a transition here from the narrative style to the dramatic, from the third person to the first, the "oratio obliqua" to the "oratio recta."—*Eam ludibrio haberi*, "That she should be held up as a laughing-stock." Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. 685. H. G. and ibid 595, "Habes despicatui." *Quin* = "quominus" "So that I should not." For the sense of "decrem" in ver. 73, cf. Heaut. I. i. 95; V. i. 67, &c.

78. *Hoc ego proferre incommodum mihi esse arbitror*, "To make this matter public (viz. his love for Bacchis, and indifference to his young wife), I deem to be unhandsome on my part." For "proferre," see above, ver. 32.—*Incommodum*. Litotes.

79. *Cui tu nihil dicas viti*, "But that a girl, with whom you can find no fault, should be sent back to her father, is an act of arrogance." The antecedent to "cui" is clearly "filiam," or "virginem," understood. Cf. Plaut. Asin. V. ii. 49, "Dotatæ uxori vitium dicere."

84. *Maligna multo, et magis procax, &c.*, h. e. "Multo magis maligna et procax." Bentley proposed "magis" for "multo." But this is not necessary.—*Maligna*="chary of her favours." Cf. with Parry, Plaut. Bacch. III. ii. 17, *Malignus, largus*. Hor. Od. I. xxviii. 23, *Vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ, &c.*—*Procax*, "exacting," cf. Heaut. II. i. 15, note.

87. *Illam* (Bacchidem sc.)—*Ad exemplum — existimans*, "Forming his judgment of their characters according to the example of each:" i. e., which each gave of them. Bentley read "ad amussim," h. e. "accuratè;" but there is quite a satisfactory explanation to be given of the text as it stands. Parry shows that "exemplum" means a sample, probably derived from "eximo."—In ver. 90, *incommoda*—"rudenesses," "unkindnesses"—"*les mauvais traitemens*," Madame Dacier. Cf. the frequent use of "commodus," and *incommodus* above at ver. 78. For "tegere contumelias" cf. III. iii. 28, *Adversa ejus per te tecta, &c.*

92. *Uxoris misericordiâ*, "Pity for his wife." For "devinctus" as here, cf. Andr. III. iii. 29, "Consuetudine et conjugio liberali devinctum." For "victus" cf. Heaut. I. i. 62, "Graviter audiendo victus est."

94. *Elapsus Bacchidâ*, "Fell away from Bacchis." "Elabor" follows here the analogy of verbs of "taking away," which govern a dative of the person, cf. Key's Grammar, § 973.—*Huc transtulit*, "Transferred to his wife here." *Huc=ad hanc*. Heaut. II. iv. 10, "Illi suum animum alio conferunt." Ruhnken quotes Propert. I. xii. 13, "Sunt quoque translato gaudia servitio."—*Par ingenium*, "a congenial nature." So Ovid. Her. ix. 32, "Si qua voles aptè nubere, nube pari."

97. *Ea ad hos redibat lege hereditas*. See Andr. IV. v. 4, note. If there was no will, the property "redibat," to the heir at law.—*Extrudi invitum*, "Dispatches against his will," cf. Plaut. Mercator II. iii. 22, "Jam hinc olim invitum domo extrusit ab sese."

100. *Rus abdidit se*, "Has gone in the country to hide himself." For this construction see Cæsar. B. G. i. 12, "Reliqui sese in proximas silvas abdidierunt." Virg. Æn. xi. 810, "In montes sese abdidit avius altos."—*Infirmis*, cf. above ver. 26, "Firmæ."—*Complusculos*, cf. (Plaut.) Rudens I. ii. 48, "Jam hos dies complusculos." Construe, "For several days."

104. *Miris modis*, "Unaccountably," cf. Andr. V. iv. 86, "Multimodis."—*Postulatio numquam*, "Complaint never." *Postulatio*, according to Donatus, differs from "expostulatio;" in that the latter is addressed to the offending party himself: the former said of him to another. The word occurs in Bacchid. III. iii. 45, "Aoris postulatio hæc est," and *Postulare*, for "expostulare," in Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. vi. 35, "Utrumne postulare prius tecum sequom siet."

106. *Accesserat* (Sostrata, sc.). In v. 108, "Ubi non quit pati," refers to Philumena.—*Pati* is used absolutely, as in Virg. Ecl. x. 52, "Inter spelæa ferarum Malle pati." Lucan v. 313, "Disce sine armis Posse pati," &c. *Pati*="to get through life," "to endure." See also Heaut. IV. v. 13, "Non possum pati."—*Ad rem divinam* "To a sacrifice." Cf. Ter. Eun. III. iii. 7, "Ait rem divinam fecisse."

112. *Nemo remisit* (verbum sc.), "No answer."—*Arcessunt*, "They send for her," i. e. "the messengers from her mother-in-law." For "arcesso," cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 636.—*Nostra illico It visere ad eam*, "My mistress (Sostrata) goes at once to her to pay her a visit. *It visere*, is a poetic construction, the infinitive for the supine, which may be illustrated by Virg. Æn. i. 14, "Virum tot adire labores Impulit,"

Æn. i. 527; "Populare Penates Venimus." *Hor.* *Od.* i. ii. 7, "Pecus egit altos Visere montes. Key's Gr. § 1255. "Visere ad eam" occurs *II.* i. 40. "Visentem ad eam," &c.

116. *Rescivit*, "Came to hear," "got to know this." Cf. *Andr.* *III.* ii. 14; *Heaut.* i. i. 47; *Plaut.* *Men.* H. G. 581; *Aul.* H. G. 727. —*Convenit*, "He went to meet." So *Andr.* i. iii. 22, note. *Plaut.* *Men.* 457 (note) "*Conveniam servom.*"

118. *Cura est*, "But I certainly am anxious." Ruhnken illustrates the phrase by *Cicero*, *Ep. ad Div.* x. 1, "Maxime mihi cura est non de mea quidem vita, sed de patria."—For *Nisi*, "but," see *Andr.* *IV.* i. 40, note; *Heaut.* *V.* ii. 4, note.

119. *Habes omnem rem*, "You are in possession of the whole story." —*Pergam quo cepi hoc iter*, "I will proceed with this journey, to the point whither I am bound." "*Pergo*" is properly an active verb; and we have here (as in *Sallust.* *B. J. c.* 79), an example of the accusative after it. *Quo cepi* (*pergere* sc.) "*Je vais continuer mon chemin.*"

120. *Constitui*, "I've made an appointment," cf. *Heaut.* *IV.* iv. 4, "Aut quom venturum dixero et constituerò," note. *Eun.* i. ii. 125, "Venturum ad me constituit domum.—*Di vortant bene*, &c. Cf. *Phorm.* *III.* iii. 19; *Plaut.* *Curc.* *V.* ii. 58, "Deos volo bene vertere istam rem vobis."

ACTUS II.—SC. I.

LAOCHES charges his wife, *Sostrata*, with having driven away *Philumena* by her hatred and unkindness; the usual course of mothers-in-law towards their daughters-in-law. He would have sent her away, and kept *Philumena*, had he been at home. He complains that, though he slaves at the farm, he cannot trust *Sostrata* to keep matters smooth at home. She has no reply to make, save that she is not to blame, as she knows not the real cause of her daughter-in-law's departure.

Metre:—1—3, 5—7, 10—18. Iambic Tetrameter.

4, 8, 9, 19.

Iambic Trimeter.

20—45.

Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Quod hoc est genus? Quæ hæc est conjuratio?* This is, according to *Westerhov.* a sort of *Hendiadys*, for "*Quod hoc est genus conjurationis?*" "What sort of cabal is this?" Others refer "*genus*" to the sex; as *Colman*, "What animals are women!"

2. *Utine*. So reads the "*Codex Bembinus*." *Bentley*, followed by *Hermann*, reads "*Ut ne*." *Parry*, following the *Bembinus C.*, adds, that the penult of *utine* is long, and that "*mulieres*" is pronounced as a dissyllable. *Construe*, "Does it not seem as if all women affected and disliked exactly all the same things."—*Studeant*, cf. *Eun.* *Prol.* 28.—*Neque declinatam*, &c., "And that you cannot find any woman varying at all from the disposition of others." *Neque*—"utque non." *Menander* has γυνή γυναῖκες πάσας οὐδὲ διαφέρει.

4. *Itaque adeo*, &c., "And so accordingly all mothers-in-law, with one consent, hate their daughters-in-law." *Socrus*, as *Parry* observes, is a monosyllable here. In the next verse, with *adversas*, compare *Andr.* i. i. 37, "*Adversus nemini*." *Heaut.* *V.* iii. 5, q. v.

6. *In eodemque — ludo*, "And all appear to me to have been trained to mischief in the same school." *Ludo*, sc. "gladiatorio." Gronov. refers to Hor. Epist. I. i. 2—3, "Spectatum satis, et donatum jam *rude*, queris, Mecenas, iterum antiquo me includere *ludo*." The word however came to signify a school generally, as here, and in Phorm. I. ii. 36, "In ludum ducere et reducere." With "doctæ ad malitiam," cf. Heaut. III. i. 41, "Instructa pulchre ad perniciem."

7. *Si ullus est*, "If any such there be." Bentley reads "ulla sit magistra," but there is no need of any change.—*Hanc*, "my wife here, whom he sees approaching." For "non" in ver. 9, Fleckeisen reads "nescio." *Ita me Di bene amant*, cf. Phorm. I. iii. 13; cf. also, Heaut. III. iii. 8.

10. *Itaque una — liceat*, "And so (i. e. if what I say be true) may we be allowed to pass our lives together in unity." *Itaque*—"et ita."—For *Di mala prohibeant!* cf. Andr. III. iii. 36; Adelph. II. iv. 11, notes. Construe, "May Heaven forefend it." In ver. 11, most editions place the last "scio" in the mouth of Laches. Bentley, however, refers it to Sostrata, and places a comma at *resciscas*. Fleckeisen follows him. If we read "scio" as part of Laches' speech, we construe it, "Oh! no doubt," ironically.—For *resciscas*, cf. Andr. III. ii. 14; Heaut. I. i. 47; Plaut. Men. H. G. 581; Aulul. 727.

13. *Familiam dedecoras*. Westerhov. refers to Plaut. Bacch. III. iii. 95, "Qui dedecorat te, me, amicos atque alios flagitiis suis." *Ex amicis inimici*, for this use of "ex" cf. Andr. I. i. 10, note.—*Affinis* differs from "cognatus" in that the latter is connected with one "by blood," the former "by marriage," cf. Plaut. Aul. 427, H. G.

15. *Suos cui liberos committerent*, "Who judged him worthy to whom they might entrust their child, or a child of theirs." *Liberos* is here used vaguely, as in many passages in various languages, cf. Heaut. I. i. 99, *In liberos*. Plaut. Aulul. IV. x. 6, "Meosque perditum ires liberos." So in Sophocles, *Βασιλεύων* is used for "the king," the plural for singular, and in Virg. *Æn.* x. 532, we have "Gnatis parce tuis," in a similar sense.—*Exorere*, "start up," the idea of "unexpectedly" is involved in this word, cf. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 625, "Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

17. *Lapidem*, "A stock or stone," cf. Heaut. IV. vii. 3, "Quid stas, lapis?" *ibid.* V. i. 44; Plaut. Merc. III. iv. 46, "Is lapidi mando maxumo." With "tu, inquam, mulier," Donatus compares Eurip. Androm. 85, *πᾶλλὰς δὲ εἶποις μηχανὰς γυνὴ γὰρ εἴ.*—In ver. 18, understand *me* before *nescire*.—*Vostrorum*, h. e. "vostrum" or "vestrum." So "nostrorum" Eun. IV. iv. 10. Varronian. (Donaldson) p. 309. See also below, II. i. 43; Adelph. III. ii. 33, note.

20. *Illi ubi*, h. e. "illio ubi." Cf. above I. ii. 19, "Nam illi haud licebat," &c.—*Ideo quia — fama foris*, "(And I do this) because as you shall conduct yourselves at home, just so shall I be reputed abroad." *Mihi* is the Dat. Ethicus. For *proinde*, used as here, see Heaut. I. i. 13. With *ero fama*, Westerhov. compares IV. iii. 14, "Nos fabula Sumus." Colman translates, "Because upon my family at home depends My character abroad."

25. *Tu hinc ises foras*. The form of divorce was, *Exi foras, mulier*. See Martial. Ep. XI. civ. 1, "Uxor, *vade foras*, aut moribus utere nostris."—In ver. 26, *Ægritudo*—"anxiety, care." Cf. Heaut. III. ii. 28.

27. *Concedens vobis*, "Giving way to you," or "making way for you." So "decedo" is used with a dative, for the simple "cedo," cf. Virg. Eol. viii. 88, "Seræ decedere nocti." *Concedens* is so used in Plaut. Epid. V. ii. 16, "Num oculis concessi tuis." Amphit. I. i. 119, "Neque nox quoquam concedit die." *Rei serviens*, "A slave to my property." Cf. Plaut. Truc. II. iii. 21, "Ut rei servire suave est."

28, 29. *Meo labori*, &c. These two verses are transposed by many editors.—*Otiumque ut nostra res posset pati*. *Otium*, "Life of ease," cf. Adelph. I. i. 17. *Pati*, "to sustain," "to be equal to." Ruhnken quotes Hor. Epist. I. xviii. 28, "Messe, contendere noli, Stultitiam patiuntur opes."—*Non te pro his*, &c. (oportuit sc.).—*Ne quid ægre esset mihi*, "That I should have no annoyance." Cf. Plaut. Men. 528, "Quid tibi ægre est."

31. *Pol*. Cf. Andr. I. iv. 2, note. Plaut. Men. 16, H. G.—In ver. 33, *Solvi*—"I have freed or detached." Westerhov. quotes Hor. Epod. XVII. 45, "Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementia."

34. *Cum puellâ*, &c. For the use of "puella," for even a married woman, see, with Ruhnken, Ovid. Heroid. i. 115, "Certe ego, quæ fueram, te decedente, puella." Fast. ii. 557, "Vidus cessate puellæ." So also in Virg. Eol. vi. 48, "Ah, virgo infelix," is address to Pasiphaë, the mother of Phædra and Ariadne and Androgeos. Hor. Od. II. viii. 23, "Virgines nuptæ."

37. *De te — peccando detrimenti nihil fieri potest*, "No hurt can be done you by any fault." With *detrimentum*, cf. Heaut. III. i. 39, note on "interterimento."—In ver. 39, *plus* is i. q. "amplius" or "plus diu." Westerhov. illustrates this use by Lucret. vi. 420, "Ataque cur plerumque petit loca: plurima quo plus Montibus in summis vestigia cernimus ignis!"

41. *Enim*, "Why." Gr. γὰρ. The word seems to be used "ellipticæ" as in Aulul. 454, at the beginning of a sentence. Cf. Hildyard's note at that passage. Understand, "It's true, I did not see her—for," &c. See also Phorm. V. viii. 90, "Enim nequeo solus."—*Lassam*, cf. Andr. II. i. 4, note.—*Oppido*, cf. Heaut. IV. ii. 2, note.

43. *Vostrarum nulla est*. See above at ver. 19, and Adelph. III. ii. 33, note. Construe, "There's not one of your sex," &c.—*Et quæ vobis placitast conditio datur*, "And the match, which you fancy, is made. For *conditio* used in this sense, see Andr. I. i. 52; Aul. 194, H. G. 430, ibid.—*Ubi ducere* (uxores sc.), *exigunt* (sc. domo), "They drive them away;" "divorce them." Cf. Plaut. Merc. IV. vi. 5, "Uxor viro si clam domo egressa est foras, Viro fit causa, exigitur matrimonio."

ACTUS II.—SC. II.

PHILUMENA'S Father, Phidippus, joins Laches and Sostrata, after bidding his daughter to do as she pleases with regard to going back to Sostrata, or remaining where she is. Laches reasons with him, and advises him not to yield too readily to the women. He asks for some explanation of Philumena's conduct, and grounds of dissatisfaction

Phidippus replies that she urges none; but objects to remain with her mother-in-law, in the absence of Pamphilus.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2. *Patrio animo victus*, "Vaincu par la tendresse paternelle," Madame Dacier.—*Faciam ut tibi concedam*. For this construction, see Heaut. Prol. 28, "*Facite sequi sitia*."

4. *Optime*, h. a. "peropportunè." Cf. Andr. II. i. 36, note. Eun. V. ii. 66.—*Scibo*, see Madvig. Gr. 115, c. Plaut. Men. 295, H. G.

5. *Adprimè obsequentem*, "Exceedingly obliging." For "apprime," cf. Andr. I. i. 84, note.—In the next verse, *sed*, must be used as equivalent to *tamen*, and considered as the Apodosis to "*etsi*," "Though I'm aware that I am exceedingly obliged to all my friends, yet I am not so to such a degree as to let my easiness corrupt their characters."—For "*in rem*" in ver. 7, see Andr. III. iii. 14; Hecyr. I. ii. 27.

8. *In illarum potestate esse te*, "That you are under their thumb and finger." Gronov. quotes Cic. ad Fam. V. iv., "*Quod si mihi tuâ clementiâ opem tuleris, omnibus in rebus me fore in tuâ potestate tibi confirmo*;" and several like passages. See also Aulul. 489 (Hildyard), "Nam quæ indotata est, ea in potestate est viri."—*Heia vero*, "Look ye there now!" Plaut. Men. 290, H. G.

9. *Idem incertum amisti*, "You sent me away in doubt, even as I came." *Amisti* is Syncope for "*amisisti*." So in Phorm. II. iv. 19, "*Incertior sum multo quam dudum*."—*Si perpetuam — affinitatem*, "If you desire this alliance to be lasting." Bentley read "*perpetem*" as in Plaut. Amph. I. i. 124; but Parry rightly rejects this reading, showing that the usage of Plautus is no unerring guide as to the text of Terence.—*Celare te iras*, "that you should smother your anger."

12. *Aut ea refellendo aut purgando*. *Ea* is referred to "*peccatum*," by Enallage of number. Cf. Heaut. II. iv. 18, "*Hi se ad vos applicant*," where "*hi*" refers to "*viro*" in ver. 11. *Refellendo*, "by refuting," cf. Phorm. I. ii. 82, "*Quom tu horum nil refelles*. *Purgando*, "by clearing myself." Parry illustrates this word by Hecyr. V. iv. 31, "*Propterea te sibi purgatum*." To which we may add Adelph. IV. iii. 17, q. v.—*Te iudice ipso*, "even with you to be judge," or "to arbitrate."—In ver. 15, *Si metuis — ut, &c.*, cf. for this construction, Madvig. Gr. § 376.

17. *Id adeo gnati causâ, &c.*, "And, what is more, this is for my son's sake." The force of "*adeo*" is "*quod plus est*," as in Plaut. Men. Prol. 21, *ibid.* 211 (H. G.), and Aulul. 600 (H.).—In the next verse, *magnificare* is i. q. "*magni facere*," "*magni æstimare*." So Plaut. Pseud. IV. i. 84, quoted by Gronov. "*Ut ego ob tuam, Simia, perfidiam te amo, et metuo, et magnifico*." See also Plaut. Men. (H. G.) 280, "*Magnificare*." Cistell. I. i. 22, "*Quia me colitis et magnificatis*."—*Clam me est*, cf. Andr. I. v. 52, "*Nec clam te est*." Construe here, "And what's more, I'm not unaware how bitterly I believe he'll take it." Bentley proposed to read, "*clam te*."—*Eo domum studeo hæc, prius quam ille, ut redeat*, "Therefore I am desirous that she should return home before him."

21. *Diligentiam*, "Affection." The original meaning of the word, which the verb "*diligo*," its root, indicates.—*Animum induco*, cf. Andr. III. iii. 40, "*Animum inducti esse utile*;" Hecyr. I. ii. 24; Adelph. I. ii. 48. Construe, "I'm persuaded."—*Et te hoc mihi cupio credere*,

"And I'm very anxious that you should believe me in this." Cf. Heaut. IV. i. 11, "Vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredible est, credere!"

25. *Eho! numquidnam* &c. "Harkye, does she at all blame her husband." For *numquidnam*, cf. Andr. I. iv. 8; II. i. 25, notes. For *eho*, see "ehodum" Andr. II. i. 24, note.—*Attendi magis*, "I directed my attention more to the matter." For instances in which "attendo" is thus used absolutely, cf. Smith's Dictionary, sub voc. (2).—*Sancte adjurat*. So in I. i. 4, "*Jurabat quotiens Bacchidi, Quam sancte*."—*Perdurare*, "hold out," "endure life," cf. Adelp. IV. ii. 15, "Non hercle quidem durare quisquam, si sic fit, potest."

26. *Aliud fortasse alii viti est*. Such is Bentley's reading, though the majority of MSS. have "alii." The former is preferable; as the reference is to Laches.—*Ego sum animo leni natus*, "I'm naturally of a mild disposition."

29. *Hem! Sostrata*. "Hear you this, Sostrata!"—*Certumne est istuc* "Is that settled?" (viz., that Philumena stays where she is).—*Numquid vis!* Cf. Adelp. III. iii. 78; *ibid.* II. ii. 39, note.—In ver. 81, *Nam est quod me*, &c., "For I have reasons for being obliged to go across to the forum now." Cf. Andr. II. vi. 17, note, "Est quod succenset;" Heaut. Prol. 3, Madvig. Gr. §. 365, obs. 1.

ACTUS II.—SC. III.

SOSTRATA soliloquises on the injustice of her husband's accusations; which however she cannot easily rebut. Her son's return is her chief hope of clearing her character as a mother-in-law.

Metre: Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Iniquè æquè omnes invicem viris*, "In good truth, unfairly, are all of us women alike hated by our husbands." There is a sort of "oxymoron," in "iniquè æquè," cf. Andr. Prol. 17, "Faciunt nos intelligendo ut nil intelligent." With v. 2, Westerhov. compares Eurip. Ion. 398, τὰ γὰρ γυναικῶν δυσχερὴ πρὸς ἄρσενας, Κἄν ταῖς κακῶσιν αἱ ἄγαθαι μεμυγμένας Μισοῦμεθ' ὅτῳ δυστυχέϊς πεφύκαμεν.—*Sum extra noxiam*, "I am blameless." Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 56, note. Plaut. Mostell. V. ii. 47, &c.

4. *Sed non facile est expurgatu*, "But this is not an easy matter for clearing up." Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 116, "Hæc res neutiquam neglectu est mihi," note; and Parry's note on the same passage, where it is shown that the "supine in u" is a dative case of a verbal noun." See also III. i. 16, below.—*Animum induxerunt*, cf. above II. ii. 22.

5. *Haud pol me quidem* (esse inquam inducant animum, sc.). This transition from the "recta oratio" to the "obliqua" is not uncommon. We should look for, "Haud ego iniqua fui"—*Habui illam*, cf. Adelp. I. i. 23, "Habui, amavi pro meo."—*Si ex me esset nata*, cf. Adelp. I. i. 15, "Atqui ex me hic natus non est."

7. *Nisi*, "Save that," or "But this I know, that;" see Andr. IV. i. 40; Heaut. V. ii. 4.—*Multimodis*, cf. Andr. V. iv. 36; Heaut. II. iii. 79; Plaut. M. G. IV. iv. 53.—For *expecto*, the common reading of editors, Bentley reads "expeto."

ACTUS III.—Sc. I.

PAMPHILUS, returning home from Imbrus, learns that his wife has quitted his father's roof. He laments bitterly over the rough course of his loves, his severance from Bacchis, and the untoward journey that has taken him from Philumena, just when he was beginning to love her. He feels that, whichever is to blame, his wife, or his mother, he has grief in store. Parmeno comforts him by saying, that his return will clear up all. Their talk is interrupted by a bustle at the house of Phidippus. Parmeno is sent to learn the cause; but, as he fails to learn it, Pamphilus goes in himself.

Metre :—1, 10. Trochaic Tetrameter.
2, 8, 5—8, 12. Troch. Tetram. Catalectic.
4, 9, 33, 45, 46. Iambic Tetram. Catalectic.
13—32, 34—44. Iambic Tetrameter.
47—55. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Nemini homini*, cf. Adelph. II. iii. 6.—*Oblata esse*, "have chanced;" so "offerre" is used in a bad sense in Act. V. i. 14, below, "Inscitum offerre injuriam tibi immerenti iniquom est." Plaut. Epid. II. i. 10, "*Ærumna Acerbior Herculi, quam illa mihi est objecta.*" Amphitr. II. i. 58, "*Huic homini nescio quid est mali mala objectum manu.*" Cf. also below at ver. 6.

2. *Hancine ego vitam parsi perdere?* "Have I been sparing of losing this life of mine?" Donatus notes that "parsi" is the perfect of the verb "parco"="conservo;" "peperci" of the verb "parco"="veniam do." Ruhnken quotes a similar construction from Ovid. Trist. III. iii. 51, "*Parce tamen lacerare genas.*"—*Ubivis gentium*, cf. Heaut. V. i. 55, Madvig. § 284, obs. 9 and 11.—*Atque hæc ita esse miserum me resciscere*, "And that I, wretched fellow, should come to learn that these things are so."

6. *Objectus labos*. Cf. Adelph. IV. iv. 2, and above at ver. 1 of this scene. For *labos*, see Heaut. I. i. 30, note, "Omne quod est interea — lucrost." See Adelph. V. iii. 30, 31, "Id de lucro putato esse omne." Phorm. II. i. 16. With the "Anacoluthia" which occurs here, where *nos omnes* is said as if "*lucri facimus*" were to follow; and "*lucro est*" follows as if "*nobis omnibus*" had preceded, see Ter. Heaut. V. iv. 18, and Parry's note there; and see also Madvig. Gr. § 480, p. 427, where this passage is quoted. In ver. 9, Fleckeisen, Stålbaum, and others, read "*hæc ira*," with Bentley. For this form "*hæc*" for "*Hæc*" see Plaut. Aul. 487, H. G. Curcul. 39, "Lenonis hæc sunt aedæ."

11. *Itam expedies*, A somewhat uncommon construction, different from the usual one, which occurs in ver. 8 above. Here we must understand it, "You will settle their squabbles." Cf. Cic. ad. Att. xi. 18, "Rem, ut poteris, expedias" &c.—*Rursum in gratiam restitues*. For the Pleonasm here, see Adelph. IV. ii. 40, "*Rursum redi.*" For *in animum induxisti tuom*, cf. Hecyr. Prol. alt. 42.

14. *Habebam alibi animum amori deditum*, "I had bestowed my affections in another quarter." Similarly we have in Andr. V. i. 10, "In alio occupato amore."—*Quivis facile scivist*, cf. above II. iii. 4, note,

—*Obtrudit*, "forced upon me." So in Andr. I. v. 15, "Ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest, Itur ad me."

17. *Vix me illinc abstraxi*, &c. "Scarcely have I torn myself from my former love." Such is the common reading. The Bernine MS. has "illi," and Muretus suggests "illinc." But there is no need for either emendation, if we adopt Parry's explanation that in Ter. and Plaut., *illinc* and *illic* are often read as monosyllables. *Illinc* is here i. q. "ab illâ," as "huc" in the next line is i. q. "ad hanc." Cf. Andr. II. iii. 12, "Ut ab illâ excludar, huc concludar."—*Impeditam*—*expediri*, cf. Andr. III. v. 11 note.

22. *Tum uxori obnoxius sum*, "Besides, I am beholden to my wife; so well did she formerly bear with me with her own *sweet* temper, *Olim* i. e. before I loved her." For the sense of "obnoxius," cf. Virg. *Geor.* i. 396, "Fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna." *Propert.* I. ii. 21, "Facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis."—*Quæ* in ver. 23, refers, of course, to "uxori." Though some editors and commentators (e. g. Donatus) consider "quæ" to be the neut. plur. acc. used generally, instead of "quas" as the relative to which "injurias" is antecedent.

25. *Intercessit*. Cf. Andr. V. v. 5, "Si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit."

26. *Haud quidem hercle parvum* ("evenisse necesse est"), "Nay, not even anything trifling need have occurred, if you'll really examine into the true cause:" much less any "magnum nescio quid." Such is Donatus's reading and explanation. Colman appears to have followed Bentley's emendation, "Aut hercle parvum," &c. He translates, "Rather some trifle, if you knew the truth." But the reading adopted by Donatus is best here, and simplest. For *veram rationem exsequi*, Gronovius quotes Livy. III. v., "Exsequendo numerum subtiliter ducentos ait et triginta." See also Plaut. *M. G.* III. iii. 71, "Ut accurate et commodè hoc quod agendum est, exsequamur."

27. *Non maxumas, quæ maxumæ sunt interdum iræ, injurias faciunt*, "Sometimes the enmities which are greatest, do not make (or 'prove') men's wrongs the greatest, for often in some things one man is not even angered, whereas from the same cause a wrathful man is made most hostile." Parry has very carefully examined the passage, and, following the view of Donatus, has made it more intelligible. He simplifies the construction by showing that "maximas faciunt" must be taken together as the predicate. There is no need, with Bentley, to read "maxumæ" "injurias." Colman translates

"The greatest quarrels do not always rise
From deepest injuries."

He appears, as does Madame Dacier, to understand "faciunt," i. q. "ostendunt." For *est quibus in rebus* (*for in Gr.*), cf. Hor. *Od.* I. i. 3, "Sunt quos curricula," &c., and Maclean's note, *ibid.*

30. *Iras gerunt*, "bear enmity," or cherish wrath." Cf. Plaut. *Pæn.* III. vi. 18, "Si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt."—*Quia enim*, "Why because." Here, as elsewhere, "enim," is used ellipticæ. See above at II. i. 41, note, and Heaut. I. ii. 14, note; Andr. V. i. 4.—*Qui eos gubernat animus infirmum gerunt*.—Here the antecedent is attracted into the clause and case of the relative, cf. Virgil, *Æn.* i. 573, "Urbem

quam statuo, vestra est." See also Andr. Prol. 3, note; Madvig. Gr. § 319, obs., and Key's Gr. 1125. Stålbaum quotes Sallust. Catil. l. "Animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur."

32. *Itidem illæ mulieres—levi sententiâ*, "Just so those women are, pretty much as boys, of fickle purpose." "Sententiâ" is i. q. "consilio." Gronovius quotes Plaut. Mostell. I. iii. 15, "Ut lepide res omnes tenet, sententiasque amantum;" Mil. Gl. II. i. 51, "Ego quoniam inspexi mulieris sententiam, Cepi tabellas." Propert. (II. ix. 33.) speaks more strongly on the same topic: "Non sic incerto mutantur flamine Syrtes, Nec folia hyberno tam tremefacta Noto, Quam cito femineâ non constat fœdus in irâ, Sive ea causa gravis, sive ea causa levis."

33. *Fortasse unum aliquod—conciuisse, here*, "It may chance that some one word has stirred up this wrath between them." The ordinary reading is "conciiverit." Bentley following Donatus reads "conciuisse," and adds *here*, to which last word Parry objects, as the line is an Iambic Trimeter Catalectic without it. Donatus remarks that the ancients often connected an infinitive with "fortasse," "scilicet," "videlicet," &c.; and by referring to Gronov. Observat. Lib. III. c. ix, p. 506, we find "fortasse" so used in three passages of Plautus, viz., Mercat. IV. iv. 42, "Fortasse te illum mirari coquam;" Pœnul. V. ii. 43, "Fortasse medicos nos esse arbitrarier;" Trucul. III. ii. 12, "Parasitum te fortasse dicere." For "scilicet" so used, cf. Ter. Heaut. II. iii. 117. Gronov. says that "ædèpol" and "certe" are likewise so used with an infinitive.

35. *Trepidari—prorsum*, "I notice that there is a bustling, and a running backwards and forwards." The verbs are used here impersonally. *Trepidari* is properly used of disturbance caused by some sudden alarm, e. g. a panic in an army. Ruhnken illustrates it here by Sallust. Jug. 67, "Romani milites improvise metu—trepidare ad arcem oppidi;" Hor. Sat. II. vi. 117, "Currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque Exanimis trepidare." Adelph. III. ii. 25, q. v.,—*Rursum prorsum*, cf. Plaut. Amph. V. i. 60, "Ego cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere." Ter. Eun. II. ii. 47, "Ne sursum deorsum cursites."

36. *Nullus sum*, "Je suis perdu," Madame Dacier. Cf. Andr. III. iv. 20, note, and below at IV. i. 6, IV. iv. 32.—*Quidum?* "How so?" For this particle *dum* thus used, cf. And. I. i. 1, note.

41. *Pavitare nescio quid dixerunt*, "They said that your wife has something of an ague fit." Cooper, in his Thesaurus, applies the word "pavito," however, to mental ailment, construing, "is troubled in spirit." For the former interpretation, cf. Plaut. Bacch. I. i. 73, "Timida ea."—*Id si forte est, nescio*, "Whether that happens to be the case or not, I can't say."—*Quia non poteram unâ omnia (tibi dicere, sc.), —Quid morbi est?* cf. below III. ii. 22.

43. *Nemo medicum adduxit?* "Has no one fetched a doctor?" Cf. Plaut. Men. H. 786, "Medicum ducere an fabrum." In ver. 44, Fleckeisen follows the Bembine MS. and reads "certo sciam." Stålbaum and Parry and others, "certum."

45. *Te offendam adfectam?* "Shall I find thee disordered?" or "indisposed?" For "offendo," thus used, cf. Heaut. II. iii. 44, and for "affectam," Westerhov. quotes Propert. II. xxviii. 1, "Jupiter, affectam tandem miserere puellâ." Where Paley (cf. III. xx. 1) explains "affecta,"

se. "morbo, agrotanti."—For the sentiment in ver. 46, cf. Phorm. I. iv. 24. Propert. III. xx. 42 (Paley), "Vivam si vivet, si cadet illa, cadam."

47. *Non usus factos, &c.* Cf. Adelph. III. iii. 75; Heaut. I. i. 29; Andr. III. ii. 10; and Plaut. Men. 655, "Usus facto est." Construe, "There's no occasion."

50. *Amplior factus siet*, "Should have become more serious." "Amplior" is i. q. "gravior," as in ver. 9, "iræ ampliores."

54. *Capiti atque ceteris illorum*, "To their persons and lives." "To them all." A Periphrasis for "illis," see Plaut. Men. 577. "Ætati tus" = "tibi." Æsch. Choeph. 434, *αἰώνι σφ*, Phorm. III. ii. 6, "Suo capiti fuit;" Virg. Æn. viii. 484, "Dī capiti ipsius, generique reservent." Plaut. Rudens. V. ii. 59.—*Qui*, "whereby."

55. *Hera in crimen veniet*, "My mistress will come in for blame:" but I for severe punishment. Westerhov. points out a parallel to this in Heaut. II. iii. 115, "Tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera." See also Phorm. II. ii. 8.—For *malum*, in the sense of punishment, cf. Adelph. I. i. 44. "Malo coactus," note.

ACTUS III.—SC. II.

PARMENO stops Sostrata who is going to inquire what is amiss in the house of Phidippus, and persuades her to await her son's coming-out thence, that she may hear all from his lips. Pamphilus soon comes out; but parries all inquiries, and is most uncommunicative. He looks sad and dejected, and tries to get rid of Sostrata and Parmeno that he may sorrow in secret.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Nescio quid jamdudum—tumultuari*, "I hear some disturbance or other going on here." Cf. above III. i. 35, "Trepidari sentio," &c.—*Male metuo*, "I'm sore afraid." Westerhov. quotes Cic. ad. Fam. x. 33, "Tantum nihil pejus timerent;" Heaut. III. ii. 20, "Syre, tibi timui male."—*Morbus adgravescat*, h.e. "gravior fiat." Cic. in Catil. i. 13, "Hic morbus, qui eat in republicā, vehementius gravescet;" Cic. Tusc. Disp. III. 31, "Vulnus adgravescens."

3. *Quod te, Æsculapi, &c.* An Apostrophe. Cf. notes to Andr. I. v. 55.—*Nequid sit hujus*. The full phrase occurs in Heaut. III. ii. 40, "Siquid hujus simile evenerit."—*Salus* was a daughter of Æsculapius, and had a temple on the top of the Quirinal Hill. See Ad. IV. vii. 43, "Ipsa si cupiat Salus."—*Nunc ad eam visam*, cf. I. ii. 114, note, Plaut. Mil. G. II. vi. 40, "Vise ad me intro."

5. *Tun' hic eras*. Eun. I. ii. 6, "Ehem, tun hic eras, mi Phædria."—*In proximo hic* (loco sc.), Cf. Heaut. I. i. 2, note; Plaut. Cistell. I. i. 102, "Quæ habitat in proximo."—*Non visas! ne mittas, &c.*, "Not go and see her? Nay don't even send any one," &c. Madame Dacier reads, "Non visas, nec mittas quidem," &c., without notes of interrogation. She translates, "Ni vous n'irez la voir, ni vous n'y enverrez personne de votre part."

8. *Nam qui amat*, &c. The antecedent to *qui* is "eum," the acc. before *facere*.—*Cui odio*. For this double dative see *Madv.* § 249; *Heaut.* II. iii. 116, and above, *passim*. "Odio" is the abstract for the concrete, as "arma" for "armati," "scelus" for "scelestus."—*Laborem*—*capit*, cf. *Andr.* V. ii. 29, "Tantum laborem capere ob talem filium," and note there.

10. *Tum*, "Moreover."—*Introiti videre*, see note at I. ii. 114, "It visere."—*Quid agat*, "how she is," cf. *Andr.* I. v. 33, note. *Propertius*, I. i. 12, "Ibat et hirsutas ille videre feras."

14. *Si remittent quippiam Philumenæ dolores*, "Shall abate at all." "Remitto" is used here in a neut. sense, as in *Cæsar.* B. C. iii. 20, "Si ventus forte remisisset;" *Cic.* ad *Att.* x. 4, "Alter ardet furore et scelere, nec remittit aliquid."—*Continuo sola solâ*, cf. *Ad.* IV. v. 34.

18. *Gaudeo venisse salvom*. Cf. *Eun.* V. v. 6, "Ehem, salvum te advenire, here, gaudeo."—*Meliusculast*, "She is a trifle better." *Ruhnken* quotes in illustration *Cicero* ad *Div.* xvi. 5, "grandiuscula." *Eun.* III. iii. 21, "majuscula."

20. *Rectè, mater*, "All right, mother!" or "Nothing, mother!" Cf. *Heaut.* II. i. 16, "Rectè est;" note. III. ii. 7; *Adelph.* I. v. 19.—*Quid fuit tumulti*? "What was the disturbance which I heard?" "Tumulti," cf. *Andr.* II. ii. 28, note. *Plaut.* *Aul.* H. G. 678, "gemiti."

24. *Eis onera adjuta*, "Help them with the baggage." The construction is either an *Hypallage*, "eis onera" for "eos oneribus" (*ferendis*, sc.); or we may consider "onera" to be the acc. of limitation or definition (i. e. "help them as regards the burdens"). In *Phorm.* I. ii. 49 we find "Qui adjutaret funus."

ACTUS III—Sc. III.

PAMPILUS recounts his discovery of his wife's real state, after having gone unexpectedly into her room. On his retreat thence he has been followed by his mother-in-law, who extenuated the circumstances by assuring him that *Philumena* was blameless, and that she had left the house of *Laches*, to bring no shame upon it. *Myrrhina* has induced him to keep the matter a secret—still, he says, he will not take his wife home again.

Metre :—1—48. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

49—54. Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Nec opinanti* (mihi, sc.). Cf. *Andr.* I. ii. 9, "Nos sic nec opinantes duci."—*Partim quæ—accepti auribus*. "Accipio" is often used absolutely in this sense, as in *Andr.* II. iii. 23, "Si te æquo animo ferre accipiet."

4. *Qua me propter exanimatum citius eduxi foras*. "Qua propter" is divided by "Tmesis." Cf. *Hor.* *Od.* I. vii. 25, "Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna," &c.—*Eduxi foras*, "Withdrew," or "Rushed out of doors." *Westerhov.* quotes *Plaut.* *Aul.* 662, "Ego me deorsum duco;" and *Ruhnken*, *Plaut.* *Bacch.* IV. ii. 11, "Duc te ab ædibus."—In ver. 5, *corripui* as in IV. i. 3, is used of "hurrying" into a place. In ver. 16 below, and also in *Plaut.* *Mercator* III. iv. 76, "Ut corripuit se repente, atque abiit," "corripio" has the sense of "hurrying forth."

8. *Id quod me repente adspexerant. Id quod* = "Idea quod." See Madvig. Gr. § 315 b; Key, § 1454 a.—*Vultum earum sensi immutari omnium*, "I beheld all their countenances changed." Westerhov. quotes Hor. Sat. II. viii. 84, "Nasidiene, redis mutatae frontis."—*Incommodè* in ver. 10 = "unseasonably." In Plaut. Men. (H.) 64, we find *commoditatis articulos*, "The very nick of time."

12. *Ego, ejus videndi cupidus*, &c., "I, in eagerness to see her, follow her straight" (*ancillam*, sc.). For "*ejus videndi*," a blending of the gerundive construction with that usual after the gerund, compare Ter. Heaut. Prol. 24, *Novarum spectandi*, &c., note; Madvig. 413, obs. 2; and Phorm. I. iii. 24, "Ut neque mihi ejus sit mittendi nec retinendi copia."—*Rectè* (sc. viâ), cf. Andr. II. vi. 11. note; Ad. III. iii. 79. For *spatium*, in ver. 14, cf. I. ii. 55, above, "*spatium solitudinis*."

15. *Neque voce aliâ ac res monebat*, &c., "Nor could she lament in other language than her circumstances suggested." "Res," says Donatus, here = "partus." For "corripui," see above, ver. 5. For *percitus*, "violently moved," in ver. 17, see Plaut. Casin. III. v. 6, "Ne quid in te mali faxit irâ percita." Cic. pro Milon. c. 23, "Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset."

18. *Jam ut limen exirem*, h. e. *Cum jam in eo eram ut limen exirem*, "Just as I was going forth from the threshold." For the phrase *limen exire*, i. q. "e limine exire," cf. Cæsar. B. G. i. 45, "Exercitum Galliae provinciae fines egressum."—*Ad genua accidit*, "She fell at my knees" as a suppliant. Ruhnken illustrates the phrase by Seneca, Troad. 690, "Ad genua accido supplex."

19. *Hoc sic est*, "This is the case," or "This is a fact." So Andr. III. iii. 22, "Profecto sic est." Ch. "Sic hercle ut dicam tibi."

20. *Omnibus nobis—humiles sumus*, "According as circumstances present themselves to us, we are proud or humble." For the phrase *dant sese*, i. e. "succeed," cf. Heaut. V. i. 43, "Quot res dedere, ubi possem persentiscere." Virg. Geor. i. 287; Æn. iv. 627.—*Magni* is = "superbi," according to Ruhnken, who quotes Plaut. Mil. IV. ii. 53.—"*Magnum* me faciam Nunc, quoniam illæc me collaudat." For the general sentiment Donatus compares Hom. Odyss. xviii. 136—

τοῖος γὰρ νόος ἐστὶν ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
ὅλον ἐν' ἡμᾶς ἔγχεσι πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

In ver. 21, *Institit*, = "inceptit." Gronov. illustrates it by reference to Livy xxiv. 26, "Aversis auribus animisque, omissis pro se precibus, puellis ut saltem parcerent, orare institit."

23. *Vitium est oblatum*. Cf. Ad. III. i. 9, note.—*Orata ejus reminiscor*, "I remember her prayers." *Orata*, the neut. plur. participle for the substantive "orationes" or "preces."

26. *Quæque fors fortunast*, "Whatever strange chance it is." *Quæque* is i. q. "quæcunque," as above at I. i. 8, "Quemque nacta es." For "*fors fortuna*," a goddess who had a temple on the right bank of the Tiber, Parry refers to Ov. Fast. vi. 773, &c. See Eun. I. ii. 54, "*Forte fortunâ*;" Phorm. V. vi. 1, "O Fortuna, O fors fortuna."—*Si jus, si fas est*, "If it is consistent with human and divine law." For "si" thus used in adjurations, see Andr. I. v. 57; Madv. Gr. 294, obs. 1. Ruhnken quotes Virg. Geor. i. 269: "Festis quædam exorcere diebus Fas et jura

sinunt."—*Advorsa ejus*, "Her misfortunes." For the plur. neut. adj. thus used, see above, "orata," ver. 25.—*Tacitaque apud omnes sient*, "And hushed up in every one's presence." *Tacita* is used passively, as in Adolph. III. iv. 28, "Ignotum, tacitumst."

30. *Sine labore hanc gratiam*, &c., "She now begs you in return for that to grant her this favour which will cost you no effort." Westerhov. illustrates "sine labore" by Phædrus. III. vii. 24: "Sic sine labore venter impletur meus." "Gratiam dare" is uncommon; but we find "gratiam petere" in Plaut. Cap. III. v. 63, "Ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam;" and Stich. I. ii. 23, "Gratiam a patre si petimus."—*Cæterum de reducendâ*, &c., "But as regards taking her back, do that which may be to your interest."

34. *Mensis agitur — septimus*, cf. Virg. *Æn.* v. 626, "Septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur æstas."—*Doque operam*, cf. Aulul. 240, H.

38. *Dicam abortum esse*, "I will say 'twas a miscarriage."—*Ex te rectè cum natum*. Ruhnken rightly explains *rectè* as i. q. "legitimo matrimonio." In ver. 40, *hic* is i. q. "herein."—In ver. 42, *Certum est*, "I'm resolved." Cf. Plaut. Men. 371; Aul. 630, H. G.

43. *Nam de reducendâ*, &c., "Now, as to taking her back," &c. *De reducendâ* is, i. q. *Quod ad reductionem attinet*, as in ver. 31. *Nam*, "now," is used perhaps here elliptically, the connection being "I'm resolved to keep my word as regards that point" [viz. keeping the secret; but what am I to say as to the other point]: "for, as to taking her back," &c. For "nam" so used, cf. Aulul. H. G. 656.—*Amor — consuetudoque ejus*. Westerhov. neatly explains this as an Hendiadys for "consuetus amor," cf. Andr. I. i. 108, "Ut consuetum amorem facile cerneret." *Consuetudo*, "intimacy," occurs in Andr. I. v. 44; II. vi. 8.—*Quom in mentem venit*. For this impersonal use of the phrase "in mentem venit," compare Ter. Phorm. IV. iii. 47, "Nam mihi venibat in mentem ejus incommodi;" and Plaut. Aulul. H. G. 183, "Venit hoc mi in mentem."

46. *O fortuna, ut nunquam — es data*. Cf. Adolph. V. ix. 15, "Utinam hoc perpetuum fiat gaudium." "Data" is the reading of Donatus here, adopted by Bentley, for the ordinary "bona." Bentley also suggested "perpetua" for "perpetuo." Cf. Plaut. Cistell. I. iii. 46, "Ut sunt humana, nihil est perpetuum datum."—*Ad hanc rem exercitatum*, cf. II. i. 6 above, "Doctæ ad malitiam."—*Quem ego tum consilio missum feci*, "Which I then purposely discarded." For "missum feci," cf. Andr. IV. i. 56; V. i. 14, notes. Parry rightly explains the sense of the passage: "My former love has trained me; for as I got rid of it determinedly, so now I will do my best for my present passion."

49. *Adest Parmeno cum pueris*, "Here's Parmeno with the slaves;" cf. III. ii. 24, "Tu pueris curre, Parmeno, obviam."—*In hâc re adesse*, "Should be mixt up in this matter."—*Nam olim soli credidi*, &c. Parry notes here, that Colman has gone upon a misapprehension in finding fault with Terence here. Parmeno does not know why Philumena went to her mother's house, nor does the audience know it, till this scene. Parmeno knew that Pamphilus and Philumena had not at first lived together. But till this scene not even Pamphilus seems to have known the true state of the case.

51. *Ed me abstinuisse*, &c., cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 64, above.—*Hinc alegandus*, "Must be sent hence out of the way." "*Ablego*" is used of the removal of distasteful objects or persons, cf. Plaut. Mil. Gl. III. ii. 55. Livy, i. 35, "*Sub tempus pueros venatum alegavit*."

ACTUS III.—SC. IV.

PAMPHILUS follows out his resolution (III. iii. 54) by sending Parmeno, just arrived from port with the baggage and servants, on an errand to the Acropolis, to put off his friend Callidemides, whose appearance is described, and for whom he is to wait till evening, if need be.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Ain tu*, "You don't mean to say!" cf. Heaut. II. iii. 1.—*Hoc incommodum evenisse iter*, "That this voyage of yours proved unpleasant." "*Ire*" is so used in Virg. *Æn.* iv. 310, "*Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum*." For *tantum*, followed by *quam* in ver. 3, cf. Livy. vii. 35, "*Nec in acie tantum ibi cladis acceptum, Quam quod trecentos — immolarunt!*" Plaut. Rudens. I. iii. 1, "*Nimio hominum fortunæ minus miseræ memorantur Quam reapse experiundo iis datur acerbum*." In ver. 3, *navigare* is the infinitive used as the subject. Cf. Madvig. § 388, a. For the sentiment commentators quote Menander: *Πῦρ καὶ θάλασσα καὶ γυνή, κακὰ τρία*.

5. *Qui nunquam es ingressus mare*. Posidippus had a line *ὁ μὴ πεπλευκὸς οὐδὲν ἔδρακε κακόν*. With *plus eo* (tempore sc.) in ver. 7, compare Heaut. I. i. 11, "*Annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus eo*."—Note.

9. *Ita usque adversâ tempestate uti sumus*, "Such bad weather did we experience all the while." For "*usque*" so used Parry quotes Virg. *Ecl.* ix. 64, "*Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) eamus*." Conington translates that "*usque*" with "*eamus*:" "let us go straight on." "*Usque*" seems to imply "continuous extent of space" or "time."

10. *Odiosum*, "Troublesome," or "what a bore," cf. Menæchm. H. G. 230.—*Denique hercle aufugerim potius*, &c., "In a word, by the gods I'd rather make my escape than return (to Imbrus, sc.), if I knew I had to return thither again." Bentley reads "*sciam*" for the ordinary reading "*siet*;" Phædrus I. xviii. 1, "*Nemo libenter recolit, qui læsit, locum*." In ver. 11 and 12, Parmeno twits Sosia with having always had a taste for running away. Donatus compares Andr. IV. iii. 15, where, in reply to Davus, who has pleaded some desire to swear truly, Mysis says, "*Intelligo: Nova nunc religio unde istæc incessit?*"

16. *Here, etiam tu hîc stas?* "Master, are you still standing here?" *Etiâ* = "etiam nunc, as in Andr. I. i. 89; III. ii. 23. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 485, "*Etiâ currus, etiâ arma tenentem*." In Eun. II. ii. 55, we find "*etiam nunc hic stas, Parmeno?*"—*In arcem transcurso opus est*, "You must run across to the citadel." See Andr. III. ii. 10, note; Madvig. § 266, obs.; Key, § 1280.—*Cui homini?* "Who must?"—*Tibi*, "You!" In Andr. II. ii. 7, we find "*Quis homo st.*"

18, 19. *Callidemidem — conveni*, "Go up to Callidemides, my host of Myconos, who sailed hither with me." Myconos, one of the Cyclades.

Cf. Virg. *Æn.* iii. 76, "Gyaro celsâ Myconoque revinxit." — *Vovisse hunc dicam*, &c., "I should say that this master of mine had vowed, that if ever he had reached home in safety, he would break my wind with walking." A sportive allusion to the custom of vows by sailors for safe return. Cf. Hor. *Od.* I. v. 13, "Me tabulâ sacer Votivâ paries indicat uvida," &c.; Virg. *Æn.* ii. 17, "Votum pro reditu simulant" For the phrase "ambulando rumpere," Gronovius compares Martial. *XII.* xiv. 11, 12, "Quid te frena juvant temeraria? Sæpius illis, Priace, datum est equitem rumpere quam leporem;" and *ibid.* IX. lvii. 4, "Nec ruptæ recutita colla mulæ." Stålbaum quotes Plaut. *Capt. Prol.* 14, "Ego me tuâ causâ, ne erres, non rupturus sum."

22. *An conveniam modo?* "Am I only to go up to him?"

23. *Immo, quod constitui*, &c., "Yes: as to my appointment that I would meet him to-day, (tell him) I cannot: (tell him) not to wait there for me in vain! Away with you." — *Non posse* and *ne me* — *expectet* depend on *dicam*, understood from *dicam* in ver. 22. — *Vola*, compare Plaut. *Pers.* II. ii. 17, "Vola curriculo."

26. *Magnus, rubicundus*, &c., "A large, red, curly, coarse, cat-eyed fellow." — *Cadaverosâ facie*, "with a corpse-like face;" "a ghastly visage." For a similar description see Heaut. V. v. 17, "Rufamne illam virginem" &c., where also we have the epithet "cæsiâ" q. v. *ibid.* The Myconians, according to Apollodorus, were all bald. Donatus therefore suppose Terence to have purposely written "crispus" for a joke. Westerhov. illustrates this passage by Plaut. *Capt.* III. iv. 113, "Macilento ore, naso acuto, corpore albo, et oculis nigris, Snbrufus aliquantum, crispus, ciucinnatus." — *Cadaverosus*, according to Westerhov. and Ruhnken is an epithet similar to the Greek *νεκρώδης*, and the Lat. "morticine" (carrion!), cf. Plaut. *Pers.* II. iv. 12.

33. *Quod potero faciam: tamen ut*, &c., "I'll do what I can; yet in such a manner as to regard my filial duty." — *Ita* is understood before *tamen*. Pamphilus means that he will hold his tongue; but he will not take her home again, out of regard to what is due to his mother. With ver. 34, cf. I. ii. 47, "Pudorine anne amori obsequeretur magia." — For *horsum* in ver. 36 (h. e. *huc-vorsum*), cf. Plaut. *Rud.* I. ii. 83, "Horsum se capessit."

ACTUS III.—SC. V.

At this point Laches, with Phidippus, comes upon Pamphilus; who is at a loss to say why he will not receive his wife back. Laches pretends that Philumena had gone home at her father's wish, but would now return. Pamphilus however tells him that he knows all, and puts the separation on the score of his mother, who, he says, does not agree with his wife. He must prefer his duty to his love. He leaves Phidippus and Laches, the former goes away in a rage, and Laches vows vengeance against Sostrata.

Metre:—1—34. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

35—65. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Dixit' dudum*, &c., cf. above II. ii. 27.—*Factum* (sc. "est quod dicia.")

4. *Certum affirmare est — persequi*, "I am resolved to persist in the course which I have determined to follow out." Ruhnken illustrates "persequi" by Cic. Cat. iv. 5, "Quoniam hanc is viam, quæ popularis habetur, secutus est."—For "offirmare" see Heaut. V. v. 8, note. With *de quo hoc agebam tecum* in ver. 5, compare Adolph. I. i. 53, note.

6. *Bene factum te advenisse*, "I'm glad you've arrived." Cf. V. iv. 17, "Bene factum et volup est." Phorm. II. i. 25, "Salvom venire — vellem quidem."—*Ad eo*, cf. Andr. III. iii. 47, note.—In ver. 8, *Admodum*, "Yes, very!" or "exactly so," used in emphatic replies. Cf. Phorm. II. ii. 1, "Itanc patris ais adventum veritum hinc abiisse? *Get. Admodum*." Plaut. Bacch. IV. vii. 40, "Bellan' videtur specie mulier? *Admodum*."—*Consobrinus* is a degree of relationship subsisting between sister's children (*consororini: sobrini*), as "patruelus" between brother's children.—*Homo voluptati obsequens*, cf. Adolph. I. i. 8.

10. *Qui sic sunt*, "Those, whose way is such," cf. Andr. V. iv. 16, Sic, Crito, est hic." Notes.—*Vixit, dum vixit, bene*, "He lived a jolly life, while he did live;" "While he lived he lived well."—Colman. "Pendant qu'ils ont vécu, ils ont su vivre agréablement."—Madame Dacier.—Ter. Eun. V. viii. 44, "Et libenter vivis, etenim bene libenter victitas."

12. *Tum tu igitur nil*, &c., "And so then you've brought nothing more hither than one sentence." Bentley suggested "hæc" after "unâ."—*Quicquid est id, quod reliquit, profuit*, "What little he has left, is an advantage."—*Immo obfuit*, "Nay, a loss." *Quicquid id est* is an apologetic way of speaking of property, as in Plaut. Rud. Prol. 58 (quoted by Ruhnken), "Quicquid erat, noctu in navem comportat domo."—In ver. 15, *Impune optare istuc licet* = "You may safely wish that."—*Et tamen utrum malis, scio*, is said "aside."

17. *Noli fodere*, "Don't dig me" (in the ribs, i. e.) "Don't nudge me." So in Hor. Ep. I. vi. 50, "Lævum Qui fodicit latus."—*Scilicet* = "To be sure I shall."—*At istos invidos dī perdant*, &c., "Now may the gods confound those envious informants of yours." Donatus explains "Invidos" here, "qui matrimonio invideant."—For "at" used as here in indignation, cf. Andr. IV. i. 43, note.

21. *Pieri a vobis posset*, "I'm sure that I took precautions that no notion of affront should deservedly arise on your part" (address to Phidippus).—In v. 22, *fui* is less usual than "fuerim" would have been. But a dependent interrogative proposition does sometimes occur in the indicative in Plaut. and Terence, never in prose, cf. Madvig. Gr. § 356, obs. 8.—For *possum*, in the next verse, we might also expect *possim*.

25. *Cum illa, quæ nunc in me iniqua est, æqua de me dixerit*, "When she, who now is unfavourably disposed towards me, shall have spoken fair of me." Donatus observes that the testimony of an enemy is a strong rhetorical figure. Cf. Virg. Æn. i. 626, "Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat."—For *disidium* in ver. 26, cf. Andr. IV. ii. 14, note.

27. *Sed quando sese esse indignam deputat, matri meæ Quæ concedat*, "But since she deems it unmeet for her to yield to my mother." The common reading was "Cui" which gives no sense. Gronov. in his Observations, pp. 499, 500, emends this passage by reading "Quæ" for

"Cui," from the Bembine Cod.; and he is followed by Bentley. Gronov. illustrates *indignam quæ*, &c., by Eun. V. ii. 29, "At tu indignus, qui faceres tamen." In the next verse, *Cujusque* causes some difficulty, as it seems awkward to refer it to any antecedent, except "sese" which clearly is not its antecedent. Bentley proposed "*Quæque ejus mores*." But, to our mind, Fleckeisen has hit the true emendation, "*hujusque mores toleret*" &c. This we retain, construing, "To yield to my mother, and to bear her tempers with her proper moderation."—For "mores" used in a bad sense, cf. Andr. II. iii. 21, "*Uxorem his moribus dabit nemo*." Plaut. Trinum. III. ii. 43, "*Atque is mores hominum moros et morosos efficit*."—For "*componi potest gratia*," "a reconciliation can be effected," cf. Plaut. Curc. V. iii. 23, "*Si potis sum hoc inter vos componere*." Ter. Phorm. IV. iii. 16; Virg. Ecl. iii. 108, "Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites."

31. *Nunc me pietas matris* — *suadet*, "'Now,' or 'under present circumstances,' duty to my mother induces me to consult her interests."—*Pietas matris*, the objective genitive after a substantive, cf. Madvig. Gr. § 283. For an accusative after *suadeo*, which more commonly has a dative, cf. Phædr. I. xv. 6, "*Suadebat asinum fugere*." Virg. Æn. xii. 814. But perhaps "me" is to be taken as the accusative before the infinitive "*sequi*."—For "*commodum sequi*," Ruhnken refers to ver. 45 below, "*Matris servibo commodis*."

33. *Quum te postputasse* — *præ*, cf. Adelph. II. iii. 9, note.—*Præe insistas*, "But look to it, Pamphilus, that you do not pursue a wrong course through the promptings of anger." Phorm. I. iv. 15, "*Quæ querere insistam viam*."

36. *Quæ* — *commerciast*, "Seeing that she has never committed any fault towards me." "Commereo" and "commereor" are generally used in a bad sense. See Plaut. Aul. 695, H. G. "*Culpam commertitum*." Plaut. Capt. II. iii. 43, "*Neque te commeruisse culpam*." Ter. Phorm. I. iv. 28, "*Arbitrabitur Commeruisse culpam*."—*Quod nollem*, "That I would wish undone."—*Meritam quod vellem, scio*, "I know that she has often done her best to please me." This use of "mereor" (the opp. of "commereor" as Donatus shows) is hard to render exactly in English. Donat. quotes here Virg. Æn. iv. 333, "*Nunquam, regina, negabo Promeritam*."

39. *Miro ingenio*, "Of an admirable disposition." Ruhnken quotes Virg. Æn. i. 78, "*Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos Exigat*."

43. *Tibi id in manu est, ne fiat*, "The preventing of that rests in your hands." Cf. below IV. iv. 44, "*Uxor quid faciat, in manu non est mea*." Plaut. Amph. II. i. 14, "*Istuc tibi in manu est*."—*Non est consilium*, "I don't intend to do so," "Tis not my intention." Plaut. Mil. Glo. II. iii. 73, "*Consilium est, ita facere*."—*Matris servibo commodis*, cf. above ver. 31.

50. *Ita nunc is sibi me supplicaturum putat*, "Does that fellow then think that I'll go and cringe to him." Donatus notes that "*sibi*" and "*me*" are to be pronounced with emphasis, as in Virg. Ecl. iii. 25, "*Cantando tu illum?*"—*Si est, ut velit*, &c. "If he chooses to take back his wife, he may do so." For the phrase *si est, ut* &c. see below IV. i. 43, "*Si est ut dicat velle se*," and Ad. III. v. 4, note.

52. *Renumeret dotem huc*, "Let him pay back her dowry here, into my hand. *Huc* is used *δεστικῶς*. Donatus at III. iii. 31, on the words

"Quod in rem sit tuam," explains "Nam nisi reducatur, reddenda dos erit." Such was the Athenian Law, see Dos, in Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. *Remuneret* = "reddat." So in Ad. III. iii. 52, "Nam ut numerabatur forte argentum." For *ecce autem*, see Adelp. I. ii. 73, note. Plaut. Men. H. G. 687.—*Proterve*, "immoderately."—In ver. 54, *nobis*, is the Dativus Ethicus, "to our sorrow." Cf. Madvig. Gr. § 248.

55. *Decedet*, "will abate." Cf. V. ii. 15 below. Livy iv. 52, "Ubi hæ sollicitudines discessere."—*Sublati sunt animi*, "Your pride is uplifted." Cf. Plaut. Truc. II. viii. 10, "Postquam filiolum peperit, animos sustulit." See also Pl. Aulul. H. G. 124, "Istas magnas factiones, animos, dotes dapsiles."—*Velitne, an non*, ("uxorem reducere" sc.)—*Ut alii, si huic non est, siet*. Such is the reading of the Bembinæ MS. adopted by Bentley. Understand "uxor" as the nom. to "est" and "siet."

60. *Audi paucis*. Cf. Andr. I. i. 2; III. iii. 4, notes.—*Quid mea* ("refert" sc.) "What care I?"—*Inter se transigant ipsi*. Cf. Andr. V. vi. 17, "Intus transigetur."

63. *Quæ dico parvi pendunt*, "And do not value what I say," "attach no weight to my words." Cf. Heaut. I. i. 103, "Tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes."—*Porto hoc jurgium*, h. e. *portabo*, the present for the future. Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 148.

65. *Atque in eam hoc omne, quod mihi ægrest, evomam*, "And I'll vent on her all this spleen of mine." For "evomam" cf. Ad. III. ii. 15; II. iv. 65, notes, and for "Quod mihi ægre est," II. i. 30 above, "Ne quid ægre esset mihi," Adelp. I. ii. 57.

ACTUS IV.—SC. I.

GOING into his house, Phidippus discovers his daughter's real condition, and blames his wife for seeking to hide the birth of the child. If it is Pamphilus's, wherefore should it be exposed, he asks? He puts his veto on this.

Metre:—1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17—19. Trochaic Tetrameter.

3, 7, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20—27, 32—50. Troch. Tetram. Catalectic.

5. Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic.

6, 28—31, 51—61. Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Vagientis*, "crying" (as an infant). See Ovid. Fast. ii. 405, "Vagierunt ambo pariter: sensisse putares." Ibid. Heroid. xi. 85, "Vagitus dedit ille miser;" and Livy. I. iv. "Ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse." For "corripuit sese," cf. III. iii. 5, note.—*Derepente*, "suddenly." This compound adverb (of the same class as "de-nuo" "de-subito") occurs in three fragments of Ennius, and one of Attius. (Astyanax 184, "Derepente aspicio ex nemore — egredi." See Ribbeck's Trag. Lat. Reliquiæ (Index). See also Plaut. Most. II. ii. 57, and for "desubito" Heaut. IV. ii. 6.

4. *Clam me habuisse*, "That I concealed from him." So in IV. iv. 35, below, "Non clam me haberet."—*Ostium concrepuit*, cf. Andr. IV. i. 58, note. *Nulla sum*, see above, III. i. 39, note.

7. *Se duxit foras*, "Withdrew out of doors." Cf. above, III. iii. 4, "Me — citius eduxi foras." Aulul. 662 (Hildyard).—*Tibi dico*, "It's to you I'm speaking." Cf. Adelp. I. ii. 17.

9. *Vir ego*, &c. "What! I be your husband? Do you think that I'm a husband or even a man?" "Moi, votre mari? Estce que vous me considerez comme tel? Ou enfin, me prenez vous seulement pour un homme!"—Madame Dacier. The reading "sim" for "sum," is restored by Bentley, from the MS. Bembine. *Vir* = "maritus" as in Virg. Ecl. vii. 7, "Vir gregis ipse caper," *ἄνθρωπος* in Greek.

11. *Non sic ludibrio — habitus essem*, "I should not have been thus made ridiculous by your acts." Cf. I. ii. 74, "Eam ludibrio haberi, Parmeno." Pl. Men. H. G. 685, "Ludibrio, pater Habeor," and ibid. 595, "Me — tibi habes despiciatui."—*Cui datast nuptum*, cf. Andr. II. i. 1, note; Adelp. III. ii. 48; Madvig. § 411, obs. 1.

14. *Credo: neque adeo — patris est aliter*, "So I suppose: nor in fact does it become a parent to think otherwise. But I marvel" &c.—*Præsertim cum et rectè et tempore suo*, &c., "Especially since her delivery has been regular and at her full time." "Rectè" is used as here in Hecyr. III. iii. 39, "Ex te rectè eum natum putent."

17. *Adeon' pervicaci esse animo*, &c., "To think that you should be so stubborn-spirited as to prefer that the child should perish," &c. For this construction, see Andr. I. v. 10, "Adeon' hominem esse invenustum," and note ibid. With "præoptares" "potius" is elegantly redundant in ver. 19. Ruhnken quotes, Cic. Ep. ad Div. xv. 5, "Casum potius quam te laudari mavis." Something similar is the Greek *μᾶλλον εὐτυχιστέρος*.—*Potius quam — esset cum illo nupta*, "Rather that she should be wedded with him against your inclination." With ver. 19, we must supply "ut" in sense. For "nupta cum illo" (more commonly "illi") Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Stich. I. ii. 75, "Vosne ego patriar cum mendicis nuptas, me vivo, viris?"

20. *Ego etiam illorum*, &c., "I believed that this fault, which all lies at your door, belonged or attached to them likewise," i. e. to the family of Laches. The position of "etiam" points to this construction. Donatus thought "etiam" = "adhuc," and construed it with "credidi."—*Sed nunc mi in mentem venit, De hac re*. Compare Phorm. IV. iii. 47, Hecyr. III. iii. 45, note. The ordinary reading is, "ex hac re." Bentley restores "de" from the quotation of the line by Donatus at IV. iv. 89.

22. *Generum cepimus*, h. e. "elegimus." Gronov. quotes Virg. Georg. ii. 230, "Ante locum capies oculis."

27. *Verum id vitium*, &c. See Adelp. I. ii. 21, "Non est flagitium" &c.—*Nam id innatumst, at pol jam aderit* &c. Such was one of Bentley's modes of reading this line, which would then be a Trochaic. His other plan was to read, "Nam id omnibus innatum, ut," omitting "est," and so making an Iambic with what follows. Parry, whose reading for its simplicity we have followed, reads, "Nam id est omnibus innatum: at pol jam aderit" &c. The Metre will then be Iambic Tetrameter.—*At pol jam aderit — quom*, cf. Andr. I. i. 125, "Prope adest, quom alieno more vivendum est." Plaut. Bacch. III. iii. 18, "Jam aderit tempus, cum sese etiam ipse oderit." Construe, "Nay, soon the time will come, when he will even also hate his former self." See for "quoque etiam" thus joined, Hecyr. V. i. 36, "Ego

quoque etiam credidi," and for sentiment generally, Heaut. V. iv. 20, "Eheu, quam ego nunc totus displiceo mihi." Parry adds, Juvenal vii. 34, 35, q. v.—*Eadem esse nil cessavisti*, h. e. "You have not a whit ceased to be the same up to the present time."

30. *Ut filiam — neu quod egissem*, &c., "As to estranging my daughter from him, and as to frustrating that which I had done, or arranged." *Neu* is i. q. "et ut non."

31. *Id nunc res indicium hæc facit, quo pacto*, &c., "This conduct of yours shows this, namely, how you wished things done." Parry rightly explains "id" as the accusative, governed by the logical idea of "indicium — facit," i. q. "indicat." The clause "quo pacto" &c., is in apposition to "id."—*Factum volueris*—"optaveris."—*Cui mater siem*, "Towards one whose mother I am."—*Si ex usu esset nostro*, &c., "If this marriage were for our advantage." Cf. Andr. V. iv. 51, "Magis ex sese." Heaut. I. ii. 36, "Tibi quod ex usu siet." See also below, IV. iii. 10, "Ex usu quod est, id persequar."

34. *Nostram in rem quod sit*. Cf. above, I. ii. 27, "Si in rem est Bacchidia." Andr. III. iii. 14, "Si in rem utrique," note.—*Quid tum postea?* "What matter?" an expression of contempt of some argument or charge. The phrase occurs in Eun. IV. ii. 9.

38. *Dure operam id scire, qui nos oderit*, "Than to do our utmost, that our enemy should know it," i. e. "than to take all pains to publish it to our enemies." Such is the explanation of Westerhov. and it seems the true one. He compares IV. ii. 14, "Qui nobis maledictum velit," which is a similar construction. Parry explains "qui" in the sense of the purpose, as in Andr. Prol. 5. But this is not so satisfactory. Madame Dacier translates *qui nos oderit*, "afin qu'il vous haïsse." But there can be no doubt that the interpretation given above is the best and most natural. For "derepente" in ver. 39, above cf. IV. i. 3, note.—*Quacum tot convesset annos*, cf. Ad. IV. v. 32, note.

41. *Nec virum satis firmum gnata*, "Nor a husband constant enough for my daughter." Cf. above I. ii. 26, "Firmæ hæc vereor ut sint nuptiæ," and Andr. III. iii. 39, "Tibi generum firmum et filiæ invenies virum."—*Mitte*, "have done with" i. q. "omit." Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 25, "Mitte id quod scio," note.—*Solus solum conveni*, cf. Ad. IV. v. 34, note, and above III. ii. 15, note.—*Rogā*, in ver. 43 has its last syllable short. See Parry's note on Adelp. III. iv. 21, &c. For "si est ut dicat velle se," compare Adelp. III. v. 4, note.

45. *Si quidem*, &c., "If it is true that he himself does not wish her, and that you perceived that there had been a mistake herein: I was at hand" &c. Editors pass over this passage unnoticed, but it seems best to take "peccatum" with "esse in eo," and to make "aderam" &c. the Apodosis.—*Cujus consilio ea par fuerat prospici*, "By whose advice it was meet that those matters should be provided for."—*Incendor irā*, cf. Ad. III. ii. 12, "Ardeo iracundiā."—*Injussu meo*, cf. Phorm. II. i. 1, and below, IV. iv. 82.

48. *Ne extulisse velis*—"ne efferas" "that you don't remove" or "expose." "I forbid you to expose." This Periphrasis of the infinitive after "velle," is not uncommon. Ruhnken quotes an illustration, Lucet. ii. 640, "Ut armis Ac virtute velint patriam defendere terram." Ov. Met. ii. 745, "Tu tantum fida sorori Esse velis."

52. *Nam ut hic laturus hoc sit*, &c., "For how he (Phidippus) will

bear this, if he shall have come to know the actual state of the case; by the gods, I am not at all in doubt." Cf. II. ii. 19, 20 above.

55. *Hoc mihi unum — reliquum fuerat malum*, &c., "This one last ill then of many miseries was in store for me, namely, if he forces me to rear the child." For a parallel expression, cf. Ad. III. iii. 3, "Id misero restat mihi mali, si illum potest" &c. For "non quita est" in ver. 57, the old form of "quivit," cf. Madvig. Gr. § 159, obs. 2. The passive form was used where the infinitive passive was subjoined. See also Plaut. Rud. IV. iv. 20, "Ut nequitur comprimi;" Pers. II. ii. 12, "Nec subigi queantur unquam;" Sallust. B. Jug. 31, "Ulcisci nequitur."—In ver. 58, *Qui post posset* &c., "qui" is the ablative. For the constructions "detractum ei est," "eripuit virgini," cf. Adelph. III. ii. 20, note. Key's Gr. § 972.

60. *Orata nostra*. Cf. above III. iii. 25, "Quom orata ejus reminiscor."—*Alienum*, h. e. "nothum," cf. Heaut. V. iv. 6, "Alienum te esse," note, and see below at IV. iv. 27.—*Tolli* (as "tollam" in 55) "to be brought up," "reared." Cf. Andr. I. iii. 14, note; Heaut. IV. i. 14.

ACTUS IV.—SC. II

SOSTRATA has an interview with her son Pamphilus, who, she has heard, has preferred his filial duty to his love. She is determined not to exact this sacrifice, but to retire to the country-house, that Philumena may return to her husband and be freed from her presence, which has been distasteful. Pamphilus does not accept her proposal, which, if favourably received, would cut away from him any excuse for not receiving her back.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. We adopt here Bentley's emendation which omits "me" before "esse," and reads "suspectum."

2. *Propter meos mores*, "On account of my temper." Cf. III. v. 28, note.—*Itaque obtingant ex te quæ exopto mihi*, "And so may what I desire from you happen to me." Phorm. V. iv. 1, "Fratris obtingisse quod vult."—*Commerui*, cf. notes on III. v. 36, "Commerita est."—*Caperet odium illum mei*. So above II. i. 22, "Cepisse odium tui Philumenam."

5. *Tegere ante quod me amare rebar* &c., "And that which I thought before, namely, that you loved me, to that fact you have given confirmation:" "You have pledged your faith." Bentley, followed by Ruhnken, reads "quod" instead of "quam," the more general reading here. Donatus seems to have read "quam," and to have supposed "tam" to be understood; in which case we should construe, "And, as I before thought, that you loved me, so now you have confirmed" &c. Schneider, quoted by Stålbaum, takes "quam" to mean "quamtopere." We prefer Bentley's solution.

6. *Quo pacto me habueris Præpositam*, h. e. *præposueris*. A kind of Græcism which Ruhnken illustrates by Sallust. Catil. 23, "Tale periculum reipublicæ haud occultum habuit." Jug. B. 10, "Neque ea res falsum me habuit." Parry quotes Plaut. Cas. II. ii. 15, "Vir me habet

peccimis despiciatam modis." Soph. Antig. 22, τὸν μὲν προίτας, τὸν δ' ἀνιδέας ἔχει.

8. *Ut apud me præmium esse positum pietati scias*, "That you may know that with me a reward is set apart or proposed to filial piety." *Pietati* appears to be the true reading here, and is confirmed by Plaut. Pœn. V. iv. 17, "Præmium ut esse sciam pietati," quoted by Bentley. Virg. *Æn.* i. 465, "Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi." Virgil in *Æn.* V. 292, has "Invitat pretiis animos et præmia ponit." See also Phorm. Prol. 17, "Palnam esse positam."—In ver. 10, *Certo decrevi*, "I've positively determined," "fixed for certain."

13. *Illius stultitiâ — migres!* ("Oportet ut," sc.) "Shall her perverseness drive you out of town?" Colman.—*Ut qui nobis male dictum velis*, &c., "Nor will I allow any one who would fain slander us, to say that your going into the country was caused by my obstinacy, not your moderation. For "Ut qui nobis — velis," cf. IV. i. 38, "Qui nos oderit," note.

16. *Tum tuas amicas*, &c.—*festos dies*, "Besides, I would not have you for my sake desert your female friends and relations, and your festivals." Gronov. and Ruhnken quote Cic. Orat. post Reditum ad Quirites, sect. 1, "Amicitia, consuetudines, vicinitates, clientela, ludi denique et dies festi quid haberent voluptatis, carento magis intellexi, quam fruendo." The festivals alluded to seem to have been "family gatherings," called "Charistia." Plaut. Aul. 334, has "Festo die siquid prodegeris." In ver. 17 *istæ* is i. q. "*istæ*." Cf. Heaut. IV. vii. 10; Phorm. V. viii. 23; "Hæccine" for "Hæcine."

18. *Tulit*. Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17; Ad. I. i. 28, notes.—*Satias jam tenet*, &c., "I'm disgusted at last with those amusements you speak of." For "*satias*" (gen. "*satiatiss*"), see Eun. III. i. 14, where some read "*satietas*," and V. v. 3, "Ubi satias coepit fieri, commuto locum."

20. *Longinquitas ætatis obstat*, "That to none may my length of days be a hindrance." "Longinquus" and "longinquitas," says Gronov., are used of time as well as space. Cf. Propert. I. vi. 27, "Multi longinquo perire in amore libenter;" Cæsar. B. G. i. 47, "scientiam, quâ multâ jam Ariovistus longinquâ consuetudine utebatur."—*Mortemve expectet meam*, "Or anyone be longing for my death." So in Adelp. I. ii. 29; V. iv. 20, notes. There is an Anacoluthon here: we should expect "*neve quis*." Colman quotes Midsummer Night's Dream, Act. I. scene 1, "She lingers my desires, Like to a step-dame or a dowager, Long withering out a young man's revenue." Menander has left a line—

πικρόν ἐστι θρόνμα γέρον ἐν οἰκίᾳ μένων.

22. *Omnes causas præcidam omnibus*, "I shall cut off all grounds of dissatisfaction from all." Ruhnken quotes Cic. in Verr., Act. II. Lib. ii. 62, "Da mihi hoc: jam tibi maximam partem defensionis præcideris." Cic. Cato Major, c. 16, "Brevi præcidam;" Hor. Epist. I. ii. 9, "Belli præcideris causam."—*Morem gessero*, cf. Andr. IV. i. 17, note; Plaut. Men. (H.) 690.—*Sine me—hoc effugere, volgus quod male audit*, &c., "Prythee, let me avoid this charge, with which the mass of woman-kind is reproached." *Quod* is i. q. "propter quod." For "*volgus mulierum*," cf. Andr. III. iv. 4, note, "Volgus servorum." For *male*

audis, "is ill spoken of," cf. Phorm. Prol. 20, "*Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene.*" Hor. Epist. I. xvi. 17, "*Si curas esse, quod audia.*" *Sostrata* alludes to Act II. i. 4, "*Omnes socrus omnes suas oderunt nurus.*"

25. *Absque und hac foret*, "Were it not for this one thing" (sc. *ra*.) A common phrase of Terence and Plautus, in which "*si*" is elegantly omitted. Cf. Plaut. *Menæchm.* H. G. 920, *Absque te esset*, "But for you." *Triumm.* 802 (IV. i. 13), "*Nam absque foret te, sat scio in alto Distraxissent;*" Ter. Phorm. I. iv. 11, "*Nam absque eo esset Recte ego mihi vidissem;*" Plaut. *Bacchid.* III. iii. 8, &c.

27. *Non tute incommodam rem*, &c., "Will you not make up your mind to endure each unpleasantness, as it comes." Cf. Hor. Od. I. xi. 3, "*Ut melius quidquid erit pati,*" Hor. Sat. I. iii. 78, 79, "*Ac res Ut quæque est, ita suppliciis delicta coercet.*" Compare, for the sentiment, Andr. V. iv. 18; Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 19.

29. *Da veniam hanc mihi*, "Grant me this request." Cf. Andr. V. iii. 30, note.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. III.

LACHES has overheard the dialogue in the last scene, and concurs in his wife's determination—which he persists in urging her to carry out, in spite of the delays and doubts suggested by Pamphilus. He thinks 'tis time that he and his old woman should retire from the stage. Phidippus comes up at this juncture.

Metre:—1, 16. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2, 3. Iambic Tetrameter.

4, 5, 8, 10—14. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

6. Iambic Trimeter.

7, 9. Trochaic Tetrameter.

15. Iambic Dimeter.

1. *Procul hinc*, "At a little distance hence. Bentley reads, *Procul hic*, "Hard by here." Cf. Plaut. *Men.* H. G. 144; Virg. *Ecl.* vi. 16, "*Serta procul tantum capiti sublapsa jacebant.*"—*Istuc est sapere, qui ubi*, &c., "That is true wisdom, whereby one can direct one's mind wheresoever there may be need."—*Qui* is then i. q. "*quâ ratione.*" Stålbaum, however, considers *qui* as the nominative i. q. *ut tu*, "to be able," &c. Either construction is admissible. Ver. 3 is further explanatory of *istuc est sapere*, "To wit, if one shall have done now the very same thing, which perhaps must be done hereafter." The second person is put generally for the third.

4. *Fors fuat pol!* "May fortune befriend us!" "*Fors*" = "*Fortuna.*" For *fuat*, the old form of "*Sit*" a "*fuo*" (*φω*), cf. Aulul. H. G. 190, 380; Virg. *Æn.* x. 108, "*Tros Rutulæve fuat;*" Pl. M. G. II. vi. 112, "*Ne, dum absum, illis sortito fuam.*"

5. *Compone, quæ*, &c., "Pack up what is to be carried with you." So in Plaut. *Mil.* G. IV. vii. 21, "*Omnia composita sunt, quæ donavi, ut ferat.*"—*Dixi*, "I have said the word." Properly used of advocates who have finished their cause. See Phorm. II. iii. 90, "*Dixi Phormio*" Run. V. viii. 36, "*Dictum est.*"

7. *Hinc abire matrem* ("deceatne," sc.). *Minime*, An answer to his own question. In ver. 8, *etiam* is i. q. "*etiam nunc*," as in Andr. I. i. 89.—*Vix contineor*, "I can scarce keep myself from doing so (h. e. "quin reducam," sc.). *Contineor* is used in a middle sense.

10. *Sed non minuat meum consilium*, "But I won't alter my determination." Andr. II. iii. 18, "*Nec tu minueris*," &c.; Cæsar. B. G. v. 26, "*Minuere controversiam*."—*Ex usu quod est, id persequar*, "What is to our interest, that I'll carry out." For *ex usu*, see Andr. V. iv. 51; Heaut. I. ii. 36, notes, and above, IV. i. 38.

11. *Credo eâ gratiâ concordēs magis*, &c., "I suppose that they will agree better together on the strength of this, namely, if I do not reinstate her (Philumena)." Bentley proposed to omit "*non*" before "*reducam*," and he is followed by Fleckeisen. In that case "*credo*" is to be taken ironically. But Pamphilus only means "they will do better apart." For "*eâ gratiâ*," cf. Andr. II. vi. 2, note.

12. *Nescias. Verum id*, &c., "You don't know that. But it matters nothing to you which of the two things they do (agree or disagree), when my wife shall have taken her departure."—For *refert tui*, cf. Adolph. V. iv. 27, note; Madvig. § 295; Key's Gr. § 910 (who considers "*meâ, tuâ*," &c. to be accusatives feminine singular). Donaldson, in Varronianus, p. 310, takes them as datives = "*meâ, tuâ*," &c., agreeing with "*rei*" in "*refert*;" as also Festus seems to indicate.—*Hæc cælas, deucruis*.

14. *E medio æquom excedere est*, "'Tis meet we should retire from the world's gaze." So in Adolph. III. iv. 33, "*In medio'st mater virginia*." In the opposite sense, Plautus, Amph. I. i. 68, has "*In medium*;" "*Utrique imperatores in medium exeunt*."—*Postremo nos jam fabula sumus*, &c., "In a word, we are already a by-word, 'old man and old woman.'" Such seems the simplest interpretation; cf. Hor. Epod. xi. 7, "*Heu me! per urbem, (nam pudet tanti mali),—Fabula quanta fui!*" Epist. I. xiii. 9, "*Fabula fias*." Madame Dacier explains, "*Nous ne sommes plus bons qu'à faire le sujet d'un conte, il y avait autrefois un bon-homme et une bonne-femme*," and this explanation was that of Donatus, Guyetus, and Tanaquil Faber. These last read "*fabula*," Ruhnken reads "*fabulæ*."

16. *Per tempus*, "In good time," "opportunistically." So Andr. IV. iv. 44, "*O Chreme, per tempus advenis*."

ACTUS IV.—SC. IV.

PHIDIPPUS, having learned his daughter's secret, blames Myrrhina for the separation of Philumena from Pamphilus, and urges the latter to acknowledge the child. Laches concurs in this request. But Pamphilus is only the more set against it, and Laches infers that he still loves Bacchis, in which view Phidippus joins. Pamphilus leaves them to do and say what they please, and they resolve upon sending for Bacchis, to warn her against encouraging Pamphilus's visits.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Tibi quoque*, "With you, as well as your mother." For this is the force of *quoque*.—*De hac re*, "As regards this matter."

6. *Aperiam*. Bentley's reading "*operiam*" seems more probable here, and it has been adopted by Fleckeisen. Construe, "What shall I answer these? or how shall I hide this from them?" Parry prefers *aperiam*, "How can I tell them the whole matter?"

8. *Ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum*, h. e. "quominus jam redeat," &c., a case of Tmesis, "That she may not fear to return home now."—For *commeruit* in ver. 9, cf. note at III. v. 36, "*Quæ commeritast*."

11. *Mutatio fit*. These words properly belong to Pamphilus, who speaks them aside. He says, "There's a shifting of the charge," from Sostrata to Myrrhina, i. e. The ordinary reading attributes "*Mutatio fit*" with the context, to Phidippus.

12. *Dum ne reducam*, &c. "Provided I don't restore her to my home, let them squabble on as much as they please." For *Dum ne*, cf. Andr. V. iii. 31.—*Turbent porro*, cf. Plaut. Mostell. III. i. 15, "*Pergam turbare porro*;" Virg. Ecl. i. 12, "*Usque adeo turbatur agris*." "*Turbare*" is used also absolutely also, in Pl. Men. H. G. 388; Aulul. 610.—*Quam velint* is i. q. "*quantum velint*." Ruhnken illustrates this use by Cic. pro Cælio, c. 26, "*Quam velit, sit potens*."

15. *Sin est ut*, &c. A Euphemism to avoid the ill omen of the word "*divorce*." Adolph. III. iv. 46, "*Sin aliter animus vester est*."—*Accipias puerum*, "Take and rear the child." Donatus says, that in cases of divorce, the male children followed the father.—*Sensit peperisse: occidi!* Said aside to the audience.

18. *Prægnas*. This form, as well as the form "*prægnans*," occurs in Terence and Plautus. In Plaut. Aul. 120, the editions are in favour of "*prægnantem*," as also in Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 91, "*Prægnanti*." Festus explains the difference between *gravida*, "*quæ jam gravatur conceptu*," and *prægnans* "*velut occupata in generando, quod conceperit*."—*Unquam ante hunc scivi diem*. Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 402, "*Unquam ante hunc diem Vidi neque novi*."

21. *Sed quid mulieris uxorem habes?* &c., "But what sort of woman have you for a wife?" *Quid mulieris* implies contempt; as in Heaut. IV. viii. 7, "*Quæso quid tu hominis es?*" Eun. V. i. 17, "*Quid illuc hominis est?*" Andr. I. v. 10, &c.—*Quibus moratam moribus*, "Endowed with what a disposition" or "temper." "*Moratus* is used thus either in a bad or good sense. Compare, Aulul. Prol. 22, "*Pariter moratum*," and ibid 196 (H.), "*Dummodo morata recte veniat*."

23. *Noñe hoc celatos tam diu?* For this construction, see Andr. I. v. 10, notes: and for the two accusatives after "*celo*," Madvig. Gr. § 228 a, obs. Andr. III. iv. 6, note.—In v. 24 *videtur* is the indicative, where the subjunctive would be more common. It seems to express the speaker's opinion more decidedly. In ver. 25 there is no need with Bentley to read "*dolet*." Stålbaum rightly explains the line, as equivalent to "*Mihi hoc factum æque displicet atque tibi*."

27. *Eam sequitur alienus puer*, "The child of another follows her as his dam." For *alienus*, see above IV. i. 61, and for "*sequitur*," the metaphor of which is from the young of a flock following their dam, cf. Hor. Od. I. xxiii. 11, "*Tandem desine matrem Tempesta viro sequi*;"

Virg. Georg. iii. 316, "Atque ipsæ memores redeunt in tecta, suosque Ducunt."—*Consultatio* = "occasion for deliberation." Cf. "cautio est," Andr. II. iii. 26.

31. *Nullus sum.* Cf. Andr. II. ii. 33, note.—In ver. 30, Westerhov. quotes Virg. *Æn.* iv. 327, "Saltem siqua mihi de te suscepta fuisset, Ante fugam soboles," &c.—For *Se esse mecum nuptam*, compare above, IV. i. 23, "Nuptam filiam cum eo," &c., and Phorm. V. iii. 84, "Natam inveni nuptam cum tuo filio."

36. *Alienum a me*, cf. Ad. III. ii. 27, notes.

37. *Nec conventurum*—*arbitror*, "And I don't think that there will be a reconciliation between us hereafter." Bentley read "arbitrer:" but *arbitror* may stand, if we read it in a parenthesis. *Conventurum* is i. q. "concordiam futuram," cf. I. ii. 103, "Bene conveniebat sane inter eas;" Plaut. Trinum. III. i. 22, "Nescio quid non satis inter eos convenit."

41. *An quia non delinquent viri?* "Is it because men do no wrong?" (ironically). Cf. V. ii. 18, "An quia non tute dudum audisti."—*Remissam opus sit vobis reductam domum*, "Whether she ought to be sent back to us by you, or taken home to you"—"to be repudiated or reinstated." For the construction of the ablatives "remissâ" and "reductâ" agreeing with *Philumenâ* understood after *opus sit*, cf. Key's Gr. §§ 999, 1280, &c. For the repetition of "ne" instead of "ne—an," cf. Key's Gr. § 1424; Virg. *Æn.* i. 312, "Qui teneant oras, homineasne feræne;" Tibull. IV. v. 20, "Quid refert clamne palamne roget."—*In manu non est mea*, cf. III. v. 43, note.—*Quid faciemus puero?* cf. notes at Andr. III. v. 8, "Nec quid me nunc faciam scio."

46. *Ridicule rogas: quicquid*, &c., "You ask a foolish question: whatever may happen you must surely give back his child to my son here, that we may rear our own." *Nostrum* is said by the grandfather, as having an interest in his son's child. Pamphilus then says to the audience, "What one whom his real father has neglected," and then aloud to his father, *Ego alam?* "Am I to rear?" There seems no reason for the reading "ipsa" with Donatus, in ver. 48.—For *Prodemus* in ver. 50, cf. Heaut. IV. i. 26, "Nempe anui illi prodita abs te filias planissumâ."

54. *Aut quid sit id quod*, &c., "Or what is the cause, by reason of which you are harassed in this fashion? *Quod h. e.* "ob quod."—*Policitast ea*, &c., cf. IV. ii. 21, IV. iv. 7.—*Nactus alteram es*, "You have lit upon another." Cf. V. iii. 27, below; Plaut. Men. 325, "Si possum hospitium nancisci."

61. *Aliquando tandem*, &c., "That at some time, late though it were, you might attach yourself to matrimony:" *huc δευτικῶς*.—*Animum adjungas*, cf. Andr. I. i. 29, "Ut animus ad aliquod studium adjungant."—*Spatium amandi*, cf. I. ii. 55, "Spatium solitudinis."—*Sumptus quos fecisti in eam*, "The expenses you incurred for that woman" (Bacchis). Cf. Heaut. I. i. 78, "Sumptus domi Tantos ego solus faciam;" Adelph. V. iii. 21, "Sumptum filii Quem faciunt."

64. *Egi atque oravi tecum*, "I pleaded with you, and prayed you to marry." "Oro" is used with "cum," and the abl. of the personal pronouns, by Plaut. Rudens. III. iv. 68, "Tecum oro, senex." Parry adds, Plaut. Cas. II. v. 16, "Mecum oraret;" Asinar. III. iii. 96, "Petere atque orare mecum." Westerhov. needlessly refers the expression in the text to the class of constructions of which Adelph. V.

vii. 19, "Illas abi et traduce" is an instance. — *Impulsu duxisti meo*, "You married at my urgency," cf. II. i. 45, above.

66. *Quæ tum obsecutus*, &c., "By complying with my wishes as to which things then, you did as it became you." — *Animum ad meretricem induxisti*. Parry says that this is the sole instance in Terence of "ad" following "animum inducere." Westerhov. quotes "animum ad malas adducam partes," in V. iii. 38, as somewhat similar. — *Cui* in ver. 68, refers, of course, to Bacchis.

69. *Revolutum denuo*, "For I behold you rolling back again upon the same course of life." For this use of *denuo* (de novo) with *revolutum*, Parry quotes Prol. ii. 30, "Refero denuo." For *revolutum*, Ruhnkens adduces Cic. ad Att. xiii. 26, "Revolvor identidem in Tusculanum." Westerhov. refers to St. Pet. II. ii. 22, *ὅς λουσαμένη ἐς κέλισμα βορβορίου*. In ver. 71, Fleckeisen follows Bentley in reading "Confingis," for "Cum fingis." — *Testem hanc*, "This witness here," i. e. his wife.

78. *Sensitque adeo uxor*, "And what's more, your wife has discovered it." Cf. Andr. III. iii. 47, note. — *Planè hic divinat*, "The man is clearly a diviner" (aside to the audience). Gronov. explains "divinare" here "conjiaciendo rem acu tangere," quoting a similar sense of "divinus" and "divinitus" in Livy, i. 36, "Agedum, inquit, divine tu, inaugura," &c., and Curculio, II. i. 33, "Vah! solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus."

75. *Dabo iurjurandum*. So Adelph. II. i. 11, "Iusjurandum dabitur." — *Quamobrem non opus sit cedo*, cf. "reductâ" as in ver. 44 above. For "cedo," see Heaut. IV. viii. 5, Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 114. *In culpa non est*, cf. above III. i. 19.

80. *Tot me — concludit pater*, "By so many things does my father get wretched me in the toils." *Concludo* is a metaph. from snaring wild beasts. Cf. Andr. II. iii. 12, "Ut ab illâ excludar, huc concludar." Cf. also Plaut. Curc. iii. 79. — *Promoveo parum*, "I make little progress," "I gain little." Cf. Andr. IV. i. 16 note, Eurip. Hippol. 1294 *κατὰ πρόβην γ' οὐδέν*. — *Injussu meo*, cf. IV. i. 47.

85. *Num tibi videtur esse apud sese?* "Does he seem to you to be in his senses?" Cf. Heaut. V. i. 48, "Non sum apud me." Andr. V. iv. 84, "Vix sum apud me." — *Sine*, "Leave him to himself." Eun. I. i. 20, "Sine modo," "Let me alone for that."

88. *Amaræ mulieres sunt*. So Menander, *φύσει γυνὴ δυσήνυν ἐστὶ καὶ πικρὴν*. Ovid. A. A. ii. 373—378, q. v. — *Ipsa narravit mihi*, h. e. in Act. IV. so i. ver. 23.

92. *Nam omnino abhorretere*, &c., "For I see that his inclination is altogether set against matrimony." Cf. Andr. V. i. 10, "Abhorrenti ab æ uxoriâ."

95. *Oremus: accusemus: gravius denique* &c., "Let us treat with her; accuse her; then in fine threaten her." Bentley has rightly placed the colon at "accusemus," and omitted a stop between "gravius" and "denique." — *Si cum illo rem*, &c., cf. Eun. I. ii. 39.

98. *Huc evoca verbis meis*, "Bid her in my name to come forth hither." For *verbis meis*, cf. Plaut. Mil. Gl. III. iii. 39, "Anulum Quem ego militi darem tuis verbis." Plaut. Amphit. III. iii. 12, "Gubernatorem a navi huc evoca verbis meis." Sallust. Jug. B. c. 21, "Caninius me tuis verbis admonuit."

101. *Manere adfinitatem*. Cf. ver. 14, and with Ruhnkens, Virg. Æn

i. 26, "*Manet altâ mente repositum Judicium Paridia*," where, as here, there is a notion of fixedness.

104. *Para*, "Hire." Cf. *Eun.* III. ii. 35, "*Qui haberet qui pararet alium, hunc perpeti*." *Hor. Sat.* II. iii. 129, "*Servosque tuos, quos sere pararia*."

ACTUS V.—SCEN. I.

BACCHIS comes at the bidding of *Laches*, who first disabuses her mind of any unfriendly purpose on his part, and then imputes to her a continuance of her old liaison with *Pamphilus*. She denies it to the satisfaction of *Laches*, and at his wish undertakes to prove to *Myrrhina* and *Philumena*, that since his marriage, *Pamphilus* has kept aloof from her. She desires to clear herself and her former lover.

Metre :—1—4, 17, 18. Iambic Trimeter.

5. Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.

6—16. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

20, 21. Trochaic Tetrameter.

19, 22—41. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Non hoc de nihilo*, &c. This is not for nothing, namely, that *Laches* seeks an interview with me now. The phrase, *de nihilo*, is illustrated by *Ruhnken* from *Propert.* III. vii. 52 (*Paley*), "*Nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit*," and *Westerhov.* adda, *Plaut. Truc.* IV. ii. 56, "*De nihilo illi est irasci, quæ te non flocci facit*."—*Me conventam esse expetit*, see *Plaut. Poen.* V. ii. 159, "*Est qui illam conventam esse vult*."

2. *Nec pol me multum fallit, quin* &c., "Nor, faith, am I much mistaken, unless what he wants with me be what I suspect."

3. *Videndum est ne minus propter iram*, &c., "I must look to it that through this anger of mine, I don't obtain less than I might." This is said aside. *Bentley* for *hanc*, reads "hinc," h. e. "a *Bacchide*." But this change is unnecessary.—*Aut ne quid faciam plus, quod*, &c., "Or lest I should do anything too much, which afterwards it might be better I had not done." Compare *Phorm.* III. iii. 21, "*Ne quid plus minusve faxit quod nos post pigeat, Geta*."

7. *Huc foras puerum evocare jussi*. Cf. IV. iv. 97.—*Ego pol quoque etiam*. For the combination of "quoque" and "etiam," cf. above, IV. i. 28, and below at ver. 36 of this scene; and *Virg. Æn.* i. 9, "*Multa quoque et bello passus*."—*Venit mi in mentem*, cf. *Heaut.* V. ii. 33 and 43, notes; *Adelph.* IV. i. 12; *Hecyr.* III. iii. 45.

9. *Ne nomen mihi quæsti obsit*, &c., "That the name of my trade may operate to my prejudice." The *Bembine MS.* has "quæsti," and omits "apud te," which was in the old texts. *Fleckeisen* reads "quæstus;" but we have preferred to follow *Bentley*, who adopted the *Bembine* reading. For such forms as "quæsti" see *Adelph.* V. iv. 16, "*Fracti*," note.—*Nam mores facile tutor*, "For I can easily defend my conduct." *Parry*, after *Perlet*, quotes here *Adelph.* II. i. 7, where *Sannio* tries to defend his profession, "*Leno ego sum—At ita ut usquam fuit fide quisquam optimâ*." See also below V. iii. 38.

11. *Ut non siet peccato mi ignosci æquum*, "For I am now at that

time of life, that it is not fair I should be pardoned, when a fault has been committed by me." Gronovius explains "peccato" as an ablative absolute, illustrating it by Cicero De Lege Agraria Orat. II. c. 2, "Cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus — proponitur." This explanation is quite satisfactory; and that of Mr. Parry respecting "ignosco," having here a combination of two datives, of the thing, and the person, is not adequately illustrated by the instances given. In ver. 12 "Magis" is pleonastically joined with "cautius." Ruhnken quotes Livy ix. 7, "Tristior ignominiosæ pacis magis quam periculi nuncius fuit."

14. *Inscitum offerre injuriam*, &c., "Twere unfair of me foolishly to inflict an injury on you which you deserve not." For "inscitum," cf. Mil. Glor. III. i. 141, "Qui deum consilia culpet, stultus inscitusque sit." For "offerre injuriam" cf. Ad. III. i. 9, note. In ver. 15, Bentley read "Est magnam — gratiam de istac re quod tibi habeam."

16. *Nam qui post factam*, &c. For this sentiment, compare Adelp. II. i. 8, 9; and for *expurget*, Andr. V. iii. 29, "Sine me expurgem." — *Meum receptas filium*, "You harbour with you my son Pamphilus." Cf. Adelp. V. iii. 13, "Cur recipis meum?" See the note there. Cic. pro Milon. c. 19, "Ipse ille omnium latronum occultator et receptor locus." — *Vostrum amorem*, either "the love between you two," or "his love for you."

19. *Mane*. Parry notes that the "e" in "mane" is short here; see Adelp. III. iv. 21, and above at IV. i. 42, "Rogâ." He also remarks that there is an hiatus after "dixi." — *Firmiorem*, cf. Andr. III. iii. 23, "Tibi generum firmum," &c.; and above I. ii. 26, note.

21. *Nam neque ille hoc animo erit ætatem*, "For neither will he be of this mind for an age, nor will you be of that time of life" (to enable you to get "alium firmiorem."). For "ætatem" cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 38, "Me ætatem censes velle id adsimularier?" Plaut. Asinar. II. ii. 8, "Ætatem servire velim;" and for "istac ætate," cf. Heaut. I. i. 58, "Istuc ætatis."

22. *Quis id ait*, namely, the charge in ver. 17. In ver. 25, *Segregatum habuisse* is i. q. "segregasse, as in IV. ii. 6, "habueris præpositam" is i. q. "præposuisse." As Parry observes, we are not bound to reconcile very closely this statement with that in Hecyr. I. ii. 82, "Ibat ad Bacchiden quotidie;" and there is some degree of verification to her words in I. ii. 85, "Maligna multo et magis procax facta illico est." Fleckeisen, following Bentley, has ventured to omit "me" in ver. 26, and "vis" in ver. 27; for the exigencies of the Trochaic metre.

29. *Exple animum iis*, "Satisfy their minds." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17, note, "Animum ut expleret suum." Virg. Æn. ii. 586, "Animumque explesse juvabit." — *Teque hoc crimine expedi*, cf. III. i. 8, "Qui te expedit his ærumnis."

30. *Alia ex hoc quæstu*, "Another of my trade:" "hoc" is used *δευτικῶς*. For the use of the ablative with "ex" instead of the genitive, see Cic. pro Muren. c. 36, quoted by Ruhnken, "Facit eodem ex studio vir eruditus." For "illi ut commodem" in ver. 34, cf. Andr. I. i. 135.

35. *Facilem benevolumque*. Cf. Adelp. V. ix. 29, "Facilem et festivum putant." In the next verse, Fleckeisen, after Bentley, reads "hæc" for "hæ," cf. Heaut. IV. vii. 10, note; Phorm. V. viii. 23. — *Ego quoque*

* I am not ashamed of the credit I shall have" &c. Cf. Phorm. I. ii. 20; Heaut. I. i. 20, note.

12. *Porro hanc nunc experiamur*, "Henceforward let us make trial of Bacchis here.—*Crimini*, in ver. 13,—"a false charge." Corn. Nepos, Epam. c. 7, "Cum criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent."—*Missam iram faciet*, "She will dismiss her wrath." Andr. V. i. 14, note.—*Hæc ira abscedet*, cf. above, III. v. 55, "Decedet jam ira hæc."

16. *Discidio dignum*, "deserving a separation," *discidium* (th. discindo). Cf. IV. iv. 43, "Remissan opus sit vobis reductan domum."—*Quod satis sit*, "ad purgationem," sc. "to justify herself."—*De hac re animus meus ut sit*, cf. Adelph. III. iv. 47, note.—*Illis modo expleto animum*, cf. V. i. 28, "Exple animum eis," and below, ver. 21. Cic. pro Domo sua, c. 17, "Explevi animos invidorum." Construe, "Do but satisfy their minds."

23. *A viro ubi segregatust*. Cf. above V. i. 26, "Segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum." In ver. 24, *hæc* is i. q. *hæc*, as in V. i. 36. Bentley is right in not omitting ver. 25, with some MSS. and editions. Through their anxiety for their children, both old men naturally give the same pledge to Bacchis.—*Suspicionem exsolvet*. So in V. i. 29, "Teque hoc crimine expedi."

27. *Pudet Philumena*, "I'm ashamed to be seen by Philumena." Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 19, "Cujus nunc pudet me et miseret," &c. Livy iii. 19, "Pudet deorum hominumque." Key explains, that the genitive of person with "pudet," may be either one who has acted, or one who has been dealt with shamefully; so that in either case the sight of him raises the feeling of shame. See note to § 938, Key's Gr. p. 180.

28. *Quid est quod — evenire*, "What is there that I could wish to happen to me, rather than what I understand is happening to Bacchis here, viz." &c. For *gratiam ineat*, cf. Heaut. II. iii. 61, "Ne falsam gratiam Studeas inire." Adel. V. vii. 16, "Ego lepidus in eo gratiam." Bentley proposes to read, "ineam" and "prosim" needlessly.—For *Si est, ut*, &c., cf. note above, IV. iv. 15, "Si est ut aliter tua sententia."

30. *Segregarit*, properly used of the breaking off of a "liaison;" cf. above, V. i. 26, and Andr. I. v. 56; Heaut. II. iv. 6, q. v.—*Scit sibi nobilitatem ex eo* &c., "She knows that from that act a good name, and fortune and credit accrues to her." For "nobilitatem," Ruhnken quotes, Cic. pro Arch. c. 11, "In eo ipso in quo prædicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt." It is often used in a bad sense, as in Eun. V. vi. 20, "Nobilito" is used; see also "nobilis" in Heaut. II. i. 15, note.

32. *Unâ operâ*, "By one and the same means." Cf. Plaut. Men. (H. G.) 426, "Ut hoc nunc unâ operâ ad aurificem deferam." Ibid. 696, 698.—*Ei* refers to Pamphilus.

ACTUS V.—SC. III.

PARMENO returns from his bootless errand (cf. Act. III. Sc. IV.), and meets Bacchis coming out of the house of Phidippus. She sends him to fetch Pamphilus, and to tell him that Myrrhina has recognised the ring, which he had given to her (Bacchis), as her daughter's. Bacchis then soliloquises on the train of circumstances, and the fortunate discovery of this ring at the present crisis.

Metre:—1—17. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

18—42. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. For the servant's complaint in ver. 1, Westerhov. refers to a parallel in Plaut. Amphitr. I. i. 17, 18, q. v.—*Frustra ubi totum desedi diem*, "Where I have been idling to no purpose all day." For "*desedi*" in this sense, compare Plaut. Bacch. II. iii. 2, 3, "*Nostrum tam diu Ibi desiderare.*" Pseudol. IV. iv. 7, Aul. 33, "*Quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies.*" Compare "*deses*" and "*desidia.*"—*Illi* in ver. 4, is i. q. "*illic*," as above.

5. *Accedebam*, "I kept going up to them." So Andr. I. i. 57, "*Rogitabam, heus puer,*" &c.—*Dic dum quæso*. For "*dum*" thus used, "*paragogice*" as it is called, see Ter. Andr. I. i. 2, note; Plaut. Men. H. G. 84, 88.

6. *Hospitem ecquem Pamphilum*, "Any foreign friend named Pamphilus." This "*hospes*" would be the Greek *ξένος*, between whom and the stranger arriving at Athens there would be a league of hospitality. Cf. Phorm. I. ii. 17, "*In Ciliciam, Ad hospitem antiquom.*"—*Neque eum quemquam esse arbitror*, "In short, I don't believe there's such a man," Colman. *Quemquam*, "Anybody at all."

9. *Ab nostro adfîne*, "From our new connection's house." This sense of "*affinis*" seems most like Terence, and is adopted by Colman and Madame Dacier. Parry translates, "from our neighbour's." For "*noster*," used for anything belonging to a slave's master, cf. Andr. V. ii. 5, "*O noster Chreme!*" note.—*Quid huic hic est rei*. See Adelph. IV. v. 4, "*Quid huic hic negotist?*"—*Opportune te offers*, "Well met!" Andr. IV. ii. 3, "*Optime mihi te offers.*" See note.

12. *Tuâ quod nil refert, percontari deinas*, "Don't ask about what does not concern you." Menander wrote *ἂ μὴ προσήκει μὴτ' ἄκουε, μήτ' ὄρα*. Plaut. Stich. II. i. 48, "*Tuâ quod nil refert ne Cures.*" For *percontari*, cf. above, I. ii. 2; Heaut. I. i. 26.

13. *Etiâ*, "Yet more." Cf. Aulul. H. G. 16; Gr. *ἔτι*.—In ver. 15, *Tantum est!* = "Is that all?" Cf. Eun. V. v. 26, "*Tantum est.*"

17. *Totum hunc contrivi diem*, "I have spent all this day." Cf. (with Westerhov.) Propert. II. i. 46, "*Quâ pote, quisque in eâ conterat arte diem:*" and see Adelph. V. iv. 15, note.—In ver. 19, *Quot commodas res* is i. q. "*Quot commoditates*," in Andr. III. iii. 37.

20. *Harum*, "These women in the house," *δευτικῶς*.—*Quâ re suspectus—exsolvi*. Here the antecedent is attracted to the relative clause. The full sentence would be, "*Exsolvi eâ re de quâ suspectus fuit.*" Cf. IV. iv. 72, "*Ut cum illâ vivas,*" &c.: and for "*exsolvo*" thus used, see IV. ii. 23.

23. *Adeo*, "Nay more." Cf. Plaut. Men. Prol. 23, and H. G. 47. *Hic anulus* (*δευκράς*) "the ring on my finger here."—*Abhinc menses decem*. For "abhinc" thus, see Andr. I. i. 42, "Abhinc triennium." For the time mentioned, cf. Adelph. III. iv. 29, "Hic mensis decimus est," and note *ibid.*—*Nocte primâ*, "In the early part of the night." Compare, Heaut. V. i. 29, "Ultimis in ædibus;" Madvig. sect. 311; Adelph. V. iii. 55.—*Vini plenum*, cf. Hor. Od. III. xxv. 1, "Quo me, Bacche, rapti tui Plenum." For *amabo*, "prythee," see Heaut. II. iv. 24; Plaut. Men. H. G. 291.

27. *Quid exanimatus, obsecro?* "Why, pray, are you breathless!" Cf. Andr. I. iv. 7, "Quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video?" Phorm. III. iii. 31, "Quam scio esse examinatum metu." Hecyr. III. iii. 4, above.—*Alias res agere se simulare*, "He began to feign that he was not attending," literally "that he was engaged about something else." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 15, note, "Hocine agis an non?" "Are you minding me or not?"

28. *Postquam video, Nescio quid suspicari*, "On seeing this, I began to suspect something."—*Homo se fatetur*, &c. Westerhov. points out that this passage is borrowed from Plaut. Cistell. I. iii. 10, 11, q. v.—*Dum luctat*: note the old use of the active form instead of the later deponent. Cf. Plaut. Trinumm. IV. i. 20, "Quibus ærumnis deluctavi." This usage is common in Plautus and Terence. Cf. Madvig. Gr. sect. 147.—*Illi—anulum detraxisse*, cf. Heaut. IV. i. 38, "De digito anulum Detraho;" Hor. Od. I. ix. 23, "Pignusque dereptum lacertis Aut digito male pertinaci;" and above, IV. i. 59.

32. *Eum hæc cognovit*, &c., "That ring Myrrhina here recognised, as I had it just now on my finger." This is according to Bentley's reading, "habente," a sound emendation for "habentem," the old reading. Cf. Heaut. IV. i. 44, "Postquam aspexi ilico Cognovi." Parry remarks on the lengthened last syllable of "modo" here, and refers to Andr. IV. i. 6.

35. *Propter me*, "By my means." Andr. I. v. 36, note; Eun. V. v. 29.—*In rem nostram*, "To our interest," cf. above, II. ii. 7. For "quæsti gratiâ," cf. Andr. II. ii. 28; Madvig. Gr. sect. 47, obs. 2. Madame Dacier translates, "Mais le gain ne me portera jamais à faire rien de malhonnête."

39. *Dum illo licitum est* ("uti," sc.). *Incommodè mihi nuptiis evenit*, "It brought bad luck to me when he married." Ill befell me from his marriage. *Nuptiis* is i. q. "ex nuptiis."—*Factum fateor* (*id esse*, sc.), "I don't deny that it was so."

42. *Multa ex quo fuerint commoda, ejus incommoda æquum est ferre*, "It's only fair to put up with disagreeables on the part of one, from whom many agreeables have proceeded."

"And since I have received much kindness from him,
'Tis fit I should endure this one affliction."—Colman.

Æquus is i. q. "ex eo."

ACTUS V.—SC. IV.

PAMPHILUS cannot well believe the good news conveyed by Parmeno till he has seen Bacchis; but makes great promises to the slave, if his tidings are confirmed. Bacchis does confirm them, and they agree to keep the whole truth from Laches, as also from Phidippus. Parmeno finds that he has been doing more good unwittingly this day, than he has done knowingly all his life long. This observation of his closes the play.

Metre:—1, 7. Trochaic Tetrameter.

2—6, 8, 9, 11, 27—34, 39, 40. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

10. Iambic Dimeter.

12, 13, 19—26, 35—38. Iambic Tetrameter.

14—18. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Hæc certa et clara attuleris*, "Prythee, good Parmeno, look to it again and again, that this news you have brought me be clear and certain." For "*etiam*," used as here, see Andr. I. i. 89; Aulul. H. G. 16. For the junction of "*clara*" and "*certa*" Gronov. and Ruhnken quote Plaut. Pers. II. ii. 1, "*Satin' hæc tibi sunt clara et certa?*" Livy i. 18, "*Signa nobis certa adclarassis;*" Senec. de Mort. Claud. i., "*Ab hoc ego quæcunque audiui clara et certa afferro.*"

2. *Ne me in breve tempus conficias, gaudio hoc falso frui*, an involved construction. *Frui* is i. q. "*ad fruendum*," and the whole clause is nearly i. q. (in Heaut. II. iii. 51), "*Ne me in lætitiā frustra conficias.*" Construe, "Lest you should thrust me into a brief space only, for enjoying this delight, if it be false." For *frui*, used instead of a gerund after "*ad*," cf. III. ii. 10, above, "*Introiit videre.*"—*Visum est* is the answer to "*vide*" in ver. 1, "It has been looked to."—*Deus sum*. Cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 15, "*Deorum vitam apti sumus;*" Andr. V. v. 4, "*Nam mi immortalitas*" &c. and Plaut. Curcul. I. iii. 11, "*Sum Deus;*" Propert. II. xii. 40, "*Nocte unā quivis vel Deus esse potest.*"

4. *Manedum, sodes*, "Prythee now stop." For the paragogic "*dum*," cf. Andr. I. i. 2.—For *maneo*, as here, Heaut. II. iii. 32. —*Factum*, "It is so," in ver. 6, is a not uncommon affirmation, cf. II. i. 23; Eun. IV. iv. 40, "*Factum. Et eam est indutus? Factum.*"

8. *Venustatisque adeo plenior*, "And, what's more, fuller of luck in love." For this sense of "*venustas*" (th. Venus), cf. Andr. I. v. 10, note; Plaut. Pœn. I. ii. 44, "*Diem pulchrum et celebrem et venustatis plenum.*"—*Nihil enim*, in ver. 10, = "Why nothing," understand "me done."

12. *Qui ab Orco—reducem in lucem feceris*, "What! shall I suffer you, who have restored me, dead as I was, from the shades to light again," &c., a figurative mode of expressing "rescue from the depths of trouble." For parallels, Ruhnken quotes Ovid. Trist. V. ix. 19, "*Seminecem Stygiâ revocasti solus ab undâ;*" Plaut. Pseud. III. ii. 6, "*Quin ob eam rem Orcus recipere hunc ad se noluit.*" For *abire sine munere*, "to go unrewarded," cf. Virg. Æn. v. 305, "*Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.*"

17. *Benefactum, et volup est.* For the indeclin. adv. "volup" or "volupe," see Phorm. IV. iii. 5, below, the only other place where it occurs in Terence, and Plaut. Men. H. G. 579. Hildyard explains it as i. q. "voluptas." Parry as a neuter from an old adj. "volupia." Both amount to the same thing, the neut. adj. used as a substantive.—*Factis ut credam facis*, "By your acts you make me believe (the sincerity of your delight," sc.).

18. *Antiquamque—venustatem obtines*, "And you keep up your old charm of manner." For "obtines" see Andr. IV. v. 22, "Antiquom obtines," and note; Ter. Ad. V. iii. 26.—"Venustas" is used in its usual sense.—*Ut voluptati obitus*, &c., "So that a chance meeting with you, a conversation with you, or your expected coming is ever a pleasure, whithersoever you go." *Obitus* (th. "obeo," i. q. "occurro" cf. Lucretius. l. 123.), differs from *adventus*, in that the latter is a "settled coming:" "obitus," a chance-meeting. In ver. 21, *Unus quisquam* must be joined in sense, and "quisquam," as Parry notes, is used because the sentence is negative; "unus quisque," would indicate an affirmative. Construe, "There is nowhere in the world a single man of all the sex living, who is more cautious than you." For "quisquam," see Key's Gr. 1142.

22. *Rectè amasti*, "You were right in loving your wife." Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 27, "Rectè ego semper fugi has nuptias."—*Quod nossem*, "Quo je sache," Madame Dacier. Cf. Adelph. IV. v. 7. "Non equidem istas, quod sciam."—*Perliberalis*, "Very well bred;" cf. Andr. I. i. 11, note "Liberaliter." Eun. III. ii. 20, "Quam liberali facie;" Phorm. V. iii. 32.

25. *Neque opus est Adeo muttito*, "And it must not be so much as whispered." Cf. Andr. III. ii. 25, note, "Nil jam muttire audeo;" Plaut. Men. H. G. 613. Some editions place a colon at "opus est," and make "muttito" the imperative mood. Donatus took the sentence in the other light.—*Placet non fieri—comædiis*, "I'm resolved that this shall not be done in the same way as in comedies where," &c. The fun here consists in the actor being supposed to forget he is acting, and to quiz his art. Parry illustrates the passage by Plaut. Pseud. IV. vi. 19, &c., "Nugas theatri, verba quæ in comædiis Solent lenoni dici;" and Rudens IV. vii. 23—27, "spectavi ego pridem comicos, &c. See also Amphitryo III. iv. 3. For "resciscunt," see above, III. i. 7, "Priusquam id rescitum est;" Heaut. I. i. 47.

29. *Dabo h. e. "Dicam."* Cf. Virg. Ecl. i. 19, "Da, Tityre, nobis."—*Jurijurando meo Se fidem habuisse*, &c., "That she has given credence to my oath, and that therefore she holds you cleared;" or "acquitted." Cf. II. ii. 12, "Aut ea refellendo aut purgando vobis corrigemus;" Plaut. Aulul. H. 710, "Qui quando male fecerunt, purgant;" Cæsar. B. G. i. 28.

35. *Egone hunc ab Orco mortuum?* Parmeno tries to worm out the secret by quoting the words of Pamphilus at ver. 12 of this scene.—*Imprudens* in ver. 37 = "Without knowing what I was about." He is still pretending to a knowledge of the secret, in order to beguile Pamphilus into letting it out.

38. *An temere quicquam Parmeno prætereat.* Bentley rightly ascribes this sentence to Bacchis. "Can Parmeno carelessly pass over aught

that's needful to be done." Some editors read "Parmenonem," to which class Parry adheres. Either will do. The two concluding lines seem to have been borrowed from Plaut. Capt. ProL 43—45. For the concluding "Plaudite," see Andr. V. vi. 15; Heaut. V. v. 21, notes.

1611 12.12.20

P. TERENTI

P H O R M I O

GRÆCA APOLLODORV EPIDICAZOMENOS. ACTA LVDIS
ROMANIS, L. POSTVMIO ALBINO, L. CORNELIO MERVLA
ÆDILIBVS CVRVLIBVS. EGERE L. AMBIVIVS TVRPIO L. ATI-
LIVS PRÆN. MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI, TIBIVS INPA-
RIBVS. TOTA FACTAST IIII C. FANNIO, M. VALERIO COS.

C. SULPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

CHREMESIS frater aberat peregre Demipho
Relicto Athenis Antiphone filio.
Chremes clam habebat Lemni uxorem ac filiam,
Athenis aliam conjugem et amantem unice
Gnatum fidicinam. mater e Lemno aduenit
Athenas: moritur: uirgo sola (aberat Chremes)
Funus procurat. ibi eam cum uisam Antipho
Amaret, opera parasiti uxorem accipit.
Pater et Chremes reuersi fremere. dein minae
Triginta dant parasito, ut illam conjugem
Haberet ipse. argento hoc emitur fidicina.
Uxorem retinet Antipho a patruo agnitam.

PERSONÆ.

DAVOS SERVOS.
GETA SERVOS.
ANTIPHO ADVLESCENS.
PHANDRIA ADVLESCENS.
DEMIPHO SENEX.
PHORMIO PARASITVS.
HÆGIO
CRATINVS } ADVOCATI.
CRITO }
DORIO LENO.
CHREMES SENEX.
SOPHRONA NYTRIX.
NAVSISTRATA MATRONA.

PROLOGVS.

Postquam poeta uetus poetam non potest
Retrahere ab studio et transdere hominem in otium,
Maledictis deterrere ne scribat parat:
Qui ita dictitat, quas antehac fecit fabulas,
Tenui esse oratione et scriptura leui:
Quia nusquam insanum scripsit adolescentulum
Ceruam uidere fugere et sectari canes
Et eam plorare, orare ut subueniat sibi.
Quod si intellegeret, olim quom stetit noua,
Actoris opera magis stetisse quam sua,
Minus multo audacter, quam nunc lædit, læderet.
Nunc siquis est, qui hoc dicat aut sic cogitet:
'Vetus si poeta non lacessisset prior,
Nullum inuenire prologum posset nouos,
Quem diceret, nisi haberet cui male diceret.'
Is sibi responsum hoc habeat, in medio omnibus
Palmam esse positam, qui artem tractant musicam.
Ille ad famem hunc ab studio studuit reicere:
Hic respondere uoluit, non lacessere.
Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene:
Quod ab illo adlatumst, id sibi relatum putet.
De illo jam finem faciam dicundi mihi,
Peccandi quom ipse de se finem non facit?
Nunc quid uelim animum attendite. adporto nouam
Epidicazomenon quam uocant comœdiam

ae. "morbo, segrotanti."—For the sentiment in ver. 46, cf. Phorm. I. iv. 24. Propert. III. xx. 42 (Paley), "Vivam si vivet, si cadet illa, cadam."

47. *Non unus factos, &c.* Cf. Adelph. III. iii. 75; Heaut. I. i. 29; Andr. III. ii. 10; and Plaut. Men. 655, "Usus facto est." Construe, "There's no occasion."

50. *Amplior factus siet*, "Should have become more serious." "Amplior" is i. q. "gravior," as in ver. 9, "iræ ampliores."

54. *Capiti atque ætati illorum*, "To their persons and lives." "To them all." A Periphrasis for "illis," see Plaut. Men. 577. "Ætati tuæ" = "tibi." Æsch. Choeph. 434, ἀλωι σφ, Phorm. III. ii. 6, "Suo capiti fuit;" Virg. Æn. viii. 484, "Di capiti ipsius, generique reservent." Plaut. Rudens. V. ii. 59.—*Qui*, "whereby."

55. *Hera in crimen veniet*, "My mistress will come in for blame:" but I for severe punishment. Westerhov. points out a parallel to this in Heaut. II. iii. 115, "Tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera." See also Phorm. II. ii. 8.—For *malum*, in the sense of punishment, cf. Adelph. I. i. 44. "Malo coactus," note.

ACTUS III.—SC. II.

PARMENO stops Sostrata who is going to inquire what is amiss in the house of Phidippus, and persuades her to await her son's coming-out thence, that she may hear all from his lips. Pamphilus soon comes out; but parries all inquiries, and is most uncommunicative. He looks sad and dejected, and tries to get rid of Sostrata and Parmeno that he may sorrow in secret.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Nescio quid jamdudum—tumultuari*, "I hear some disturbance or other going on here." Cf. above III. i. 35, "Trepidari sentio," &c.—*Male metuo*, "I'm sore afraid." Westerhov. quotes Cic. ad. Fam. x. 33, "Tanquam nihil pejus timerent;" Heaut. III. ii. 20, "Syre, tibi timui male."—*Morbus adgravescat*, h.e. "gravior fiat." Cic. in Catil. i. 13, "Hic morbus, qui est in republicâ, vehementius gravescet;" Cic. Tusc. Disp. III. 31, "Vulnus adgravescens."

3. *Quod te, Æsculapi, &c.* An Apostrophe. Cf. notes to Andr. I. v. 55.—*Nequid sit hujus*. The full phrase occurs in Heaut. III. ii. 40, "Siquid hujus simile evenierit."—*Salus* was a daughter of Æsculapius, and had a temple on the top of the Quirinal Hill. See Ad. IV. vii. 43; "Ipsa si cupiat Salus."—*Nunc ad eam visam*, cf. I. ii. 114, note, Plaut. Mil. G. II. vi. 40, "Vise ad me intro."

5. *Tun' hic eras*. Eun. I. ii. 6, "Ehem, tun hic eras, mi Phædria."—*In proximo hic* (loco sc.), Cf. Heaut. I. i. 2, note; Plaut. Cistell. I. i. 102, "Quæ habitat in proximo."—*Non visas? ne mittas, &c.*, "Not go and see her? Nay don't even send any one," &c. Madame Dacier reads, "Non visas, nec mittas quidem," &c., without notes of interrogation. She translates, "Ni vous n'irez la voir, ni vous n'y envoyerez personne de votre part."

8. *Nam qui amat, &c.* The antecedent to *qui* is "eum," the acc. before *facere*.—*Cui odio*. For this double dative see Madv. § 249; Heaut. II. iii. 116, and above, passim. "Odio" is the abstract for the concrete, as "arma" for "armati," "scelus," for "scelestus."—*Laborem*—*capit*, cf. Andr. V. ii. 29, "Tantum laborem capere ob talem filium," and note there.

10. *Tum*, "Moreover."—*Introitū videre*, see note at I. ii. 114, "It visere."—*Quid agat*, "how she is," cf. Andr. I. v. 33, note. Propertius, I. i. 12, "Ibat et hirsutas ille videre feras."

14. *Si remittent quippiam Philumenæ dolores*, "Shall abate at all." "Remitto" is used here in a neut. sense, as in Cæsar. B. C. iii. 20, "Si ventus forte remisisset;" Cic. ad Att. x. 4, "Alter ardet furore et scelere, nec remittit aliquid."—*Continuo sola soli*, cf. Ad. IV. v. 34.

18. *Gaudeo venisse salvam*. Cf. Eun. V. v. 6, "Ehem, salvum te advenire, here, gaudeo."—*Meliusculast*, "She is a trifle better." Ruhnken quotes in illustration Cicero ad Div. xvi. 5, "grandiuscula." Eun. III. iii. 21, "majuscula."

20. *Rectè, mater*, "All right, mother!" or "Nothing, mother!" Cf. Heaut. II. i. 16, "Rectè est;" note. III. ii. 7; Adelp. I. v. 19.—*Quid fuit tumultus?* "What was the disturbance which I heard?" "Tumultus," cf. Andr. II. ii. 28, note. Plaut. Aul. H. G. 678, "gemiti."

24. *Eis onera adjuta*, "Help them with the baggage." The construction is either an Hypallage, "eis onera" for "eos oneribus" (ferendis, sc.); or we may consider "onera" to be the acc. of limitation or definition (i. e. "help them as regards the burdens"). In Phorm. I. ii. 49 we find "Qui adjutaret funus."

ACTUS III—Sc. III

PAMPHILUS recounts his discovery of his wife's real state, after having gone unexpectedly into her room. On his retreat thence he has been followed by his mother-in-law, who extenuated the circumstances by assuring him that Philumena was blameless, and that she had left the house of Laches, to bring no shame upon it. Myrrhina has induced him to keep the matter a secret—still, he says, he will not take his wife home again.

Metre :—1—48. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

49—54. Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Nec opinanti (mihi, &c.)*. Cf. Andr. I. ii. 9, "Nos sic nec opinantes duci."—*Partim quæ—accepi auribus*. "Accipio" is often used absolutely in this sense, as in Andr. II. iii. 23, "Si te sequo animo ferre accipiet."

4. *Qua me propter exanimatum citius educi foras*. "Qua propter" is divided by "Timesia." Cf. Hor. Od. I. vii. 25, "Quo nos cunque feret melior fortuna," &c.—*Educi foras*, "Withdrew," or "Rushed out of doors." Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Aul. 662, "Ego me deorsum duco;" and Ruhnken, Plaut. Bacch. IV. ii. 11, "Duc te ab ædibus."—In ver. 5, *corripui* as in IV. i. 3, is used of "hurrying" into a place. In ver. 16 below, and also in Plaut. Mercator III. iv. 76, "Ut corripuit ac repente, atque abiit," "corripio" has the sense of "hurrying forth."

Græci, Latini Phormionem nominant :
Quia primas partis qui aget, is erit Phormio
Parasitus, per quem res geretur maxume,
Voluntas uostra si ad poetam accesserit.
Date operam, adeste sequo animo per silentium,
Ne simili utamur fortuna, atque uſi sumus
Quom per tumultum noster grex motus locost :
Quem actoris uirtus nobis restituit locum
Bonitasque uostra adiutans atque sequanimitas.

PHORMIO P. TERENTI.

ACTVS I.—SCEN. 1.

DAVOS.

AMICUS summus meus et popularis Geta
Hæc ad me venit. erat ei de ratiuncula
Jampridem apud me relictuom paucillulum
Nummorum: id ut conficerem. confeci: adfero
Nam herilem filium ejus duxisse audio
Uxorem: ei credo munus hoc conraditur.
Quam inique comparatumst, hi qui minus habent
Ut semper aliquid addant ditioribus!
Quod ille unciatim uix de demenso suo
Suom defrudans genium comparuit miser,
Id illa uniuersum abripiet, haud existumans
Quanto labore partum. porro autem Geta
Ferietur alio munere, ubi hera pepererit:
Porro autem alio, ubi erit puero natalis dies:
Ubi initiabunt. omne hoc mater auferet:
Puer causa erit mittundi. sed uideon Getam?

ACT. I.—SCEN. 2.

GETA. DAVOS.

GE. Siquis me quæret rufus DA. Præstost, desine.

GE. Oh,

At ego obuam conabar tibi, Daue. DA. Accipe, hem,
Lectumst; conueniet numerus quantum debui.

GE. Amo te: et non neglexisse habeo gratiam.

DA. Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores: adeo res redit: 5

Siquis quid reddit, magna habendast gratia.

Sed quid tu es tristis? GE. Egone? nescis quo in metu,
Quanto in periclo simus. DA. Quid istuc est? GE. Scies,
Modo ut tacere possis. DA. Abi sis, insciens:

Quoius tu fidem in pecunia perspexeris, 10

Verere uerba ei credere? ubi quid mihi lucrist

Te fallere? GE. Ergo ausculta. DA. Hanc operam tibi dico.

GE. Senis nostri, Daue, fratrem maiorem Chremem
Nostin? DA. Quid ni? GE. Quid? ejus gnatum Phædriam?

DA. Tam quam te. GE. Euenit senibus ambobus simul 15
Iter illi in Lemnum ut esset, nostro in Ciliciam
Ad hospitem antiquom: is senem per epistulas
Pellexit, modo non montis auri pollicens.

DA. Quoi tanta erat res, et supererat? GE. Desinas:
Sic est ingenium. DA. Oh, regem me esse oportuit, 20

GE. Abeuntes ambo hinc tum senes me filiis
Relinquent quasi magistrum. DA. O Geta, prouinciam
Cepisti duram. GE. Mi usus uenit, hoc scio:
Memini relinqui me deo irato meo.

Cœpi aduorsari primo: quid uerbis opust? 25

Seni fidelis dum sum, scapulas perdididi.

Venere in mentem mi istæc: 'nam quæ inscitias,

Aduorsum stimulum calces !' coepi eis omnia

Facere, obsequi quæ uellent. DA. Scisti uti foro.

GA. Noster mali nil quicquam primo : hic Phædria

Continuo quandam nactus est puellulam

Citharistriam : hanc amare coepit perditæ.

Ea seruiebat lenoni impurissimo :

Neque quod daretur quicquam : id curarant patres.

Restabat aliud nil nisi oculos pascere,

Sectari, in ludum ducere et reducere.

Nos otiosi operam dabamus Phædriæ.

In quo hæc discebat ludo, exaduorsum ei loco

Tostrina erat quædam, hic solebamus fere

Plerumque eam opperiri, dum inde iret domum.

Interea dum sedemus illi, interuenit

Adulescens quidam lacrumans. nos mirarier.

Rogamus quid sit : ' numquam æque ' inquit ' ac modo

Paupertas mihi onus uisumst et miserum et graue.

Modo quandam uidi uirginem hic uicinias

Miseram, suam matrem lamentari mortuam :

Ea sita erat exaduorsum, neque illi beniuolens

Neque notus neque cognatus extra unam aniculam

Quisquam aderat, qui adjutaret funus. miseritumst.

Virgo ipsa facie egregia. quid uerbis opust ?

Commorat omnis nos. ibi continuo Antipho,

' Voltisne eamus uisere ? ' alius ' censeo :

Eamus : duc nos sodes. ' imus, uenimus,

Videmus : uirgo pulchra : et quo magis diceres,

Nil aderat adiumenti ad pulchritudinem :

Capillus passus, nudus pes, ipsa horrida,

Lacrumæ, uestitus turpis : ut, ni uis boni

In ipsa inesset forma, hæc formam exstinguerent.

Ille qui illam amabat fidicinam tantummodo

'Satis' inquit 'scitast:' noster uero DA. Jam scio: 64

Amare cepit. GE. Scin quam? quo euadat uide.

Postridie ad anum recta pergit: obsecrat,

Ut sibi ejus faciat copiam. illa enim se negat

Neque eum æquom ait facere: illam ciuem esse Atticam

Bonam bonis prognatam: si uxorem uelit 65

Lege id licere facere: sin aliter, negat.

Noster quid ageret nescire: et illam ducere

Cupiebat et metuebat absentem patrem.

DA. Non, si redisset, ei pater ueniam daret?

GE. Ille indotatam uirginem atque ignobilem 70

Daret illi? numquam faceret. DA. Quid fit denique?

GE. Quid fiat? est parasitus quidam Phormio,

Homo confidens: qui illum di omnes perduint.

DA. Quid is fecit? GE. Hoc consilium quod dicam dedit: 75

'Lex est ut orbæ, qui sunt genere proxumi,

Eis nubant, et illos ducere eadem hæc lex jubet.

Ego te cognatum dicam et tibi scribam dicam:

Paternum amicum me adsimulabo uirginis:

Ad judices ueniamus: qui fuerit pater,

Quæ mater, qui cognata tibi sit, omnia hæc 80

Configam, quod erit mihi bonum atque commodum.

Quom tu horum nil refelles, uincam scilicet.

Pater aderit. mihi paratæ lites: quid mea?

Illa quidem nostra erit.' DA. Jocularē audaciam.

GE. Persuasumst homini: factumst: uentumst: uincimur: 85

Duxit. DA. Quid narras? GE. Hoc quod audis. DA. O

Geta,

Quid te futurumst? GE. Nescio hercle: unum hoc scio,

Quod fors feret, feremus æquo animo. DA. Placet:

Hem istuc uirist officium. GE. In me omnis spes mihist.

DA. Laudo. GE. Ad precatorem adeam credo, qui mihi 90

Sic oret: 'nunc amitte quæso hunc: ceterum
 Posthac si quicquam, nil precor.' tantummodo
 Non addit: 'ubi ego hinc abiero, uel occidito.'

DA. Quid pædagogus ille, qui citharistram?
 Quid rei gerit? GE. Sic, tenuiter. DA. Non multum habet⁹⁸
 Quod det fortasse? GE. Immo nil nisi spem meram.

DA. Pater ejus rediit an non? GE. Nondum. DA. Quid?
 senem

Quoad expectatis nostrum? GE. Non certum scio:
 Sed epistolam ab eo adlatam esse audiui modo
 Et ad portitores esse delatam: hanc petam.

100

DA. Numquid, Geta, aliud me uis? GE. Ut bene sit tibi.
 Puer, heu. nemon huc prodit? cape, da hoc Dorcio.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 3.

ANTIPHO. PHÆDRIA.

AN. Adeon rem redisse, ut qui mihi consultum optume uelit
 esse,

Phædria, patrem ut extimescam, ubi in mentem ejus aduenti
 uenit?

Quod ni fuisset incogitans, ita eum expectarem, ut par fuit.

PH. Quid istuc est? AN. Rogitas? qui tam audacis facinoris
 mihi conscius sis?

Quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset,
 Neu me cupidum eo impulisset, quod mihi principiumst mali!

Non potitus essem: fuisset tum illos mi sægre aliquot dies:

At non cotidiana cura hæc angeret animum... PA. Audio.

AN. Dum expecto quam mox ueniat qui hanc mihi adimat
 consuetudinem.

PH. Aliis quia defit quod amant segrest: tibi quia superest
dolet. 10

Amore abundas, Antipho.

Nam tua quidem hercle certo uita hæc expetenda optandaquest.

Ita me di bene ament, ut mihi liceat tam diu quod amo frui,

Jam depecisci morte cupio; tu conjicito cetera,

Quid ego ex hac inopia nunc capiam, et quid tu ex istac copia, 15

Ut ne addam, quod sine sumptu ingenuam, liberalem nactus es,

Quod habes, ita ut uoluisti, uxorem sine mala fama palam:

Beatus, ni unum desit, animus qui modeste istæc ferat.

Quod si tibi res sit cum eo lenone quocum mihist, tum sentias.

Ita plerique omnes sumus ingenio, nostri nosmet pœnitet. 20

AN. At tu mihi contra nunc uidere fortunatus, Phædria,

Quoi de integro est potestas etiam consulendi, quid uelis:

Retinere amorem an mittere: ego in eum incidi infelix locum,

Ut neque mihi ejus sit mittendi nec retinendi copia.

Sed quid hoc est? uideon ego Getam currentem huc aduenire? 25

Is est ipse: hei, timeo miser, quam hic nunc mihi nuntiet rem.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 4.

GETA. ANTIPHO. PHÆDRIA.

GE. Nullu's, Geta, ni jam aliquod tibi consilium celere reperis:

Ita nunc inparatum subito tanta te independent mala:

Quæ neque uti deuitem scio neque quomodo me inde extraham:

Nam non potest celari nostra diutius jam audacia.

AN. Quidnam ille commotus uenit? 5

GE. Tum temporis mihi punctum ad hanc rem est: herus adest. AN. Quid istuc malist?

GR. Quod quom audierit, quod ejus remedium inueniam iracundiæ ?

Loquar ? incendam : taceam ? instigem : purgem me ? laterem lauem.

Heu me miserum : quom mihi paueo, tum Antipho me exoruciat animi :

Ejus me miseret, ei nunc timeo, is nunc me retinet : nam absque eo esset, 10

Recte ego mihi uidissem et senis essem ultus iracundiam :

Aliquid conuasassem atque hinc me conjicerem protinam in pedes.

AN. Quam hic fugam aut furtum parat ?

GR. Sed ubi Antiphonem reperiam ? aut qua quærere insistam uia ?

PH. Te nominat. AN. Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum. 15

PH. Ah, sanum es ? GR. Domum ire pergam : ibi plurimumst.

PH. Reuocemus hominem. AN. Sta ilico. GR. Hem, Satis pro imperio, quisquis es. AN. Geta. GR. Ipsest quem uolui obuam.

AN. Cedo quid portas, obsecro, atque id, si potes, uerbo expedi.

GR. Faciam. AN. Eloquere. GR. Modo apud portum—AN. Meumne ? GR. Intellexti. AN. Occidi. PH. Hem. 20

AN. Quid agam ? PH. Quid ais ? GR. Hujus patrem uidisse me, patruom tuom.

AN. Nam quod ego huic nunc subito exitio remedium inueniam miser ?

Quod si eo meæ fortunæ redeunt, Phanium, abs te ut distrahar, Nullast mihi uita expetenda. GR. Ergo istaec quom ita aiunt, Antipho,

Tanto magis te aduigilare sequomst : fortis fortuna adjuuat. ²⁵

AN. Non sum apud me. GE. Atqui opus est nunc quom maxume ut sis, Antipho :

Nam si senserit te timidum pater esse, arbitrabitur

Commeruisse culpam. PH. Hoc uerumst. AN. Non possum inmutarier.

GE. Quid faceres, si aliud quid grauius tibi nunc faciundum foret ?

AN. Quom hoc non possum, illud minus possem. GE. Hoc nil est, Phædria : flicet. ³⁰

Quid hic conterimus operam frustra ? quin abeo ? PH. Et quidem ego ? AN. Obsecro,

Quid si adsimulo, satin est ? GE. Garria. AN. Voltum contemplamini : hem,

Satine sic est ? GE. Non. AN. Quid si sic ? GE. Propemodum. AN. Quid sic ? GE. Sat est :

Hem, istuc serua : et uerbum uerbo, par pari ut respondeas,

Ne te iratus suis sæuidicis dictis protelet. AN. Scio. ³⁵

GE. Vi coactum te esse inuitum, lege, iudicio : tenes ?

Sed quis hic est senex, quem uideo in ultima platea ? AN. Ipsus est.

Non possum adesse. GE. Ah quid agis ? quo abis, Antipho ?

Mane, mane inquam. AN. Ego me noui et peccatum meum :

Vobis commendo Phanium et uitam meam. ⁴⁰

PH. Geta, quid nunc fiet ? GE. Tu jam litis audies :

Ego plectar pendens, nisi quid me fefellerit.

Sed quod modo hic nos Antiphonem monuimus,

Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phædria.

PH. Aufer mi 'oportet' : quin tu quid faciam inpera. ⁴⁵

GE. Meministin, olim ut fuerit uostra oratio

In re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam,

Iustam illam causam, facilem, uincibilem, optumam ?

PH. Memini. GR. Hem, nunc ipsast opus ea, aut, aiquid
potest,

Meliore et callidiore. PH. Fiet sedulo. "

GR. Nunc prior adito tu, ego in subsidiis hic ero
Subcenturiatus, aiquid deficias. PH. Age.

ACTVS II.—SCEN. 1.

DEMIPHO. GETA. PHÆDRIA.

DE. Itane tandem uxorem duxit Antipho injussu meo ?
 Nec meum inperium, ac mitto inperium, non similitatem
 meam

Reuereri saltem ! non pudere ! o facinus audax, o Geta
 Monitor ! GE. Vix tandem. DE. Quid mihi dicent aut quam
 causam reperient ?

Demiror. GE. Atqui repperi jam : aliud cura. DE. An hoc
 dicet mihi :

‘ Inuitus feci. lex coegit ’ ? audio, fateor. GE. Places.

DE. Verum scientem, tacitum, causam tradere aduorsariis,
 Etiamne id lex coegit ? PH. Illud durum. GE. Ego expe-
 diam : sine.

DE. Incertumst quid agam, quia præter spem atque incredi-
 bile hoc mi obtigit :

Ita sum inritatus, animum ut nequeam ad cogitandum insti-
 tuere. 10

Quamobrem omnis, quom secundæ res sunt maxume, tum
 maxume

Meditari secum oportet, quo pacto aduorsam ærumnam ferant.
 Pericla, damna peregre rediens semper secum cogitet
 Aut fili peccatum aut uxoris mortem aut morbum filiæ,
 Communia esse hæc, nequid horum umquam accadat animo
 nouom : 11

Quidquid præter spem eueniat, omne id deputare esse in lucro.

GE. O Phædria, incredibilest quantum herum ante eo sapientia.

Meditata mihi sunt omnia mea incommoda, herus si redierit :
Molendumst in pistrino, uapulandum, habendæ compedes,
Opus ruri faciendum : horum nil quicquam accidet animo
nouom. 20

Quidquid præter spem eueniet, omne id deputabo esse in lucro.
Sed quid cessas hominem adire, et blande in principio adloqui ?

DE. Phædriam mei fratris uideo filium mi ire obuam.

PH. Mi patruæ, salua. DE. Salua : sed ubist Antipho ?

PH. Saluom uenire. DE. Credo : hoc responde mihi. 25

PH. Valet, hic est : sed satin omnia ex sententia ?

DE. Vellem quidem. PH. Quid istuc est ? DE. Rogitas, Phædria ?

Bonas me absente hic confecistis nuptias.

PH. Eho, an id succenses nunc illi ? GE. O artificem probum !

DE. Egon illi non succenseam ? ipsum gestio 30

Dari mi in conspectum, nunc sua culpa ut sciat
Lenem patrem illum factum me esse acerrimum.

PH. Atqui nil fecit, patruæ, quod succenseas.

DE. Ecce autem similia omnia : omnes congruunt :
Unum cognoris, omnis noris. PH. Haud itast. 35

DE. Hic in noxiast, ille ad dicendam causam adest :
Quom illest, hic præstost : tradunt operas mutuas.

GE. Probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex.

DE. Nam ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud stares, Phædria.

PH. Si est, patruæ, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, 40
Ex qua re minus rei foret aut famæ temperans,
Non causam dico quin quod meritis sit ferat.
Sed si quis forte malitia fretus sua
Insidias nostræ fecit adulescentiæ

Ac nicit, nostran ea culpast an iudicum,
 Qui ssepe propter inuidiam adimunt diuiti
 Aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi ?

GÆ. Ni nossem causam, crederem uera hunc loqui.

DÆ. An quisquam iudex est, qui possit noscere
 Tua justa, ubi tute uerbum non respondeas,
 Ita ut ille fecit ? PH. Functus adolescentulist
 Officium liberalis : postquam ad iudices
 Ventumst, non potuit cogitata proloqui :
 Ita eum tum timidum illic obstupefecit pudor.

GÆ. Laudo hunc : sed cesso adire quam primum serem ?
 Here, salue : saluom te aduenisse gaudeo. DÆ. Oh,
 Bone custos, salue, columen uero familiæ,
 Quoi commendauit filium hinc abiens meum.

GÆ. Jamdudum te omnis nos accusare audio
 Inmerito, et me horum omnium inmeritissimo :
 Nam quid me in hac re facere uoluisti tibi ?
 Seruom hominem causam orare leges non sinunt,
 Neque testimoni dictio est. DÆ. Mitto omnia.
 Do istuc 'inprudens timuit adolescens' : sino
 'Tu seruo's' : uerum si cognatast maxume,
 Non fuit necesse habere : sed id quod lex iubet,
 Dotem daretis ; quæreret alium uirum.
 Qua ratione inopem potius ducebat domum ?

GÆ. Non ratio, uerum argentum deerat. DÆ. Sumeret
 Aliunde. GÆ. Alicunde ? nil est dictu facilius.

DÆ. Postremo si nullo alio pacto, fœnore.

GÆ. Hui, dixti pulchre : siquidem quisquam crederet
 Te uiuo. DÆ. Non, non sic futurumst : non potest.
 Egon illam cum illo ut patiar nuptam unum diem ?
 Nil suaue meritumst. hominem commonstrarier
 Mi istum uolo aut ubi habitat demonstrarier.

GR. Nempe Phormionem? DR. Istum patronum mulieris.

GR. Jam faxo hic aderit. DR. Antipho ubi nunc est? GR.
Foris.

DR. Abi, Phædria, eum require atque adduce huc. PH. Eo :
Recta uia quidem illuc. GR. Nempe ad Pamphilam. ²⁰

DR. At ego deos penatis hinc salutatum domum
Deuortar : inde ibo ad forum, atque aliquot mihi
Amicos aduocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient,
Ut ne inparatus sim, si adueniat Phormio.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 2.

PHORMIO. GETA.

PH. Itane patris ais conspectum ueritum hinc abiisse? GR.
Admodum.

PH. Phanium relictam solam? GR. Sic. PH. Et iratum
senem?

GR. Oppido. PH. Ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum
redit :

Tute hoc intristi : tibi omnest exedendum : adcingere.

GR. Obsecro te. PH. Si rogabit. . . GR. In te spes est. PH.
Eccere,

Quid si reddet? GR. Tu inpulisti. PH. Sic opinor. GR.
Subueni.

PH. Cedo senem : jam instructa sunt mi in corde consilia
omnia.

GR. Quid ages? PH. Quid uis, nisi uti maneat Phanium
atque ex crimine hoc

Antiphonem eripiam atque in me omnem iram deriuem senis?

GR. O uir fortis atque amicu's. uerum hoc sæpe, Phormio, ¹⁰

Vereor, ne istaec fortitudo in neruom erumpat denique. PH.

Ah,

Non itast : factumst periculum, jam pedum uisast uia.

Quot me censes homines jam deuerberasse usque ad necem,

Hospites, tum cuius ? quo magis noui, tanto saepius.

Cedodum, en umquam injuriarum audisti mihi scriptam
dicam ? 15

GE. Qui istuc ? QH. Quia non rete accipitri tenditur neque
miluo,

Qui male faciunt nobis : illis qui nil faciunt tenditur,

Quia enim in illis fructus est, in illis opera luditur.

Aliis aliundeest periculum, unde aliquid abradi potest :

Mihi sciunt nil esse. dices ' ducent damnatum domum ' : 20

Alere nolunt hominem edacem, et sapiunt mea sententia,

Pro maleficio si beneficium summum nolunt reddere.

GE. Non pote satis pro merito ab illo tibi referri gratia.

/ PH. Immo enim nemo satis pro merito gratiam regi refert.

Tene asymbolum uenire unctum atque lautum e balneis, 25

Otiosum ab animo, quom ille et cura et sumptu absumitur !

Dum tibi fit quod placeat, ille ringitur : tu rideas,

Prior bibas, prior decumbas : cena dubia adponitur.

GE. Quid istuc uerbist ? PH. Ubi tu dubites quid sumas
potissimum.

Hæc quom rationem ineas quam sint suaui et quam cara
sint, 30

Ea qui præbet, non tu hunc habeas plane præsentem deum ?

GE. Senex adest : uide quid agas : prima coitiost acerruma :

Si eam sustinueris, postilla jam, ut lubet, ludas licet.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 3.

DEMIPHO (OVM ADVOCATIS). GETA. PHORMIO.

DE. En umquam quoiquam contumeliosius
 Audistis factam injuriam quam hæc est mihi ?
 Adeste quæso. GE. Iratus est. PH. Quin tu hoc ages ?
 Jam ego hunc agitato. pro deum immortalium,
 Negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam Demipho ?
 Hanc Demipho negat esse cognatam ? GE. Negat.

DE. Ipsum esse opinor de quo agebam. sequimini.

PH. Neque ejus patrem se scire qui fuerit ? GE. Negat.

PH. Nec Stilponem ipsum scire qui fuerit ? GE. Negat.

PH. Quia egens relictast misera, ignoratur parens,
 Negligitur ipsa : uide avaritia quid facit.

GE. Si herum insimulabis malitiæ, male audies.

DE. O audaciam, etiam me ultro accusatum aduenit.

PH. Nam jam adulescenti nil est quod succenseam,
 Si illum minus norat : quippe homo jam grandior,
 Pauper, quoi opera uita erat, ruri fere
 Se continebat : ibi agrum de nostro patre
 Colendum habebat : sæpe interea mihi senex
 Narrabat se hunc neglegere cognatum suum :
 At quem uirum ! quem ego uiderim in uita optumum.

GE. Videas, te atque illum ut narras. PH. I in malam
 crucem.

Nam ni ita eum existumassem, numquam tam grauis
 Ob hanc inimicitias caperem in uostram familiam,
 Quam is aspernatur nunc tam inliberaliter.

GE. Pergin hero absenti male loqui, impurissime ?

PH. Dignum autem hoc illost. GE. Ain tandem carcer ?

DE. Geta.

GR. Bonorum extortor, legum contortor. DE. Geta.

PH. Responde. GR. Quis homost? ehem. DE. Tace. GR.
Absenti tibi

Te indignas seque dignas contumelias

Nunquam cessauit dicere. DE. Ohe desine.

Adulescens, primum abs te hoc bona uenia peto,

Si tibi placere potis est, mi ut respondeas :

Quem amicum tuom ais fuisse istum, explana mihi,

Et qui cognatum me sibi esse diceret.

PH. Proinde expiscare quasi non nossea. DE. Nossem?

PH. Ita.

DE. Ego me nego : tu qui ais redige in memoriam.

PH. Eho tu, sobrinum tuom non noras? DE. Enicas.

Dic nomen. PH. Nomen? maxime. DE. Quid nunc taces?

PH. Perii hercle, nomen perdidi. DE. Hem, quid ais? PH.
Geta,

Si meministi id quod olim dictumst, subjee. hem,

Non dico : quasi non noris, temptatum aduenia.

DE. Egone autem tempto? GR. Stilpo. PH. Atque adeo
quid mea?

Stilpost. DE. Quem dixti? PH. Stilponem inquam noueras.

DE. Neque ego illum noram neque mi cognatus fuit

Quisquam istoc nomine. PH. Itane? non te horum pudet?

At si talentum rem reliquisset decem——

DE. Di tibi male faciant. PH. Primus esses memoriter
Progeniem uostram usque ab auo atque atauo proferens.

DE. Ita ut dicis. ego tum quom aduenissem, qui mihi
Cognata ea esset, dicerem : itidem tu face :

Cedo qui est cognata? GR. Eu noster, recte : heus tu, caua.

PH. Dilucide expediui quibus me oportuit

Judiciibus : tum id si falsum fuerat, filius

Quor non refellit? DE. Filium narras mihi,

Quoius de stultitia dici ut dignumst non potest ?

PH. At tu qui sapiens es, magistratus adi,
Judicium de ea causa alterum ut reddant tibi :

Quandoquidem solus regnas, et soli licet
Hic de eadem causa his judicium adipiscier.

DE. Etsi mihi facta injuriast, uerumtamen
Potius quam litis secter aut quam te audiam,
Itidem ut cognata si sit, id quod lex jubet
Dotem dare, abduce hanc, minas quinque accipe.

PH. Ha ha hae, homo suauias. DE. Quid est ? num iniquom
postulo ?

An ne hoc quidem ego adipiscar, quod jus publicumst ?

PH. Itan tandem quæso, item, ut meretricem, ubi abusus sis,
Mercedem dare lex jubet ei atque amittere ?

An, ut nequid turpe ciuis in se admitteret
Propter egestatem, proxumo jussast dari,
Ut cum uno ætatem degeret ? quod tu uetas.

DE. Ita, proxumo quidem : at nos unde ? aut quamobrem—

PH. Ohe,

Actum' aiunt 'ne agas.' DE. Non agam ? immo haud de-
sinam,

Donec perfecero hoc. PH. Ineptis. DE. Sine modo.

PH. Postremo tecum nil rei nobis, Demipho, est :

Tuos est damnatus gnatus, non tu : nam tua

Præterierat jam ad ducendum retas. DE. Omnia hæc

Illum putato, quæ ego nunc dico, dicere :

Aut quidem cum uxore hac ipsum prohibebo domo.

GE. Iratus est. PH. Tute idem melius feceris.

DE. Itane es paratus facere me aduersum omnia,
Infelix ! PH. Metuit hic nos, tametsi sedulo

Dissimulat. GE. Bene habent tibi principia. PH. Quin quod
est

Ferundum fers? tuis dignum factis feceris,
 Ut amici inter nos simus. DE. Egon tuam expetam
 Amicitiam? aut te uisum aut auditum uelim?

PH. Si concordabis cum illa, habebis quæ tuam
 Senectutem oblectet: respice ætatem tuam.

DE. Te oblectet: tibi habe. PH. Minue uero iram. DE.

Hoc aga.

Satis jam uerborumst: nisi tu properas mulierem
 Abducere, ego illam ejiciam: dixi, Phormio.

PH. Si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignumst liberam,
 Dicam tibi inpingam grandem: dixi, Demipho.
 Siquid opus fuerit, heus, domo me. GE. Intellego.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 4.

DEMIPHO. GETA. HEGIO. CRATINVS. CRITO

DE. Quanta me cura et sollicitudine adficit
 Gnatus, qui me et se hisce inpediuit nuptiis!
 Neque mi in conspectum prodit, ut saltem sciam,
 Quid de hac re dicat quidue sit sententiæ.
 Abi, uise redieritne jam an nondum domum.

GE. Eo. DE. Videtis quo in loco res hæc siet.
 Quid ago? dic, Hegio. HE. Ego? Cratinum censeo,
 Si tibi uidetur. DE. Dic, Cratine. CRA. Mene uis?

DE. Te. CRA. Ego quæ in rem tuam sint, ea uelim facias:
 mihi

Sic hoc uidetur: quod te absente hic filius
 Egit, restitui in integrum sequomst et bonum:
 Et id inpetrabis. dixi. DE. Dic nunc, Hegio.

HE. Ego sedulo hunc dixisse credo: uerum itast.

Quot homines, tot sententiæ : suos quoque mos.

Mihi non uidetur quod sit factum legibus

16

Rescindi posse : et turpe inceptust. DE. Dic, Crito.

CRI. Ego amplius deliberandum censeo :

Res magnast. HE. Numquid nos uis ? DE. Fecistis probe :

Incertior sum multo quam dudum. GE. Negant

Redisse. DE. Frater est expectandus mihi :

20

Is quod mihi dederit de hac re consilium, id sequar.

Percontatum ibo ad portum, quoad se recipiat.

GE. At ego Antiphonem quæram, ut quæ acta hic sint sciat.

Sed eccum ipsum uideo in tempore huc se recipera.

ACTVS III.—SCEN. 1.

ANTIPHO. GETA.

AN. Enimvero, Antipho, multimodis cum istoc animo es vituperandus :

Itane te hinc abisse, et uitam tuam tutandam aliis dedisse !

Alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animum aduersuros ?

Nam ut ut erant alia, illi certe quæ nunc tibi domist consuleres,

Nequid propter tuam fidem decepta poteretur mali :

Quoius nunc miseræ spes opesque sunt in te uno omnes sitæ.

GE. Et quidem, here, nos jamdudum hic te absentem incusamus, qui abieris.

AN. Te ipsum quærebam. GE. Sed ea causa nihilo magis defecimus.

AN. Loquere, obsecro, quonam in loco sunt res et fortunæ meæ :

Numquid subolet patri ? GE. Nil etiam. AN. Eoquid spei porrost ? GE. Nescio. AN. Ah.

GE. Nisi Phædria haud cessauit pro te eniti. AN. Nil fecit noui.

GE. Tum Phormio itidem in hac re, ut in aliis, strenuom hominem præbuit.

AN. Quid is fecit ? GE. Confutauit uerbis admodum iratum senem.

AN. Eu, Phormio. GE. Ego quod potui porro. AN. Mi Geta, omnis uos amo.

GR. Sic habent principia sese ut dico : adhuc tranquilla res
est, 15

Mansurusque patruom pater est, dum huc adueniat. AN. Quid
eum ? GR. Ut aibat

De ejus consilio sese uelle facere quod ad hanc rem attinet.

AN. Quantus metust mihi, venire huc saluom nunc patruom,
Geta !

Nam ejus per unam, ut audio, aut uiuam aut moriar sententiam.

GR. Phædria tibi adest. AN. Ubinam ? GR. Eccum ab
sua palæstra exit foras. 20

ACT. III.—SOEN. 2.

PHÆDRIA. DORIO. ANTIPH. GETA.

PH.

Dorio, audi

Obsecro. Do. Non audio. PH. Parumper. Do. Quin omitte
me.

PH. Audi quod dicam. Do. Atenim tædet jam audire eadem
milliens.

PH. At nunc dicam quod lubenter audias. Do. Loquere,
audio.

PH. Nequeo te exorare ut maneat triduom hoc ? quo nunc
abis ?

Do. Mirabar si tu mihi quicquam adferres noui. AN. Hei, ⁴
Metuo lenonem nequid . . . GR. Suo suat capiti ? idem ego metuo.

PH. Nondum mihi credis ? Do. Hariolare. PH. Sin fidem
do ? Do. Fabulæ.

PH. Fæneratum istuc beneficium pulchre tibi dices. Do. Logi.

PH. Crede mihi, gaudebis facto : uerum hercle hoc est.
Do. Somnia.

PH. Experire : non est longum. DO. Cantilenam eandem canis. 19

PH. Tu cognatus, tu parens, tu amicus, tu DO. Garri modo.

PH. Adeon ingenio esse duro te atque inexorabili,
Ut neque misericordia neque precibus molliri queas !

DO. Adeon te esse incogitantem atque inpudentem, Phædria,
Ut phaleratis dictis ducas me et meam ductes gratiis ! 15

AN. Miseritumst. PH. Hei, ueris uincor. GE. Quam uter-
quest similis sui.

PH. Neque, Antipho alia quom occupatus esset sollicitudine,
Tum hoc esse mi objectum malum ! AN. Ah, quid istuc
autemst, Phædria ?

PH. O fortunatissime Antipho. AN. Egone ? PH. Quoi
quod amas domist :

Nec cum hujusmodi umquam usus uenit ut confictares malo. 20

AN. Mihin domist ? immo, id quod aiunt, auribus teneo
lupum.

Nam neque quo pacto a me amittam, neque uti retineam, scio.

DO. Ipsum istuc mi in hoc est. AN. Heja, ne parum leno
sies.

Numquid hic confecit ? PH. Hicine ? quod homo inhumanis-
sumus :

Pamphilam meam uendidit. GE. Quid ? uendidit ? AN. Ain ?
uendidit ? 25

PH. Vendidit. DO. Quam indignum facinus, ancillam sere
emptam meo !

PH. Nequeo exorare ut me maneat, et cum illo ut mutet
fidem

Triduom hoc, dum id quod est promissum ab amicis argentum
aufero :

Si non tum dedero, unam præterea horam ne oppertus sies.

Do. Obtundis. AN. Haud longumst id quod orat, Dorio :
exoret sine : 30

Idem hic tibi, quod boni promeritus fueris, conduplicauerit.

Do. Verba istæc sunt. AN. Pamphilamne hac urbe priuari
sines ?

Tum præterea horunc amorem distrahi poterin pati ?

Do. Neque ego neque tu. GA. Di tibi omnes id quod es
dignus duint.

Do. Ego te compluris aduersum ingenium meum mensis tuli,³⁵
Pollicitantem et nil ferentem, flentem : nunc contra omnia hæc
Repperi qui det neque lacrumet : da locum melioribus.

AN. Certe hercle, ego si satis commemini, tibi quidemst olim
dies,

Quam ad dares huic, præstituta. PH. Factum. Do. Num
ego istuc nego ?

AN. Jam ea præteriit ? Do. Non, uerum hæc ei antecessit.

AN. Non pudet 40

Vanitatis ? Do. Minume, dum ob rem. GA. Sterculinium.

PH. Dorio,

Itane tandem facere oportet ? Do. Sic sum : si placeo, utere.

AN. Sic hunc decipi ! Do. Immo enimuero, Antipho, hic
me decipit :

Nam hic me hujusmodi scibat esse : ego hunc esse aliter
credidi ;

Iste me fefellit ; ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui. 45

Sed, ut ut hæc sunt, tamen hoc faciam : cras mane argentum
mihi

Miles dare se dixit : si mihi prior tu attuleris, Phædria,
Mea lege utar, ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandumst, vale.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 3.

PHÆDRIA. GETA. ANTIPHO.

PH. Quid faciam ? unde ego nunc tam subito huic argentum
inueniam miser,

Quoi minus nihilo est ? Quod si hic pote fuisset exorari
Triduom hoc, promissum fuerat ? AN. Itane hunc patiemur,
Geta,

Fieri miserum, qui me dudum, ut dixti, adjuerit comiter ?

Quin, quom opus est, beneficium rursum ei experimur reddere ? ⁵

GE. Scio equidem hoc esse æquom. AN. Age ergo, solus
seruare hunc potes.

GE. Quid faciam ? AN. Inuenias argentum. GE. Cupio :
sed id unde, edoce.

AN. Pater adest hic. GE. Scio : sed quid tum ? AN. Ah,
dictum sapienti sat est.

GE. Itane ? AN. Ita. GE. Sane hercle pulchre suades :
etiam tu hinc abis ?

Non triumpho, ex nuptiis tuis si nil nanciscor mali, ¹⁰

Ni etiam nunc me hujus causa quærere in malo jubeas crucem ?

AN. Verum hic dicit. PH. Quid ? ego uobis, Geta, alienus
sum ? GE. Haud puto :

Sed parumne est, quod omnibus nunc nobis succenset senex,

Ni instigemus etiam, ut nullus locus relinquatur preci ?

PH. Alius ab oculis meis illam in ignotum abducet locum !
hem : ¹⁵

Tum igitur, dum licet dumque adsum, loquimini mecum,
Antipho,

Contemplamini me. AN. Quamobrem ? aut quidnam facturu's,
cedo ?

PH. Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certumst persequi

Aut perire. GE. Di bene uortant quod agas : pedetemptim tamen.

AN. Vide siquid opis potes adferre huic. GE. 'Siquid?' quid? AN. Quære obsecro: 20

Nequid plus minusue faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Geta.

GE. Quæro. AN. Saluos est, ut opinor. GE. Verum enim metuo malum.

AN. Noli metuere : una tecum bona mala tolerabimus.

GE. Quantum opus est tibi argenti, loquere. PH. Solæ triginta minæ.

GE. Triginta? hui, percarast, Phædria. PH. Istæc uero uilis est. 25

GE. Age age, inuentas reddam. PH. O lepidum. GE. Aufer te hinc. PH. Jam opust. GE. Jam feres :

Sed opus est mihi Phormionem ad hanc rem adiutorem dari.

AN. Præstost : audacissime oneris quiduis inpone, et feret : Solus est homo amico amicus. GE. Eamus ergo ad eum ocius.

AN. Numquid est quod opera mea uobis opus sit? GE. Nil : uerum abi domum, 30

Et illam miseram, quam ego nunc intus scio esse exanimatam metu,

Consolare. cessas? AN. Nil est æque quod faciam lubens.

PH. Qua uia istuc facies? GE. Dicam in itinere : hinc modo te amoue.

ACTVS IV.—SCEN. 1.

DEMIPHO. CHREMES.

DE. Quid? qua profectus causa hinc es Lemnum, Chreme,
Adduxtin tecum filiam? CH. Non. DE. Quid ita non?

CH. Postquam uidet me ejus mater esse hic diutius,
Simul autem non manebat ætas uirginis
Meam neglegentiam: ipsam cum omni familia
Ad me profectam esse aibant. DE. Quid illic tamdiu,
Quæso, igitur commorabare, ubi id audiueras?

CH. Pol me detinuit morbus. DE. Unde? aut qui?

CH. Rogas?

Senectus ipsast morbus. sed uenisse eas
Saluas audiui ex nauta qui illas uexerat.

DE. Quid gnato obtigerit me absente, audistin, Chreme?

CH. Quod quidem me factum consili incertum facit.
Nam hanc condicionem siquid tulerò extrario,
Quo pacto aut unde mihi sit dicundum ordinest.
Te mihi fidelem esse æque atque egomet sum mihi
Scibam: ille si me alienus adfinem uolet,
Tacebit, dum intercedet familiaritas:
Sin spreuerit me, plus quam opus est scito sciet,
Vereorque ne uxor aliqua hoc resciscat mea:
Quod si fit, ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo,
Id restat: nam ego meorum solus sum meus.
✓ DE. Scio ita esse: et istæc mihi res sollicitudinist.
Neque defetiscar usque adeo experirier,
Donec tibi quod pollicitus sum id effecero.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 2.

GETA. (DEMIPHO. OHREMES.)

Ego hominem callidiorem uidi neminem
 Quam Phormionem. uenio ad hominem, ut dicerem
 Argentum opus esse, et id quo pacto fieret.
 Vix dum dimidium dixeram, intellexerat:
 Gaudebat: me laudabat: quærebat senem.
 Dis gratias agebat, tempus sibi dari,
 Ubi Phædrisæ esse ostenderet nilo minus
 Amicum sese quam Antiphoni. hominem ad forum
 Jussi opperiri: eo me esse adducturum senem.
 Sed eccum ipsum. quis est ulterior? attat Phædrisæ
 Pater uenit. sed quid pertimui autem, bellua?
 An quia quos fallam pro uno duo sunt mihi dati?
 Commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier.
 Petam hinc unde a primo institui: is si dat, sat est:
 Si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adoriar hospitem.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 3.

ANTIPHO. GETA. OHREMES. DEMIPHO.

AN. Expecto quam mox recipiat sese Geta.
 Sed patruom uideo cum patre astantem. hei mihi,
 Quam timeo, aduentus hujus quo inpellat patrem.
 GE. Adibo: o salue, noster Ohreme. CH. Salue, Geta.
 GE. Venire saluom uolup est. CH. Credo. GE. Quid
 agitur?
 CH. Multa aduenienti, ut fit, noua hic compluria.

GR. Ita de Antiphone audistin quæ facta? CH. Omnia.

GR. Tun dixeras huic? facinus indignum, Chreme,
Sic circumiri! DE. Id cum hoc agebam commodum.

GR. Nam hercle ego quoque id quidem agitans mecum
sedulo 10

Inueni, opinor, remedium huic rei. CH. Quid, Geta?

DE. Quod remedium? GR. Ut abii abs te, fit forte obuiam
Mihi Phormio. CH. Qui Phormio? GR. Is qui istam. CH. Scio.

GR. Visumst mi, ut ejus temptarem sententiam.

Prendo hominem solum: 'quor non' inquam 'Phormio, 15

Vides, inter nos sic hæc potius cum bona

Ut componamus gratia quam cum mala?

Herus liberalis est et fugitans litium:

Nam ceteri quidem hercle amici omnes modo

Uno ore auctores fuere, ut præcipitem hanc daret.' 20

AN. Quid hic coepat aut quo euadet hodie? GR. 'an legibus
Daturum pœnas dices, si illam ejecerit?

Jam id exploratumst: heja, sudabis satis,

Si cum illo inceptas homine: ea eloquentiast.

Verum pono esse uictum eum: at tandem tamen 25

Non capitis ei res agitur, sed pecuniæ.'

Postquam hominem his uerbis sentio mollirier,

'Soli sumus nunc hic' inquam: 'eho, dic quid uis dari

Tibi in manum, ut herus his desistat litibus,

Hæc hinc facessat, tu molestus ne sies?' 30

AN. Satin illi di sunt propitii? GR. 'nam sat scio,

Si tu aliquam partem æqui bonique dixeris,

Ut est ille bonus uir, tria non commutabitis

Verba hodie inter uos.' DE. Quis te istæc jussit loqui?

CH. Immo non potuit melius peruenirier 35

Eo quo nos uolumus. AN. Occidi. DE. Perge eloqui.

GR. A primo homo insanibat. CH. Cedo quid postulat?

GR. Quid ? nimium quantum libuit. CH. Dic. GR. Siquis daret

Talentum magnum. DE. Immo malum hercle : ut nil pudet !

GR. Quod dixi ei adeo : 'quæso, quid si filiam
Suam unicam locaret ? parui retulit

Non suscepisse : inuentast quæ dotem petat.'

Ad pauca ut redeam, ac mittam illius ineptias,

Hæc denique ejus fuit postrema oratio :

'Ego' inquit 'a principio amici filiam,

Ita ut æquom fuerat, uolui uxorem ducere.

Nam mihi uenibat in mentem ejus incommodum,

In seruitutem pauperem ad ditem dari.

Sed mi opus erat, ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler,

Aliquantulum quæ adferret, qui dissoluerem

Quæ debeo : et etiam nunc, si uolt Demipho

Dare quantum ab hac accipio, quæ sponsast mihi,

Nullam mihi malim quam istanc uxorem dari.'

AN. Utrum stultitia facere ego hunc an malitia

Dicam, scientem an imprudentem, incertus sum.

DE. Quid si animam debet ? GR. 'Ager oppositust pignori
Decem ob minas' inquit. DE. Age age, jam ducat : dabo.

GR. 'Ædiculæ item sunt ob decem alias.' DE. Oi ! hui !

Nimumst. CH. Ne clama : repetito hasce a me decem.

GR. 'Uxori emunda ancillulast : tum pluscula

Supellectile opus est : opus est sumptu ad nuptias :

His rebus' inquit 'pone sane decem minas.'

DE. Sexcentas proinde scribito jam mihi dicas :

Nil do : inpuratus me ille ut etiam inrideat ?

CH. Quæso, ego dabo, quiesce : tu modo filius

Fac ut illam ducat, nos quam uolumus. AN. Hei mihi,

Geta, occidisti me tuis fallaciis.

CH. Mea causa ejicitur : me hoc est æquom amittere.

GR. 'Quantum potest me certiorum' inquit 'face,
Si illam dant, hanc ut mittam: ne incertus siem:
Nam illi mihi dotem jam constituerunt dare.'

CH. Jam accipiat: illis repudium renuntiet:
Hanc ducat. DE. Quæ quidem illi res uortat male.

CH. Opportune adeo argentum nunc mecum attuli,
Fructum quem Lemni uxoris reddunt prædia:
Inde sumam: uxori tibi opus esse dixero.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 4.

ANTIPHO. GETA.

AN. Geta. GR. Hem. AN. Quid egisti! GR. Emunxi
argento senes.

AN. Satin est id? GR. Nescio hercle, tantum jussus sum.

AN. Eho, uerbero, aliud mihi respondes ac rogo?

GR. Quid ergo narras? AN. Quid ego narrem? opera tua
Ad restim res redit mihi quidem planissime.

Ut te quidem di deæque omnes superi *atque* inferi

Malis exemplis perdant! hem, siquid uelis,

Huic mandes, qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo auferat.

Quid minus utile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere,

Aut nominare uxorem? injectast spes patri

Posse illam extrudi. cedo nunc porro, Phormio

Dotem si accipiet, uxor ducendast domum,

Quid fiet? GR. Non enim ducet. AN. Noui, ceterum

Quom argentum repetent, nostra causa scilicet

In neruom potius ibit? GR. Nil est, Antipho,

Quin male narrando possit deprauarier.

Tu id quod bonist excerptis, dicis quod malist.

Audi nunc contra jam: si argentum acceperit,

Ducendast uxor, ut ais : concedo tibi :
 Spatium quidem tandem adparandis nuptiis, 20
 Vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum.
 Interea amici quod polliciti sunt dabunt :
 Inde iste reddet. AN. Quamobrem ? aut quid dicet ? GR.
 Rogas ?
 ' Quot res postilla monstra euenerunt mihi !
 Intro iit in sedis ater alienus canis : 25
 Angui per impluuium decidit de tegulis :
 Gallina cecinit : interdixit hariolus :
 Aruspex uetuit : ante brumam autem noui
 Negoti incipere * * * * *
 * * * quæ causast justissima. ' 30
 Hæc fient. AN. Ut modo fiant ! GR. Fient : me uide.
 Pater exit : abi, dic esse argentum Phædrisæ.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 5.

DEMIPHO. GETA. CHREMES.

DE. Quietus esto, inquam : ego curabo nequid uerborum duit.
 Hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testis
 adhibeam :
 Quoi dem et quamobrem dem, commemorabo. GR. Ut cautus
 est, ubi nil opust.
 CH. Atqui ita opus factost : at matura, dum lubido eadem
 hæc manet :
 Nam si altera illæc magis instabit, forsitan nos rejiciat. 5
 GR. Rem ipsam putasti. DE. Duc me ad eum ergo. GR.
 Non moror. CH. Ubi hoc egeris,
 Transito ad uxorem meam, ut conueniat hanc prius quam hinc
 abit.

Dicat eam dare nos Phormioni nuptum, ne succenseat :

Et magis esse illum idoneum, qui ipsi sit familiarior :

Nos nostro officio nil digressos esse : quantum is uoluerit 18

Datum esse dotis. DE. Quid tua, malum, id refert? CH. Magni,
Demipho.

Non satis est tuum te officium fecisse, id si non fama adprobat :

Volo ipsius quoque hæc uoluntate fieri, ne se ejectam prædicet.

DE. Idem ego istuc facere possum. CH. Mulier mulieri magis
conuenit.

DE. Rogabo. CH. Ubi illas nunc egc reperire possim, co-
gito.

ACTVS V.—SCEN. I

SOPHRONA. CHREMES.

So. Quid agam? quem mi amicum inueniam misera? aut quo consilia hæc referam? Aut

Unde mi auxilium petam?

Nam uereor, hera ne ob meum suasum indigna injuria adficiatur:

Ita patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolerare audio uolenter.

Ch. Nam quæ hæc anus est, exanimata a fratre quæ egressast meo?

So. Quod ut facerem egestas me inpulit, quom scirem infirmas nuptias

Hasce esse, ut id consulerem, interea uita ut in tuto foret.

Ch. Certe edepol, nisi me animus fallit aut parum prospiciunt oculi,

Meæ nutricem gnatæ uideo. So. Neque ille inuestigatur——

Ch. Quid ago?

So. qui est ejus pater. Ch. Adeo? an maneo, dum hæc quæ loquitur magis cognosco?

So. Quod si eum nunc reperire possim, nil est quod uerear.

Ch. East ipsa:

Conloquar. So. Quis hic loquitur? Ch. Sophrona. So. Et meum nomen nominat?

Ch. Respice ad me. So. Di obsecro uos, estne hic Stilpo?

Ch. Non. So. Negas?

Ch. Concede hinc a foribus paulum istorsum sodes, Sophrona.

Ne me istoc posthac nomine appellassia. So. Quid ? non, ob-
secro, es 15

Quem semper te esse dictitasti ? CH. St. So. Quid has metuis
foris ?

CH. Conclusam hic habeo uxorem æneam. uerum istoc me
nomine

Eo perperam olim dixi, ne uos forte imprudentes foris
Effutiretis, atque id porro aliqua uxor mea rescisceret.

So. Istoc pol nos te hic inuenire miseræ numquam potu-
imus. 20

CH. Eho dic mihi, quid rei tibist cum familia hac unde
exis ?

Ubi illæ sunt ? So. Miseram me. CH. Hem, quid est ?
uiuontne ? So. Viuit gnata.

Matrem ipsam ex ægritudine hac miseram mors consecutast.

CH. Male factum. So. Ego autem, quæ essem anus deserta,
egens, ignota,

Ut potui nuptum uirginem locaui huic adulescenti, 25
Harum qui est dominus ædium. CH. Antiphonine ? So. Hem,
illi ipsi.

CH. Quid ? duasne is uxores habet ? So. Au, obsecro ; unam
ille quidem hanc solam.

CH. Quid illam alteram quæ dicitur cognata ? So. Hæc
ergost, CH. Quid ais ?

So. Composito factumst, quomodo hanc amans habere posset
Sine dote. CH. Di uostram fidem, quam sæpe forte temere 30
Eueniunt quæ non audeas optare ! offendi adueniens
Quocum uolebam, et ut uolebam, conlocatam filiam :
Quod nos ambo opere maxumo dabamus operam ut fieret,
Sine nostra cura, maxuma sua cura hæc sola fecit.

So. Nunc quid opus facto sit uide : pater adulescentis uenit 35
Eumque animo iniquo hoc oppido ferre aiunt. CH. Nil periclist.

Sed per deos atque homines meam esse hanc caue resciscat quisquam.

So. Nemo ex me scibit. CH. Sequere me: intus cætera audies.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 2.

DEMIPHO. GETA.

DE. Nostrapte culpa facimus ut malis expediat esse,
Dum nimium dici nos bonos studemus et benignos.
Ita fugias ne præter casam, quod aiunt. nonne id sat erat,
Accipere ab illo injuriam? etiam argentumst ultro objectum,
Ut sit qui uiuat, dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat.

GE. Planissime. DE. Eis nunc præmiumst, qui recta praua faciunt.

GE. Verissime. DE. Ut stultissime quidem illi rem gesserimus.

GE. Medo ut hoc consilio possiet discedi, ut istam ducat.

DE. Etiamne id dubiumst? GE. Haud scio hercle, ut homost, an mutet animum.

DE. Hem, mutet autem? GE. Nescio: uerum "si forte" dico. 1c

DE. Ita faciam, ut frater censuit, ut uxorem ejus huc adducam,

Cum ista ut loquatur. tu, Geta, abi præ: nuntia hanc uenturam.

GE. Argentum inuentumst Phædriæ: de jurgio siletur:
Prouisumst, ne in præsentia hæc hinc abeat: quid nunc porro?
Quid fiet? in eodem luto hæsit: uorsura solues, 1b
Geta: præsens quod fuerat malum in diem abiit: plagæ crescunt,
Nisi prospicias. nunc hinc domum ibo, ac Phanium edocebo,
Nequid uereatur Phormionem, aut hujus orationem.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 3.

DEMIPHO. NAVSISTRATA. CHREMES.

DE. Agedum, ut soles, Nausistrata, fac illa ut placetur nobis,
Ut sua uoluntate id quod est faciundum faciat. NA. Faciam.

DE. Pariter nunc opera me adjuuas, ac re dudum opitulata es.

NA. Factum uolo: ac pol minus queo uiri culpa, quam me
dignumst.

DE. Quid autem? NA. Quia pol mei patris bene parta indi-
ligenter

Tutatur: nam ex eis prædiis talenta argenti bina

Capiebat statim: hem, uir uiro quid præstat! DE. Binan
quæso?

NA. Ac rebus uilioribus multo tamen talenta bina. DE. Hui.

NA. Quid hæc uidentur? DE. Scilicet. NA. Virum me
natum uellem:

Ego ostenderem—— DE. Certo scio. NA. quo pacto——

DE. Parce, sodes,

Ut possis cum illa, ne te adulescens mulier defetiget.

NA. Faciam ut jubes: sed meum uirum abs te exire uideo.

CH. Ehem, Demipho,

Jam illi datumst argentum? DE. Curaui illico. CH. Nollem
datum.

Hei, uideo uxorem: pæne plus quam sat erat. DE. Quor
nolles, Chreme?

CH. Jam recte. DE. Quid tu? ecquid locutus cum ista es,
quamobrem hanc ducimus?

CH. Transegi. DE. Quid ait tandem? CH. Abduci non
potest. DE. Qui non potest?

CH. Quia uterque utriquest cordi. DE. Quid istuc nostra?

CH. Magni: præter hæc

Cognatam comperi esse nobis. **DE.** Quid ? deliras. **CH.** Sic erit :

Non temere dico : redii mecum in memoriam. **DE.** Satin sanus es ?

NA. Au obsecro, uide ne in cognatam pecces. **DE.** Non est.

CH. Ne nega : 20

Patris nomen aliud dictumst : hoc tu errasti. **DE.** Non norat patrem ?

CH. Norat. **DE.** Quor aliud dixit ? **CH.** Numquamne hodie concedes mihi

Neque intelleges ? **DE.** Si tu nil narras ? **CH.** Pergis ? **NA.** Miror quid hoc siet.

DE. Equidem hercle nescio. **CH.** Vin scire ? at ita me seruet Iuppiter,

Ut propior illi, quam ego sum ac tu, homo nemost. **DE.** Di uostram fidem : 25

Eamus ad ipsam : una omnis nos aut scire aut nescire hoc uolo.

CH. Ah.

DE. Quid est ? **CH.** Itan paruam mihi fidem esse apud te !

DE. Vin me credere ?

Vin satis quæsitum mi istuc esse ? age, fiat. quid ? illa filia

Amici nostri quid futurumst ? **CH.** Recte. **DE.** Hanc igitur mittimus ?

CH. Quid ni ? **DE.** Illa maneat ? **CH.** Sic. **DE.** Ire igitur tibi licet, Nausistrata. 30

NA. Sic pol commodius esse in omnis arbitror, quam ut cœperas,

Manere hanc ; nam perliberalis uisast, quom uidi, mihi.

DE. Quid istuc negotist ? **CH.** Jamne operuit ostium ? **DE.**

Jam. **CH.** O Iuppiter,

Di nos respiciunt : gnatam inueni nuptam cum tuo filio. **DE.**

Hem,

Quo pacto id potuit? CH. Non satis tutus est ad narrandum hic locus.

DR. At tu intro abi. CH. Heus, ne filii quidem nostri hoc resciscant uolo.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 4.

ANTIPHO.

Lætus sum, ut meæ res sese habent, fratri obtigisse quod uolt. Quam scitumst, ejusmodi parare in animo cupiditates, Quas, quom res aduersæ sient, paulo mederi possis! Hic simul argentum repperit, cura sese expediuit: Ego nullo possum remedio me euoluere ex his turbis, Quin, si hoc celetur, in metu, sin patefit, in probro sim. Neque me domum nunc reciperem, ni mi esset spes ostenta Hujusce habendæ. sed ubinam Getam inuenire possim? Ut rogem, quod tempus conueniundi patris me capere jubeat.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 5.

PHORMIO. ANTIPHO.

PH. Argentum accepi, tradidi lenoni: abduxi mulierem; Curaui propria ut Phædria poteretur: nam emissast manu. Nunc una mihi res etiam restat quæ est conficiunda, otium Ab senibus ad potandum ut habeam: nam aliquot hos sumam dies.

AN Sed Phormiost: quid ais? PH. Quid? AN. Quidnam nunc facturust Phædria?

Quo pacto satietatem amoris ait se uelle absumere?

PH. Vicissim partis tuas acturust. AN. Quas? PH. Ut fugitet patrem.

Te suas rogavit rursum ut ageres, causam ut pro se diceres.
 Nam potaturus est apud me. ego me ire senibus Sunium
 Dicam ad mercatum, ancillulam emptum dudum quam dixit
 Geta: 10
 Ne quom hic non uideant me conficere credant argentum
 suum.
 Sed ostium concrepuit abs te. AN. Vide qui egrediatur. PH.
 Getast.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 6.

GETA. ANTIPHO. PHORMIO.

GE. O fortuna, o fors fortuna, quantis commoditatibus,
 Quam subito meo hero Antiphoni ope uostra hunc onerastis
 diem !
 AN. Quidnam hic sibi uult ? GE. nosque amicos ejus ex-
 onerastis metu !
 Sed ego nunc mihi cesso, qui non humerum hunc onero pallio,
 Atque hominem propero inuenire, ut hæc quæ contigerint
 sciat. 3
 AN. Num tu intellegis, hic quid narret ? PH. Num tu ?
 AN. Nil. PH. Tantundem ego.
 GE. Ad lenonem hinc ire pergam : ibi nunc sunt. AN. Heus,
 Geta. GE. Hem tibi.
 Num mirum aut nouomst reuocari, cursum quom institeris ?
 AN. Geta.
 GE. Pergit hercle : numquam tu odio tuo me uinceas. AN.
 Non manes ?
 GE. Vapula. AN. Id quidem tibi jam fiet, nisi resistis,
 uerbero. 10
 GE. Familiariorem oportet esse hunc : minitatur malum.

Sed isne est quem quæro an non? ipsust. PH. Congredere actutum. AN. Quid est?

GR. O omnium, quantum est qui uiuont, hominum homo ornatissime:

Nam sine controuersia ab dis solus diligere, Antipho.

AN. Ita uelim: sed qui istuc credam ita esse mihi dici uelim. 15

GR. Satin est si te delibutum gaudio reddo? AN. Enicas.

PH. Quin tu hinc pollicitationes aufer et quod fers cedo.

GR. Oh,

Tu quoque hic aderas, Phormio? PH. Aderam: sed cessas?

GR. Accipe, en:

Ut modo argentum tibi dedimus apud forum, recta domum

Sumus profecti: interea mittit herus me ad uxorem tuam. 20

AN. Quamobrem? GR. Omitto proloqui: nam nil ad hanc remst, Antipho:

Ubi in gynæceum ire occipio, puer ad me adcurrit Mida,

Pone adprendit pallio, resupinat: respicio, rogo

Quamobrem retineat me: ait esse uetitum intro ad heram accedere.

'Sophrona modo fratrem huc' inquit 'senis introduxit Chremem,' 25

Eumque nunc esse intus cum illis: hoc ubi ego audiui, ad foris Suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, accessi, astiti,

Animam compressi, aurem admoui: ita animum coepi attendere,

Hoc modo sermonem captans. AN. Eu, Geta. GR. Hic pulcherrimum

Facinus audiui: itaque pæne hercle exclamaui gaudio. 30

AN. Quod? GR. Quodnam arbitrare? AN. Nescio. GR. Atqui mirificissimum:

Patruos tuos est pater inuentus Phanio uxori tuæ. AN. Hem,

Quid ais? GR. Cum ejus consuevit olim matre in Lemno clanculum.

PH. Somnium: utin hæc ignoraret suum patrem? GR. Aliquid credito,

Phormio, esse causæ: sed me censeri potuisse omnia 35

Intellegere extra ostium, intus quæ inter sese ipsi egerint?

AN. Atque hercle ego quoque illam audiui fabulam. GR.

Immo etiam dabo

Quo magis credas: patruos interea inde huc egreditur foras:

Haud multo post cum patre idem recipit se intro denuo:

Ait nterque tibi potestatem ejus habendæ se dare: 40

Denique ego sum missus, te ut requirerem atque adducerem.

AN. Hem,

Quin ergo rape me: quid cessas? GR. Fecero. AN. O mi Phormio,

Vale. PH. Vale, Antipho. bene, ita me di ament, factum. gaudeo

Tantam fortunam de inproviso esse his datam.

Summa eludendi occasio est mihi nunc senes, 45

Et Phædræ curam adimere argentariam,

Ne quoiquam suorum æqualium supplex siet.

Nam idem hoc argentum, ita ut datum sit, ingratiis

Ei datum erit: hoc qui cogam, re ipsa repperi.

Nunc gestus mihi uoltusque est capiendus novus. 50

Sed hinc concedam in angiportum hoc proximum,

Inde hisce ostendam me, ubi erunt egressi foras.

Quo me adsimularam ire ad mercatum, non eo.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 7.

DEMIPHO. CHREMES. PHORMIO.

DE. Dis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago,
 Quando euenere hæc nobis, frater, prospere.
 Quantum potest, nunc conueniendus Phormios,
 Prius quam dilapidet nostras triginta minas
 Ut auferamus. PH. Demiphonem si domist
 Visam, ut quod DE. At nos ad te ibamus, Phormio.

PH. De eadem hac fortasse causa? DE. Ita hercle. PH.
 Credidi:

Quid ad me ibatis? ridiculum: uerebamini
 Ne non id facerem quod recepissem semel?
 Heus, quanta quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen
 Adhuc curauim unum hoc quidem, ut mi esset fides.

CH. Estne ita ut dixi, liberalis? DE. Oppido.

PH. Idque ad uos uenio nuntiatum, Demipho,
 Paratum me esse: ubi uoltis, uxorem date.
 Nam omnis posthabui mihi res, ita uti par fuit,
 Postquam tantopere id uos uelle animum aduorteram.

DE. At hic dehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darem:
 'Nam qui erit rumor' inquit, 'id si feceris?
 Olim quom honeste potuit, tum non est data:
 Nunc uiduam extrudi turpest:' ferme eadem omnia
 Quæ tute dudum coram me incusaueras.

PH. Satis superbe inluditis me. DE. Qui? PH. Rogas?
 Quia ne alteram quidem illam potero ducere:
 Nam quo redibo ore ad eam quam contempserim?

CH. 'Tum autem Antiphonem uideo ab sese amittere
 Inuitum eam' inque. DE. Tum autem uideo filium
 Inuitum sane mulierem ab se amittere.

Sed transi sodes ad forum, atque illud mihi
Argentum rursum jube rescribi, Phormio.

PH. Quodne ego discipuli porro illis quibus debui ?

DE. Quid igitur fiet ? PH. Si uis mi uxorem dare,
Quam despondisti, ducam : sin est ut uelis
Manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Demipho.
Nam non est æquom me propter uos decipi,
Quom ego uostri honoris causa repudium alteræ
Remiserim, quæ dotis tantundem dabat.

DE. I hinc in malam rem cum istac magnificentia,
Fugitiue ? etiam nunc credis te ignorarier,
Aut tua facta adeo ? PH. Inritor. DE. Tune hanc duceres,
Si tibi daretur ? PH. Fac periculum. DE. Ut filius
Cum illa habitet apud te, hoc nostrum consilium fuit.

PH. Quæso quid narras ? DE. Quin tu mi argentum cedo.

PH. *Mihi* uero uxorem tu cedo. DE. In jus ambula.

PH. Enimuero si porro esse odiosi pergitis . . .

DE. Quid facies ? PH. Egone ? uos me indotatis modo
Patrocinari fortasse arbitramini :

Etiam dotatis soleo. CH. Quid id nostra ? PH. Nihil.

Hic quandam noram, quoui uir uxorem — CH. Hem. DE.
Quid est ?

PH. Lemni habuit aliam : CH. Nullus sum. PH. ex qua
filiam

Suscepit : et eam clam educat. CH. Sepultus sum.

PH. Hæc adeo ego illi jam denarrabo. CH. Obsecro,
Ne facias. PH. Oh, tune is eras ? DE. Ut ludos facit.

CH. Missum te facimus. PH. Fabulæ. CH. Quid uis tibi ?
Argentum quod habes condonamus te. PH. Audio.

Quid uos, malum, ergo me sic ludificamini

Inepti, uostra puerili *inconstantia* ?

Nolo uolo : uolo nolo rursum : cape cedo :

Quod dictum, indictumst: quod modo erat ratum, inritumst.

CH. Quo pacto aut unde hæc hic rescivit? DE. Nescio.
Nisi me dixisse nemini certo scio.

CH. Monstri, ita me di ament, simile. PH. Injeci scrupulum. DE. Hem,

Hicne ut a nobis hoc tantum argenti auferat,
Tam aperte inridens? emori hercle satius est.

Animo uirili præsentique ut sis para.

Vides tuom peccatum esse elatum foras;

Neque jam id celare posse te uxorem tuam:

Nunc quod ipsa ex aliis auditura sit, Chreme,

Id nosmet indicare placabilius est.

Tum hunc inpuratum poterimus nostro modo

Ulcisci. PH. Attat, nisi mi prospicio, hæreo.

Hi gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant uiam.

CH. At uereor ut placari possit. DE. Bono animo es:

Ego redigam uos in gratiam, hoc fretus, Chreme,

Quom e medio excessit unde hæc suscepst tibi.

PH. Itane agitis mecum? satis astute adgredimini.

Non hercle ex re istius me instigasti, Demipho.

Ain tu? ubi quæ lubitum fuerit peregre feceris,

Neque hujus sis ueritus feminæ primariæ,

Quin nouo modo ei faceres contumeliam,

Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuom?

Hicce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo,

Ut ne restinguas, lacrumis si extillaueris.

DE. Malum quod isti di deæque omnes duint.

Tantane adfectum quemquam esse hominem audacia!

Non hoc publicitus scelus hinc asportarier

In solas terras! CH. In id redactus sum loci,

Ut quid agam cum illo nesciam prorsum. DE. Ego sc:

In jus eamus. PH. In iuv? huc, siquid lubet.

DE. Adsequere, retine, dum ego huc seruos euoco

CH. Enim nequeo solus: adcurrere. PH. Una injuriast ^κ

Tecum. CH. Lege agito ergo. PH. Alterast tecum, Chreme.

DE. Rape hunc. PH. Itane agitis? enimuero uocest opus:

Nausistrata, exi. CH. Os opprime. DE. Inpurum uide,

Quantum ualet. PH. Nausistrata, inquam. CH. Non taces?

PH. Taceam? DE. Nisi sequitur, pugnos in uentrem ingere. ^ς

PH. Vel oculum exclude: est ubi uos ulciscar probe.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 8.

NAUSISTRATA. CHREMES. PHORMIO. DEMIPHO.

NA. Qui nominat me? CH. Hem. NA. Quid istuc turbæst, obsecro,

Mi uir? PH. Ehem, quid nunc obstipuisti? NA. Quis hic homost?

Non mihi respondes? PH. Hicine ut tibi respondeat,

Qui hercle ubi sit nescit? CH. Caue isti quicquam creduas.

PH. Abi, tange: si non totus friget, me enica. ^ς

CH. Nil est. NA. Quid ergo? quid istic narrat? PH. Jam scies:

Ausculata. CH. Pergin credere? NA. Quid ego obsecro

Huic credam, qui nil dixit? PH. Delirat miser

Timore. NA. Non pol temerest, quod tu tam times.

CH. Egon timeo? PH. Recte sane: quando nil times, ^ι

Et hoc nil est quod ego dico, tu narra. DE. Scelus,

Tibi narret? PH. Ohe tu, factumst abs te sedulo

Pro fratre. NA. Mi uir, non mihi narras? CH. At . . .

NA. Quid 'at?'

CH. Non opus est dicto. PH. Tibi quidem: at scito huic opust.

In Lemno—CH. Hem, quid ais? DE. Non taces? PH. Clam te—CH. Hei mihi. 14

PH. Uxorem duxit. NA. Mi homo, di melius duint.

PH. Sic factumst. NA. Perii misera. PH. Et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis. CH. Quid agimus?

NA. Pro di immortales, facinus miserandum et malum.

PH. Hoc actumst. NA. An quicquam hodiest factum indignus? 20

Qui mi, ubi ad uxores uentumst, tum fiunt senes.

Demipho, te appello; nam cum hoc ipso distædet loqui:

Hæcine erant itiones crebræ et mansiones diutinae

Lemni? hæcine erat ea quæ nostros minuit fructus uilitas?

DE. Ego, Nausistrata, esse in hac re culpam meritum non nego: 25

Sed ea quin sit ignoscenda. PH. Verba fiunt mortuo.

/ DE. Nam neque neglegentia tua neque odio id fecit tuo.

Vinolentus fere abhinc annos quindecim mulierculam

Eam compressit, unde hæc natast: neque postilla umquam attigit.

Ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus. 30

Quamobrem te oro, ut alia facta tua sunt, æquo animo hoc feras.

NA. Quid ego æquo animo? cupio misera in hac re jam defungier.

Sed qui id sperem? ætate porro minus peccaturum putem?

Jam tum erat senex, senectus si uerecundos facit.

An mea forma atque ætas nunc magis expetendast, Demipho? 35

Quid mi hic adfers, quamobrem expectem aut sperem porro non fore?

PH. Exequias Chremeti quibus est commodum ire, hem tempus est.

Sic dabo: age nunc, Phormionem qui uolet lacessito:

Faxo tali eum mactatum atque hic est infortunio.

Redeat sane in gratiam: jam supplici satis est mihi. 40

Habet hæc ei quod, dum uiuat, usque ad aurem ogganniat.

NA. At meo merito, credo: quid ego nunc commemorem, Demipho,

Singulatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? DE. Noui æque omnia

Tecum. NA. Merito hoc meo uidetur factum? DE. Minime gentium:

Verum quando jam accusando fieri infectum non potest, 45

Ignosce: orat; confitetur; purgat: quid uis amplius?

PH. Enimuero prius quam hæc dat ueniam, mihi prospiciam et Phædræ.

Heus, Nausistrata, prius quam huic respondes temere, audi.

NA. Quid est?

PH. Ego minas triginta ab illo per fallaciam abstuli:

Eas dedi tuo gnato: is pro sua amica lenoni dedit. 50

CH. Hem, quid ais? NA. Adeon indignum hoc tibi uidetur, filius

Homo adulescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas?

Nil pudere? quo ore illum objurgabis? responde mihi.

DE. Faciet ut uoles. NA. Immo ut meam jam scias sententiam,

Neque ego ignosco neque promitto quicquam, neque respondeo 55

Priusquam gnatum uidero: ejus iudicio permitto omnia.

Quod is jubeat faciam. DE. Mulier sapiens es, Nausistrata.

NA. Satin tibist? CH. Mihin? immo uero pulchre discedo et probe

Et præter spem. NA. Tu tuom dic nomen quod sit. PH.

Phormio:

Vostræ familiæ hercle amicus et tuo summus Phædriæ. "

NA. Phormio, at ego ecastor posthac tibi quod potero et quæ uoles

Faciamque et dicam. PH. Benigne dicis. NA. Pol meritumst tuum.

PH. Vin primum hodie facere quod ego gaudeam, Nausistrata,

Et quod tuo uiro oculi doleant? NA. Cupio. PH. Me ad cenam uoca.

NA. Pol uero uoco. DE. Eamus intro hinc. CH. Fiat: sed ubist Phædria, "

Judex noster? PH. Jam hic faxo aderit. CANTOR. Vos ualete et plaudite.

PUBLII TERENTII AFRI PHORMIO.

PROLOGUS.

THE prologue is, as those to the *Andria* and *Heautontimorumenos*, a reply to the attacks of Lavinius, who had added a new charge to his former charges, to wit, that the plays of Terence are commonplace in language, and feeble in style. Dealing first with this attack, Terence admits that, if to introduce noisy characters and striking incidents is a merit, he must plead guilty to the lack of it. But Lavinius, he suggests, owed the success of his own pieces to his actors, not himself. As to the charge that the matter of his prologues is simply retort upon Lavinius, his answer is, let Lavinius cease his attacks, which arise from a desire to monopolise the stage, and he will cease replying. He finishes by explaining the nature and origin of his play, and asking for it a more favourable hearing than, on a former occasion, one of his plays, perhaps the *Hecyra*, met.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Poeta vetus*. Cf. *Andr.* Prol. 7; *Heaut.* Prol. 22, notes. For the juxtaposition of *poeta* — *poetam* cf., with Donatus, *Virg. Æn.* i. 684, "Notos pueri puer induc vultus."

2. *Retrahere ab studio*, "Obliger Térence à renoncer à l'étude de la poésie," Madame Dacier. *Retrahere* is i. q. "abstrahere" in *Andr.* I. v. 8, or "revocare," as it is used in *Cic. pro. Sext.*, c. 15, quoted by Ruhnken, "Cum duo consules a republicâ provinciarum fœdere retraxisset."—*Ab studio*: "musico," sc.; compare *Heaut.* Prol. 23, and note there.—*Transdere hominem in otium*, &c., "to consign the man to idleness," "to leave him nothing to do." For the form "transdere" for "tradere," cf. "transducere," "transnare," "transjicere," Ruhnken.—*Otium*, cf. *Hecyr.* Prol. Alt. 18, "Ut in otio esset potius quam in negotio." For *maledictis detertere*, in ver. 3, cf. *Hecyr.* Prol. Alt. 19, "Deterruissem facile, ne alias scriberet."

4. *Qui ita dictitat*, "For he is constantly giving this out." "Dictitat," cf. *Heaut.* Prol. 22, "Quod malivolus vetus poeta dictitat."—*Quas fabulas*, attraction of antecedent to the case of relative, cf. notes on *Andr.* Prol. 3; *Madvig.* § 319: obs. *fecit*, as ibid., is properly used of the playwright.

5. *Tenui esse oratione et scripturâ levi*, "Are of poor language and unsustained style." The charge against him that his plays lacked due gravity and sublimity of style, is in itself a proof of his excellence as a comic writer, as Donatus has noted. For *oratio*, used as here, cf. *Andr.* Prol. 12; *Heaut.* Prol. 46.—*Scriptura* is i. q. "stilo," in the first of

these passages. *Levi* is the opposite to "gravis" or "grandis" — epithets of tragedy. Parry here remarks upon Terence's close adherence to the features of the New Comedy.

6. *Quia nusquam—sectari canes*, "Because he never introduced the character of a mad young man fancying he saw a hind flying, and the hounds in pursuit, and the former imploring and praying him to help her." A hit at Lavinius, who seems to have been fond of introducing such incidents, unsuited to comedy, and rather what we should call melodramatic. A like hit at a similar incident is made in *Heaut. Prol. v. 31*, "*Qui nuper fecit servo currenti in viâ*," &c.

In ver. 7, *videre* = "fancying he saw," which Ruhnken illustrates by Virgil. *Æn. iv. 469*, "*Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus*;" Plaut. *Stich. II. i. 50*, "*Quas tu vides colubras?*" Pliny, in his *Hist. Nat. viii. 32*, remarks that deer hard pressed in the chase are wont to fly to man for succour. Westerhov. compares Ovid *Pont. II. ii. 39*, "*Nec se vicino dubitat committere tecto Quas figit infestos territa cerva canes*."

9. *Quom stetit olim nova*, "*fabula*," sc., cf. *Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 7*, note; *Hor. Epist. II. i. 176*, "*Securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo*." Construe, "When it appeared originally."

In ver. 10, *stetisse* must be construed, "stood its ground," as in *Hecyr. l. c.*

After ver. 10, a verse had crept in from *Andr. Prol. 3*, "*Et magis placerent quas fecisset fabulas*." Bentley ejected this verse, and has the approval herein of most later editors.

11. Here begins a reply to the statement that Terence has cause to thank Lavinius for attacking him: as otherwise he would have no matter for prologues. *Vetus*, "*Lavinius*," cf. v. 1.—*Novus*, "*Terence*."—*Prologum* refers here to the matter spoken, not as in *Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 1*, and elsewhere, to the actor who delivered it.

In ver. 14, Bentley reads "*posset*" for "*potuisset*."

16, 17. *In medio omnibus Palmam esse positam*, &c., "That the prize is set up in the midst for all, or lies open to all, who ply the poetic calling." Cf. *Heaut. Prol. 23*.—*Studium*—*musicum*, and note *ibid.* *Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 38*, *artem musicam*. For the phrase *In medio omnibus Palmam esse positam* cf. Virg. *Æn. v. 109*, "*Munera principio ante oculos, circoque locantur In medio*;" Cic. in *Verr. II. ii. 42*, "*Tabulæ sunt in medio*."

18. *Ille ad famem—studuit reicere*, "The other strove to drive back our poet here from his calling to want again," "whilst he has wished to retort, not to provoke attack." *Studio*, *Hecyr. Prol. 15*; Plaut. *Capt. Prol. 13*, "*Quando histronem cogis mendicariæ*." For the form *reicere*, cf. Virg. *Ecl. iii. 76*, "*Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas*;" Lucret. *iii. 877*, "*ejicit*" for "*ejicit*."

20. *Benedictis si certasset*, &c., "Had he vied with me in good words, he would have been well spoken of." Cf. *Andr. V. iv. 17*, "*Si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audiet*."—*audisset bene*, cf. *Hecyr. IV. ii. 24*, p. 181, note. Madame Dacier well renders the next verse, *Quod ab illo adlatumst*, &c., "On ne fait que lui rendre ce qu'il a prêté." "*Sibi esse id rellatum putet*," is the reading of most MSS.

23. *Mihi—de se*, are antithetic, "Now for my part I shall make an end of speaking of him, though on his side he does not of his own

accord cease to offend."—*de se=ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ*. For the sentiment, cf. Heaut. Prol. 34, *animum attendite*, al. "advertite." The same phrase occurs in Cic. in Verr. I. c. 10.—*Adporto novam*, "I present you a new play," h. e. new to the Latin stage. For *adporto*, cf. Andr. V. ii. 17, "Quidnam adportas?" and ibid. I. i. 46.

25. *Epidicasomenon*, h. e. "the claimant for the heiress," h. e. Phormio. This, which is Parry's explanation, is better and safer than supposing with Bentley, Ruhnken, and others, that we should read "*Epidicasomenen*," and referring it to Phanium. She would, as he observes, be called, ἡ ἐπιδικασθεῖσα, cf. Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, in v., and Smith's Dict. G. and R. A. p. 123 A.—*Vocant Græci*. The play was one of Apollodorus. Bentley proposes to read "Græce: Latine hic Phormionem nominat." His chief reason is because the play was not yet acted, when the prologue was being spoken. But, as Parry says, the Romans might have been familiar with it, though not on their own stage: and may have called it Phormio from the principal character.—*Phormio* has his name from *φορμῖς*, a mat, as in Plaut. Men. I. i. 1, "Juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi," &c. The "mat," and the "sponge," from their powers of suction, gave fitting nicknames to parasites.

27. *Quia primas partes qui aget*, "Because the chief character," &c. In such phrases, the subst. "*partes*" was often omitted. Cf. Adelph. V. iv. 26, "Non posteriores feram," and notes ibid. See also Eun. I. ii. 71, "*Prioris partes*," Phorm. V. v. 7.—*Voluntas vestra*, "your favour," as in Cic. ad Div. iv. 18, quoted by Ruhnken, "Vulgi voluntas, vel potius consensus omnium."

30. *Date operam, adeste*, &c. Cf. Andr. Prol. 24, "Favete, adeste sequo animo," &c.—*Per silentium*, "A calm hearing could not always be counted on." Cf. Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 21, "Quam mihi per silentium Nunquam agere licitum est."

32. *Quom per tumultum*, &c. This seems to be an allusion to the fate of the Hecyra (see Prol. Alt. 25—34). For "*per tumultum*—*motus locost*," cf. Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 33, "Tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco: Ego interea meum non potui tutari locum." For "*grex*," used as here for a "troop" or "company" of players, cf. Heaut. Prol. 44, note; Plaut. Asinar. Prol. 3.—*Quem actoris virtus*, &c. A compliment to the actors, cf. for "*restituit locum*," Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 13, note.—For *æquanimitas*, ver. 34, cf. Adelph. Prol. 24, "Facite æquanimitas," &c.

ACTUS I—SC. I.

ENTER DAVUS with some money due to Geta, and needed by him at this time, because his master, Demipho's, son Antipho was married yesterday, and he would like to make the bride a present. There will be presents when the baby is born, and on its birthdays, ere long, thinks Davus.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Amicus summus meus, et popularis*, "My most near friend and fellow-townsmen." For "*amicus summus*," cf. Andr. V. vi. 6, note. Phorm.

V. viii. 60, *Popularis* in its first sense would be "one of the same race or people." These slaves are not so: but speak as if their master's country was their own. For "*popularis*," cf. *Adelph.* II. i. 1, "*Obsecro! populares;*" *Eun.* V. viii. 1, "*Ô populares.*"

2. *Erat ei de ratiuncula, &c.*, "There was for some time past a trifling sum of money remaining in my hands from an account due to him." "I owed him a trifle from an old account." "*Ratinuncula*" occurs in *Pl. Curcul.* iii. 1, "*Subduxi ratiunculam.*" "*Ratio*" is constantly used in the same sense. *Plaut. Men.* 123, "*Ratio redditur.*" For the phrase "*apud me relicuom pauxillulum*," &c., *Westerhov.* quotes *Plaut. Mostell.* I. iii. 141, "*Etiam nunc decem minas apud te sunt: vel rationem puta;*" *Cic. ad Att.* xvi. 8, "*Maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum.*" *Davus*, it will be observed, is fond of diminutives: *ratiuncula, pauxillulum.*

4. *Id ut conficerem* ("rogavit," sc.), "He begged me to make it up." Perhaps this clause depends upon the verb "*venit*" in ver. 2, which implies an application for the money. For *conficerem* so used as here, cf. below, *Phorm.* V. v. 11, "*Ne, quum hic non videant me, conficere credant argentum suum.*" *Cic. in Verr. Act.* II. Lib. i. c. 52, "*Per magnam eum dicere ex illa re pecuniam confici posse.*" So *Plaut.* used "*fieri*," *Pseud.* I. iii. 68, "*Vel ducentes fieri possunt presentes minas.*"

6. *Mumus hoc conraditur.* Cf. notes ad *Adelph.* II. ii. 34; *Heaut.* I. i. 89, "*Conrasi omnia.*" *Donatus* notes that wedding presents might be presented until the seventh day after a marriage.—*Quam inique comparatum est*, "How hard is the arrangement." *Heaut.* III. i. 94, "*Ita comparatam esse hominum naturam omnium;*" *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. Amer.* 36, "*Itaque more majorum comparatum est, ut,*" &c.; *Plaut. Amph.* II. ii. 3, "*Ita cuique comparatum Est in setate hominum.*" See *Colman's* version of verses 7—12. *Westerhov.* quotes *Martial.* V. xxxii. 1, "*Semper eris pauper, si pauper es, Æmiliane; Dantur opes nulli nunc, nisi divitibus.*"

9. *Quod ille unciatim—comparsit miser*, "What, Geta, poor wretch, has saved up with difficulty, ounce by ounce, from his monthly allowance, cheating himself of his proper fare: All this that bride will carry away."—*Unciatim.* The "*uncia*" was the twelfth part of an "as"—so that the adverb is used to express the pitiful amount of the slave's scraping.—*De demenso*, "*frumento,*" sc. The allowance was four, or, according to *Pliny.* H. N. xviii. 9, five "*modii*" per month. Cf. "*Demensum*" in *Plaut. Menæschm.* H. G. 14, "*Nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo Non modio, neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo.*" This allowance was paid on the first of the month, the *Kalends*, and was by the Greeks, *Hesiod.* Op. et D. 767, called *ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς*. Cf. *Plaut. Stich.* I. ii. 3, "*Vos meministis quot calendis petere demensum cibum.*"—*Suum defraudans genium.* Cf. *Plaut. Aul.* 682, "*Ego met me fraudavi, Animumque meum, geniumque meum.*" See *Hildyard's* note. In *Plaut. Pers.* II. iii. 11, we have the opposite, "*Genio meo multa bona faciam,*" "I'll indulge my appetite." *Hor. Od.* III. xvii. 14, "*Cras genium mero Curabis.*" With the reading "*defraudans*" for "*defraudans*," cf. *Andr.* III. iii. 41, where some copies read "*aludier.*"

13. *Perietur alio munere*, "Will be mulcted in another present."

Propert. IV. iii. 50, "Qui volet austeros arte ferire viros," where Palsey observes that "ferire" seems to have been conventionally used of deceiving a husband. In Prop. V. v. 44 (al. IV. v. 44), we read "Cum ferit astutos comica mæcha Getas," where Broukhus, Kuinoel, and others, say the simile is from gladiatorial combats.—*Natalis dies*, for this keeping up of birthdays by the ancients, compare Plaut. Capt. I. ii. 71, "Quia mihi est natalis dies, Propterea te vocari ad cenam volo." Ovid Amor. I. viii. 93; Plaut. Pseud. I. ii. 32, "Nam mihi hodie natalis dies est, deoet eum omnes vos concelebrare." Lindenbrog. quotes Genesis xl. and Matt. xiv., the birthday festivals of Pharaoh and Herod.

15. *Ubi initiabunt*, "And when they shall wean the child"—*initiabunt* (sc. "cibo et potu"). Stalbaum quotes Varro ap. Non. Marcell. p. 108, "Cum primo potu et cibo initiarent pueros, sacrificabantur ab edulibus Edusæ, a potione Potinæ." Donatus seems to refer the words to the *Ἀμφιδρόμια* of the Athenians, the festival for introducing and naming the child. See Smith's Dict. G. and R. A. 41 a. Thus the three occasions for presents to the child will be the birth, the birthday, and the naming-day.—*Omne hoc mater auferet*, "All this the mother will carry off." "The boy will be the excuse for sending the presents."

ACTUS I.—Sc. II.

ENTER Geta, whom Davus questions as to his rueful visage. He explains that his master and his master's brother have entrusted to him the care of their sons Antipho and Phædria, while they are absent in Lemnos and Cilicia. First he tried strictness; but finding that he got kicked for that, he let the youths have their way. What is the result? Phædria has fallen in love with a music girl belonging to a slave-merchant, and Antipho with a penniless orphan, Phanium, whom one Phormio, a parasite, has helped him to marry, by pretending that Antipho is next of kin to the girl, and that he, as the father's friend, was bound to sue him to marry her. He has carried out this scheme. They were married yesterday. Phædria's affair has been less happy, as he cannot raise money to buy the music-girl. The fathers are expected home. The slave and the young man are in a very natural state of alarm as to the consequences.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Siquis me quarret*, &c. Cf. Heeyr. I. ii. 1.—*At ego obviam conabar tibi* ("ire," sc.). See Heaut. II. ii. 11, note, "Dum moliantur, dum conantur, annus est." Construe, "Why, I was starting to meet you, Davus."—*Accipe, hem, Lectumst*, "There, take it, it's good coin." Cf. Plaut. Pseud. IV. vii. 50, "Accipe: hic sunt quinque argenti lectæ numeratæ minæ."—*Conveniet numerus quantum debui*, "You'll find it the exact sum I owed." For *conveniet numerus*, cf. Plaut. Most. I. iii. 146, quoted by Parry "Bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit;" Plaut. Men. H. G. 1008, "Conveniunt signa;" see

also, *Plant. Pseud. IV. vii. 109*, "Tantundem argenti, quantum milos debuit, Dedit huic."

4. *Amo te*, "I thank you." Cf. *Eun. I. ii. 106*, "Merito te amo." "Amo" is used in thanking: "amabo" (cf. *Plaut. Aul. H. G. 101 Men. H. G. 291*), of asking a favour. — *Habeo gratiam*, cf. *Andr. I. i. 15*. — *Non neglexisse* ("te," sc.). — *Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores*, cf. *Andr. I. i. 41*, "Namque hoc tempore Obsequium," &c. — *Ad eo res rediit*, "It comes to this," cf. *Heaut. I. i. 61*, note. — *Siquis quid reddiit*, &c. *Westerhov.* quotes *Plaut. Trin. IV. iii. 44*, "Siquis mutuom quid dederit, fit pro proprio perditum."

7. *Tristis*, "Rueful visaged." With *modo ut tacere possis*, sc., "vide," cf. *Andr. II. iv. 6*, note, — *Abi sis, insciens*, "Prythee, away, blockhead." Cf. *Adelph. II. ii. 12*, note; *IV. iv. 12*, note.

10. *Cujus tu fidem*, &c., an "a fortiori" argument. — *Ubi quid mihi lucrast*, &c., "In which matter what interest have I in deceiving you." *Ubi* = "in quâ re," as in *Heaut. V. i. 43*, "Quot res dedere ubi possem persentiscere." Or, we might construe the sentence, "Where have I any interest in deceiving you," simply.

12. *Hanc operam tibi dico*, "I am paying you this attention," h. e. the attention you ask. *Dico* is, i. q. *do*, as in *Plaut. Bacch. IV. ix. 72*, "Aurium operam tibi dico." So in *Plaut. Mil. Gl. IV. i. 7*, "Immo omnes res posteriores pono, atque operam do tibi."

15. *Tam quam te*. *Fleckeisen*, following *Bentley*, reads *Tam quam* as two words, cf. *Eun. IV. iv. 50*, "Tam scio quam me vivere." In ver. 16, *illi* = "Chremeti." *nostro* = "Demipho." — *Ad hospitam antiquum*, "To a foreign friend of long standing," cf. *Hecyr. V. iii. 6*, note. — *Pellexit*, "decoyed." Cf. *Plaut. Mœnecm. H. G. 257*, "Si pellexerunt, perditum amittunt domum," where *Hildyard* shows the distinction between "illicio" and "pellicio" to be the same as between "inducere" and "perducere," "tentare," and "pertentare." The preposition *per* seems to indicate "accomplishment," carrying through, cf. "pellax" and "pellex." — *Modo non montes auri pollicens*, "Promising him all but mountains of gold." For *modo non*, "all but," or "well nigh," cf. *Gr. μὲν οὐκ*, and *Madvig. Gr. § 462, a*. For the hyperbolic "montes auri," *Ruhnken* quotes *Sall. Cat. c. 23*, "Repente glorians maria montesque polliceri cœpit." *Pl. Mil. G. IV. ii. 73*, "Tum argenti montes non massas habet."

19. *Cui tanta erat res, et supererat?* "What? decoyed a man who had so great riches; and such a superfluity of them?" This is the sense of the passage as *Donatus* understood it, referring *cui* to *Demipho*; and *Stalbaum* follows *Donatus*. *Westerhov.* refers *cui* to "hospitem;" "Who had such wealth, and such a superabundance?" The first sense is best. — *Desinas*, an impatient rejoinder. — *Sic est ingenium*, "Such is my master's nature" — "Money's his passion," *Colman*: cf. *Plaut. Amph. III. ii. 18*, "Ita ingenium meum est."

20. *Oh! regem me esse oportuit*, "Oh! 'tis I that ought to have been as rich as a king." The emphasis is on *me*, and the implied force is, "I should know how to enjoy my money, and not run about after more." For "rex" in the same sense as here, see *Plaut. Capt. IV. ii. 45*. "Non ego nunc Parasitus sum, sed regum rex regalior." *Eun. I. ii. 88*, *regina*. — *Magistrum*, "pedagogue." Commentators compare *Adelph. V. ix. 5*.

23. *Provinciam Cepisti duram*, "You undertook a hard office!" Cf. Heaut. III. ii. 5, "Nostro traditast provincia," and notes thereupon.—*Mihi usus venit, hoc scio*, "It has proved so; I'm sure of that!" See note on Heaut. III. ii. 42, "Non usus veniet, spero;" Adelph. V. vi. 7, "Si quid usus venerit," note.—*Memini relinqui me Deo irato meo*, "I remember that I was left in charge of them, when my God was wroth with me." *Deus* is here, i. q. "genius," "my tutelary spirit." For similar phrases, see Andr. IV. i. 40, "Deos fuisse iratos," note. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 8, "Iratissimus paries Dis atque poetis." Plaut. Poen. II. 4, "Dis meis iratissimis;" Virg. Æn. II. 396, "Haud numine nostro."

26. *Scapulas perdidi*, "I ruined my shoulders." So Plaut. Epid. I. i. 84, "Corium perdidi." Expressions of slaves for a sound beating. See Casin. V. iii. 14, "Nam salus nulla est scapulis, si domum redeo." Parry quotes also Asin. II. ii. 49, 50, and Trucul. IV. iii. 19.

28. *Advorsum stimulum calces* ("jactare" sc.), "to kick against the goad;" "to raise the hinder part of the heel to kick," is "*calces jactare*," or "*ducere*." Gr. *πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν*. See Æsch. Agam. 1624; Eurip. Bacch. 794; Acts of the Apostles, ix. 5, xxvi. 14; Plaut. Trucul. IV. ii. 55, "Nugæ sunt. Si stimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plus dolet." For the construction of *obsequi quæ vellent*, see note at Adelphi. V. ix. 38.—*Scisti uti foro*, "You understand how to suit your market." "You don't fix your price beforehand, but are ruled by the current price of the market."

31. *Nactus est*, "Chanced upon," cf. note at Hecyr. I. i. 8. — *Hanc amare cepit perditæ*, cf. Heaut. I. i. 45. — *Impurissimo*, "Most rascally," cf. Plaut. Aul. H. G. 332, "Ita illis impuris omnibus adii manum;" Asinar. 453, "Impure, nihili, non vides irasci?" In ver. 34, with "*quicquam*," understand "*suppetebat*."

35. *Oculos pascere*, "To feast his eyes." Ruhnken illustrates this phrase by Cic. Phil. xi. 3, "Cum animum satiare non posset, oculos pavit suos." Lucret. ii. 418, "Oculos qui pascere possunt." Similarly, Virg. Æn. i. 468, "Animum picturâ pascit inani." Plaut. Poen. V. iv. 1, 2, "Fuit hodie operæ pretium ejus qui amabilitati animum adjicent Oculis epulas dare." For similar expressions see Hildyard's note on Aulul. 492, upon the reading of Lambinus "*edi*;" for "*audivi*" there. — *In ludum ducere*, &c., "To escort her to school, and back." For "*ludus*," so used, see Hecyr. II. i. 6; Plaut. Rudens. Prol. 44.—*Sectari*, "Run after," "amatoriâ." Cf. Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. i. 13, "Ait sese ultro omnes mulieres sectarier." Donatus remarks upon the satire intended here; "*sectari*" properly applies to "attaching oneself to the teaching of some philosopher," as Phædria ought to have been doing, instead of running after the "citharistria."

37. *Nos otiosi operam*, &c. "We too, for lack of other business, gave our time to Phædria." Colman.—*In quo hæc discibat ludo, exadvorsum ei loco*, "Opposite that place, namely, the school in which the girl was taking lessons." For the attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative, see Andr. Prol. 3. For *exadvorsum*, Adelph. IV. ii. 45, note.—*Illic*, in ver. 41, is i. q. "illic," as in Adelph. I. ii. 36; Hecyr. V. iii. 3, notes, q. v.—*Tonstrina*, "A barber's shop," the haunt of loungers, Plaut. Amph. IV. i. 5; Epid. II. ii. 14.

45. *Hic viciniaz*, "In this neighbourhood," cf. note at Andr. I. i. 43 Madvig. Gr. 284, obs. 9.—*Ea sita erat exadvorsum*, "The corpse was

placed (or laid out) opposite to her," h. e. in the hall of the house.—*Neque illi benevolens*, &c., "Nor had she any well-wisher, acquaintance, or kinsman, present, to assist in the funeral." For *Qui adjutaret funus*, compare Andr. I. i. 81, "Curabat una funus;" and for "adjuto," in a like construction, Hecyr. III. ii. 24, "Atque eis onera adjuta."

51. *Commorat omnes nos*, "He had moved us all."—*Commorat*, syncope, for "commoverat."—*Eamus visere*, sc. *ut* before *eamus*. For the construction cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 114, note.—*Alius*, h. e. Phædria or some other of the loungers at the barber's shop.—*Imus, venimus, videmus*, Asyndeton, "We go: we reached the spot: we see her." *Venimus* is, i. q. "advenimus," the perf., but there is no reason for supposing *imus* to be i. q. "ivimus." Parry compares this passage with Heaut. II. iii. 44—50, q. v.

54. *Quo magis diceret*, h. e. "putaret," *ita rem esse*, sc., "And, on which account you would think her the more so."—*Nil aderat adjumenti*, "There was no addition to set off her beauty." Cf. Heaut. II. ii. 47, 48, "Tum ornatam ita uti quas ornantur sibi Nulla mala re esse expolitam muliebri;" Ovid. Fast. II. 763, 764, q. v. For "Capillus passus," see Heaut. I. c. 49.—*Ipsa horrida*, "Herself unkempt;" *horrida* is here i. q. "sordida," in Heaut. I. c. 56. *Ipsa*, according to Ruhnken, means "in her whole appearance."

57. *Ut, ni vis boni In ipsâ inesset forma*, &c., "So that if the essence of beauty had not been in her very form, these things would have killed (or "put out") her loveliness." For the construction cf. Madvig. Gr. § 347 b, and obs. 2; Key, Gr. § 1209; Ter. Adolph. IV. v. 74. For *vis boni*, cf. Lucret. IV. 1166, "Quoi Veneris membris vis omnibus exoritur." For *bonum*, in the sense of "beauty," Hor. Od. IV. i. 3, "Qualis eram bonæ Sub regno Cinaræ." Catull. xv. 10, "Infesto pueris bonis malisque."

59. *Ille* ("Phædria," h. e.) *tantumodo 'Satis,' inquit, 'scitast.'* "Merely said, she's fair enough." For "scitus" so used, cf. Andr. III. ii. 6, "Per ecaster scitus puer." *Satis* is used of faint praise. Cf. note on Heaut. III. ii. 12.—*Sic satis*—*noster vero*, "But our young master" (Antipho). Cf. Andr. V. ii. 5, "O noster Chreme!"

61. *Scin quam? quo evadat vide*, "Know you to what extent." "Observe the result." *Quam*, according to Stalbaum, is for "quantopere."—*Sibi ejus faciat copiam*, "To give him possession of her." Plaut. Cas. II. viii. 14, "Quod maxime Cupiebas ejus copiam feci tibi."—*Illa enim*, h. e. "enimvero," Gr. *ἔτι*; cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 168. After *negat*, we must supply "copiam facturam."—*Neque eum æquom*, &c., "And she says that he is acting wrongly;" *Neque* = "et non," as in Hecyr. III. iii. 32.

65. *Bonam bonis progeneratam*, "An honest girl, and born of honest parents," Colman. *Bonus* is here, i. q. "virtuous" as in Hor. Od. IV. iv. 29, "Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;" Epist. I. xvi. 52, "Oderunt peccare boni," &c.—*Lege id licere facere*, "If he wishes her for a wife, he may accomplish that legally." *Lege*, h. e. "legitimè," as in Andr. IV. v. 4, note, and Hecyr. I. ii. 97, q. v.

69. *Non, si redisset pater*, &c., "Would not his father, on his return, have given consent?" *Si* is here used of "time," as in Hor. Epist. I. vii. 10, "Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris," &c.; Plaut. Capt. II. ii. 1, "Jam ego revertar intro si ex his quæ volo exquisivero."

—*Veniam daret*, cf. Andr. V. iii. 30, "Da veniam;" Hecyr. IV. ii. 29, notes.—*Indeantam*—*ignobilem*, Two great requirements were dower and family connections. Westerhov. quotes Trinummi. I. ii. 122, "Ut eam in se dignam conditionem colloceam." But see Plaut. Aulul. 434 (H.), on the subject of dower, "Nam meo animo," &c., "Ut indotatas ducant uxores domum." Cf. *ibid.* 196, and Amphitr. 687 (Bothe.), and Hor. Od. III. xxiv. 21.

72. *Quid fiat* ("rogas" sc.), a common construction with Terence.—*Homo confidens*, "An impudent fellow." Cicero alludes to this passage in his oration for A. Cæcina, c. 10, "Sextus Clodius—nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam ille Terentianus est Phormio." For *confidens*, cf. Andr. V. ii. 14, "Ellum, confidens, catus."—*Qui illum di omnes perduint*, "Would that all the gods might confound him!" The general consent of editors and commentators explains *qui* in this and like imprecatory passages as i. q. "utinam." Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 356, "Qui illum perduint Di omnes," and *ibid.* 828. Westerhov. whom Stalbaum follows, resolves it into an aposiopesis, *Qui—Illum perduint*, &c., "Who—but may the gods," &c. Parry explains *qui* as an ablative "wherefore," i. e. "and so." In default of satisfactory explanation, we incline to the view of Hildyard, who follows Donatus, Gronovius, and others.

75. *Lex est ut orba*, &c. Cf. Andr. I. i. 44, note; Adelph. IV. v. 18, "Hic meus amicus illi genere est proximus: Huic leges cogunt nubere hanc," see notes. For "nubant" and "ducere," in ver. 76, cf. Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 41, where Ov. Met. ix. 764, is quoted "Sacra quibus qui ducat abest, ubi nubimus ambæ," in which passage Iphis, then a female, is about to wed Ianthe.

77. *Tibi scribam dicam*, "I'll enter an action against you," γράψωμαι δίκην. Cf. Plaut. Aul. 716; Hildyard's Glossary and notes. *Dica* (h. e. δίκη), is a substantive from the Greek. Cf. below IV. iii. 63; II. iii. 92, "Dicam tibi impingam grandem;" II. i. 15. See also Cic. in Verr. II. ii. c. xiv., "Scribitur Heraclio dica," and Long's note on that passage; as well as *ibid.* c. xv., "Dicas sortitutum;" Plaut. Pœn. III. vi. 5, "Cras subscribam homini dicam."

80. *Qui cognata tibi sit*, "How she is your relation." *Qui* = "quomodo."—*Quod erit mihi bonum atque commodum*, "As far as shall be good and advantageous to my cause." *Quod* = "quoad." Donatus takes the phrase to be the Parasite's form of saying, "Quod felix faustumque sit;" and Zeune alters the punctuation by placing a colon at "confingam," and referring "quod — commodum" to ver. 82. But the first method is best. For "refelles," cf. Hecyr. II. ii. 12.—*Vincam scilicet*, Westerhov. quotes Cic. Tusc. Q. i. 1, "Erat facile vincere non repugnantes."—*Quid med*, "refert," sc. Compare Adelph. V. iv. 27, note; Hecyr. IV. iii. 12, note.

84. *Jocularium audaciam*. Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 48, "Jocularium in malum," and note there.—*Persuasumst homini*, "Our poor fellow was persuaded," h. e. Antipho. The reading "persuasumst" for "persuasit" is Bentley's, from the C. Bembin., and suits best with the "asyndeton" of the passage. For *Quid te futurumst!* in ver. 87, cf. Andr. III. v. 8, note; Heaut. III. i. 53, note.

85. *Quod fors feret*, &c., "Whate'er chance shall bring, I'll bear patiently." Westerhov. quotes Virg. Æn. V. 710, "Quicquid erit,

superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est." Cic. ad Att. vii. 14, "Sed hæc ut fors tulerit." For "*Æquo animo*," &c., cf. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 24, "*Leuius sit patientia*," &c. — *In me omnis spes mihi est*. Cf. Eun. II. ii. 9, "Itan' parasti te, ut spes nulla reliqua in te esset tibi?"

90. *Ad precatorem adeam, credo*, &c., "What, I'm to go to an intercessor, I suppose," &c. *Credo* is said ironically. For *precatorem*, cf. Heaut. V. ii. 23, "Nec tu aram tibi, Nec precatorem pararis," and note ibid. Slaves used to suborn an intercessor: cf. Plaut. Asin. II. iv. 9, &c. *Amitte* = "dimitte," cf. Andr. V. iii. 27, note. — *Posthac si quicquam, nil precor*, "If he shall have done any wrong again, I won't intercede for him." For the ellipse after *quicquam*, cf. Andr. I. ii. 25, "Si sensero hodie quicquam." Parry compares Eun. V. ii. 13, "Unam hanc noxiam Amitte; si aliam admisero unquam, occidito." — *Tantummodo non addat*, "And all but add, when I'm gone hence kill him, an't please you." Bentley places a full stop at *precor*, and reads *addit*, "He only does not add," and Fleckeisen follows him.

94. *Quid pædagogus ille, qui citharistram?* "*Sectabatur*" sc. A humorous allusion to Phædria, "What of him, gentleman-usher to the music-girl?" Colman. One of the duties of a slave, who was employed as a pædagogus, was to attend his charge to and from school. — *Quid rei gerit?* "How goes he on?" i. q. "quid agit?" — *Sic, tenuiter*, "But so so, very poorly." For *sic*, cf. Heaut. III. i. 49, *Sic hoc*, note; Andr. IV. v. 9, 10, note, "*Sic ut quimus, aiunt*," &c. In ver. 98, *quoad* = "quamdiu." — *Non certum scio*, cf. Hecyr. III. i. 44, "*Certum sciam*," where, however, Fleckeisen reads "*certo sciam*."

100. *Ad portitores esse delatam*, "And that it has been carried to the custom-house-officers." For this sense of "portitor," "*cujus erat portum obsidere, et omnia sciscitari, ut ex iis vectigal sumeret*," see Plaut. Menæchm.; Hildyard's Glossary, 41, "*Portitorem domum duxi*;" Asinar. I. iii. 7, "*Ego pol istum portitorem privabo portorio*;" Trinumm. III. iii. 64—66, "*Jam si obsignatas non feret, dici hoc potest: Apud portitorem eas resignatas sibi, inspectasque esse*;" Cic. de Off. i. 42. — *Numquid—me vis?* cf. Adelph. III. iii. 78, note; Hecyr. II. ii. 30, note. — *Puer, heus*, "What ho! boy?" This is said as he knocks at the door. — *Da hoc Dorcio*, "Give this money to Dorcium," his wife and fellow-slave. The termination is the same as usual in women's names, e. g. Glycerium, Phanium, Planesium.

ACTUS I.—SC. III.

ANTIPHO expresses to Phædria his dread of his father's return, and consequent discovery of his marriage, which is a constant source of anxiety to him. Phædria rallies him on his being actually disposed to find fault with his good luck in love. Antipho replies (to his cousin's wish that he were in his, Phædria's, difficulty), that the difference is in his affair being indissoluble, while Phædria's can be dropped at any moment. Gets interrupts them.

Metre :—1—4, 5. Trochaic Tetrameter.

2, 3, 6—8. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

9, 10, 12—24. Iambic Tetrameter.

25, 26. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

11. Iambic Dimeter.

1. *Adeon rem redisse*, &c., "To think that it should have come to this." Cf. notes to Andr. I. v. 10; Heaut. IV. v. 3.—*Ut qui mihi consultum optimè velit esse*, &c., "That him, who has my interest most at heart, that I should dread my father, I say." Cf. Bacch. IV. vi. 18, "Orabat ut quod istic esset scriptum, ut fieret." The second *ut* is pleonastic. "Qui—velit" is a periphrasis for "amicus summus," and refers to his "father." For "consultum velit," cf. Plaut. Bacch. III. vi. 36, "Me ires consultum malè."—*Ejus adventi in mentem venit*, cf. for this construction, Phorm. IV. iii. 47, 48; Plaut. Aulul. H. G. 183; Eunuch. IV. iii. 24; Cic. ad Verr. Divinatio. c. xiii. For *adventi*, archaic, for "adventus," cf. Andr. II. ii. 28, note.

3. *Quod nī fuissem incogitans*, "Whereas had I not been inconsiderate." *Incogitans* occurs again at III. ii. 14, below, and "incogitantia" in Plaut. Merc. I. i. 27. The particle "quod" occurs as here in Caesar, B. G. I. 44, "Quod nisi discedat," &c., and below in ver. 5, *Quod utinam*, pleonastically.—*Quid istuc est?* "What's this you speak of?"—*Rogitas? qui—conscius sis*, "Do you ask, who are privy with me to so audacious an act?" Phædria was with Antipho, cf. I. ii. 41. For *mihi conscius*, cf. Heaut. I. i. 69, note; "Qui fuere ei conscii." Plaut. Rudens. IV. vii. 21, "Ne conscii sint ipsi maleficiis suis." For *quod utinam*, cf. ver. 3.—*Nec* = "atque utinam ne."—*Quod mihi—malè*, cf. Andr. II. vi. 27, "Hem illic est huic rei caput." Parry compares with the general scope of the following lines, Andr. II. vi. 9, 10, q. v.

7. *Non potitus essem*, "Suppose I had not gained her." Donatus illustrates this granting the possibility of failure, by Virg. Æn. iv. 603, "Verum anceps fuerat pugnae fortuna—fuisset." For *fuisset mihi ægre*, cf. Adelph. I. ii. 57, "Ægre est." In ver. 8, *Audio* is equivalent to "Oh! doubtless," said ironically. Cf. Andr. III. iii. 20; and Phorm. V. viii. 54. In ver. 9, *dum exspecto* depends upon "cura angeret animum" in ver. 8.—*Qui hanc mihi adimat consuetudinem*, "Whilst I'm on the look out how soon he may arrive, who is to deprive me of this intercourse." For *quam mox*, cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 606, "Provisam quam mox vir meus redeat domum." Ibid 79, "Quam mox incendio rogam?" For *consuetudinem*, cf. Andr. II. vi. 8, note; Hecyr. III. iii. 44.—*Agrest*, see above, ver. 7.

10. *Aliis quia defit*. Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Curcul. I. iii. 14, "Ipsus se ex cruciat, qui homo quod amat, videt; nec potitur, dum licet." For "defit," see Hecyr. V. ii. 2.—*Amore abundas*, Antipho, "You're too rich a lover, Antipho!"—Colman.

12. *Nam tua quidem hercle certo*. For this concurrence of particles, cf. Andr. II. ii. 10, note, and the use of the Greek *τίς* *ῥα* *ποῦ*. The same phrase occurs in Plaut. Menæchm. 228, H.—*Ita me di bene ament ut*, cf. Hecyr. II. i. 9, note; Heaut. III. iii. 8.—*Tam diu quod amo frui*, "to enjoy possession of what I love as long;" h. e. as Antipho has his wife. *Tam diu* is perhaps said *δευτικῶς*. *Frui*, as Stalbaum notes, is used "propiè in re amorum."

14. *Jam deprecisci morte cupio*, "I'm ready at this moment to close the bargain with my death," Parry. "Deprecisci morte" is, "to enter on a compact not to refuse even death as an equivalent for the accomplishment of one's wishes." Cic. ad Att. ix. 7, "Cur non honestissimo periculo deprecisci velim?" Virg. *Æn.* v. 230, "Vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;" xii. 49, "Letumque sinas pro laude pacisci."—*Tu conjicito cætera*, "Imagine you the rest, what I now reap from this lack I experience, and what you do from that abundance, with which you are blest." Plaut. *Casin.* I. i. 6, "Dehinc conjicite cæterum."—*Ut ne=Iva µή.*

18. *Beatus ni unum hoc desit*, "Blest in all but this" &c. Cf. Hecyr. IV. ii. 25, "Quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque unâ hâc foret."—*Tum sentias*, Andr. II. i. 10, "Tu si hic sis aliter sentias."—*Nostri nosmet pœnitent*, "We are dissatisfied with our own state." Cf. Heaut. I. i. 20, note; Cic. ad Fam. vi. 1, "Etsi ea perturbatio est omnium rerum, ut suus quemque fortunæ maximè pœniteat."—*De integro*, "afresh," "from a fresh starting-point." Cf. Andr. Prol. 26; Heaut. V. iii. 8, "ad integrum." In ver. 23, Fleckeisen reads "retinere amorem an mittere."

23. *In eum incidi infelix locum*, "Have fallen unluckily into that predicament, that I've the power neither of letting her go, nor keeping her." For *locum*, see Heaut. II. iii. 118, "In eum jam res rediit locum." For the construction *ejus* (h. e. "uxoris") *amittendi*, see Hecyr. III. iii. 12, note; Heaut. Prol. 29; Madvig. 413, obs. 2, and below, V. vi. 40, where some read "ejus habendi."

ACTUS I.—Sc. IV.

GETA enters in a state of perplexity how to escape the reward of his aid to his young master, now that his father is come home. He is half inclined to run away from the consequences, and only stays from love to Antipho. Antipho interrupts this soliloquy and learns his father's arrival at the Piræus. He is in utter consternation, but Geta urges him to brave it out. Ere his father can come up, however, his resolution fails, and he leaves Geta and Phædria to do their best to appease Demipho. They agree to stick to the story of the lawsuit.

Metre :—1, 2, 11, 12, 18—37. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3, 4, 6—8, 14, 15. Iambic Tetrameter.

5, 17. Iambic Dimeter.

9, 10. Trochaic Tetrameter.

13. Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic.

16, 38—52. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Nullo es*. Cf. Andr. III. iv. 20, note; Hecyr. IV. i. 6. Bentley in this verse omits "tibi," and reads "repereris."—*Te impendent*, "hang over you." For the unusual construction of an accusative after *impendent*, see Lucret. i. 327, "Mare quæ impendent vesco sale saxa peresa." Some read "in te impendent," as in Plaut. *Epid.* I. i. 77, "Tantæ in te impendent ruinae."—*Me inde extraham*, "I may extricate myself therefrom," cf. Hecyr. V. iv. 36, "Ex quantâ serumnâ

extraxeris." After ver. 4, copyists have introduced a verse from Andr. I. iii. 3, "Quæ si non astu," &c.; but Bentley properly rejects it here.

5. *Quidnam ille commotus venit?* "What is it that he's disturbed about, as he comes?" For *commotus*, compare Andr. V. ii. 23, "Ego jam te commotum reddam;" V. iv. 34, "Ita animus commotust metu."—*Tum temporis mihi punctum*, &c. "Besides I have but a moment for this matter," i. e. devising some plan of concealment. *Punctum temporis*=στιγμή χρόνου. Parry quotes Hor. Epist. II. ii. 172, "Puncto quod mobilis horæ."

9. *Loquar? incendam*, "Suppose I speak? I should inflame him. Or be silent? I should goad him on. Or try to excuse my conduct?" "would be labour lost." For *instigem*, see Andr. IV. ii. 9, note, "Si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga."—*Laterem lavem*, literally "I should be trying to wash a brick, πλύνθους πλύνειν, to get the colour out of it." Westerhov. quotes Lucilius, Sat. ix., "Nam laterem qui ducit habet nil amplius unquam Quam commune lutum e paleis, cœnumque æerosum." For *excruciat animi* in ver. 10, cf. Mil. Gl. IV. ii. 76, "Quid illam miseram animi excrucias." "Discrucior animi," Plaut. Aulul. H. G. 66. Adelph. IV. iv. 1, "Discrucior animi."

11. *Nam absque eo esset*, "For were it not for him." See notes at Hecyr. IV. ii. 25; Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 920.—*Recte ego mihi vidiissem*, "I should duly have looked out for myself." *Vidiissem* is, i. q. "providissem," as in Andr. II. vi. 25. See the use of "vide," Menæchm. 266, H., and the common use of "viderit," "let him look to it," in Virgil Æn. and elsewhere.

12. *Aliquid convasarem*, &c. "I would have packed up something." "Convassare" is, i. q. "vasa colligere;" cf. Plaut. Pseud. IV. iii. 16—18. Bentley suggested reading "convasissem" unnecessarily.—*Me conficerem in pedes*, "I'd take to my heels." Cf. Plaut. Bacch. III. i. 7, "Me continuo contuli protinam in pedes." For "protinam," see Plaut. Cure. II. iii. 84, "Exinde me illico protinam dedi."

15. *Quid querere insistam vid*, "Ou l'irai-je chercher?"—Madame Dacier. *Querere* is, i. q. "ad querendum."—*Expecto*, "I anticipate." Virg. Æn. vi. 14, "Inclusi pœnam expectant."—*Idi plurimum est*, "He is mostly there." "Plurimum" = τὸ πλεῖστον—Donatus.

18. *Satis pro imperio, quicquid es*, "You stand sufficiently on your authority, whoever you are!" Cf. Adelph. I. i. 27, "pro meo jura." Livy iii. 49, "Jam pro imperio Valerius discedere a privato lictores jubebat." With *obviam* supply *dari*.—*Verbo expedi*, "Tell me in one word." Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 516, "Mi expedi."

22. *Nam quod ego huic*, &c. "Prythee what remedy," &c. For *nam* used as here, interrogatively, cf. Andr. II. ii. 24, "Quorsum nam istuc?" note; Andr. III. iv. 12. But see Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 150, where it is explained as "emphaticè dictum." Cf. Ter. Andr. III. v. 6.—*Exitio remedium inveniam*, cf. Andr. III. i. 10, "Quod remedium nunc huic malo inveniam."—*Eo mea fortuna redeunt*, cf. above, I. iii. 1, note.

25. *Fortes fortuna adjuvat*. Ennius lib. vii., "Fortibus est fortuna viris data." Cic. Tusc. Disp. II. iv. "Fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat," &c. Virg. Æn. x. 284, "Audentes fortuna juvat." Menander, "τόλμα δικάια καὶ θεὸς συλλαμβάνει." Sophoc. "ὁδὲ τοῖς ἀθλοῖς ἡ τύχη συλλαμβάνει."—*Non sum apud me*. Andr. II. iv. 5; V. iv. 34, "Vix sum apud me;" Hecyr. IV. iv. 85, note.—*Quom maxime ut sis* (apud te," sc.).

For "cum maximè," cf. *Adelph.* IV. i. 2, "Nunc quom maxime operis aliquid facere credo." *Heeyr.* I. ii. 40, note.

28. *Commeruisse culpam* (sc. te), "That you have committed a fault," cf. note at *Heeyr.* III. v. 36; *Plaut. Aul.* 695, H. G.—*Non possum immutari*, "I cannot change myself: i. e. my usual timid nature." Colman translates, "I cannot help it nor seem otherwise." Madame Dacier, "Je ne puis pas me changer."

30. *Quom hoc non postum* (facere, sc.), h. e. "apud me esse."—*Illud*, h. e. "aliud gravius."—*Hoc nil est*, "This is nothing," h. e. "nothing of importance." Cf. *Andr.* II. i. 14, "Id aliquid nil est."—*Illicet*, "Let him be off" h. e. *Antipho*: cf. *Heaut.* V. ii. 21, note.—*Quid hic conterimus operam*, &c. cf. *Adelph.* V. iv. 15, note.—*Quin abeo?* "But I'll be off."

32. *Quid si adsimulo* ("me audacem esse," sc.), "Suppose I feign boldness!"—*Satinet?* "Will that do?"—*Garris*, cf. *Heaut.* IV. vi. 19, "Garris, Unde?"—*Vultum contemplantini*, "Regard my countenance," "Look and see how this face will do."—*Hem, istuc serva*, "There! keep that expression."—*Et verbum verbo, par pari ut respondeas*, "And mind you answer him, word for word, and tit for tat." *Ut* depends on some verb of cautioning implied in "serva." *Par pari*, *Westerhov.* compares *Plaut. Trucul.* v. 47, "Par pari respondet."

36. *Ne te iratus acerbicis dictis protelet*, "Lest in his anger he should repulse you, put you to flight, with his sharp-spoken words." "Protelo" is a very rare word, occurring only here, in the Latin authors, "*melioris ævi et notæ*." It is derived by the old grammarians from *τῖλε*. But *Smith* (L. D.) derives it from "tendo," by the change of "d" into "l," as in "cicala" from "cicada." *Westerhov.* derives it from "telum," in which sense *protelet* is equivalent to "lapides loquatur." See *Plaut. Aul.* 110, *Hildyard*, "Lapides loqueria."

38. *In ultimâ plated.* Cf. *Heaut.* V. i. 29, "Ultimis in ædibus;" and *Madvig. Gr.* § 311.

41. *Tu jam lites audies*, &c. "You will catch a rowing, and I shall be tied up and flogged, or I'm much mistaken." *Donatus* quotes *Heaut.* II. iii. 115, "Tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera." See also *Eun.* V. vi. 20, "Tu jam pendebis." *Plaut. Curc.* V. iv. 24, "Nulla causa est, quin pendentem me, uxor, virgis verberes."

45. *Aufer mi oportet*, "Away with your 'musts,' prythee." See note at *Adelph.* V. viii. 14. *Gronovius* quotes *Hor. Sat.* II. vii. 42, "Aufer Me vultu terrere;" and below V. vi. 18, "Quin tu hinc pollicitationes aufer." For the taking up "oportet" from the last speaker's lips, compare *Ter. Andr.* II. i. 14, "Id 'aliquid' nil est;" *I.* v. 29, "Misera timeo incertum hoc quorsum accidat?"

47. *In re incipiundâ ad defendendam noxiam*, "When we commenced this matter for the purpose of shielding ourselves from blame." For "noxia" in this sense, see *Heeyr.* II. iii. 3, "Sum extra noxiam;" *Heaut.* II. iii. 56, note; *Livy* x. 19, "Desertori magis, quam deserto noxia fore."—*Vincibilem*, "Sure to win" actively. So in *Plaut. Most.* V. ii. 40; *Merc.* III. iv. 20, "impetrabilis" is used actively. *Adelph.* IV. iii. 18, "placabilis." In ver. 49, *ipæd* refers to "oratione."—*Siquid potest*, cf. *Adelph.* IV. i. 5, "Et istoc si quid potis est rectius."

51. *Ego in subsidii hic ero subcenturiatus*, "I'll be here in the rear as a reserve." The "subsidia" of the Roman army were the *Triarii*, or third rank; the "centuriae" the second and more advanced lines, which

were recruited from the rear. Hence, Geta means to say, that he will hang behind to reinforce (succenturiare) Phædria, and supply his place, if he fails. See Plaut. Curc. IV. iv. 29, "Miles pulchrè centuriatus expuncto in manipulo." Bentley, from old editions and MSS., replaced "subsidiis" for "insidiis." For a humorous introduction of military phrases on the stage, see Eunuch. IV. vii. 6, "Ubi centurio est Sanga et manipulus furum?"

ACTUS II.—SC. I.

DEMIPHO enters, in a rage at his son's marriage, and Phormio's lawsuit. He thinks he might have pleaded some defence, and not yielded so easily. Phædria and Geta listen to his remarks: and at length Phædria accosts his uncle, and defends his cousin, on the ground that he was over-reached, and, when sentence was given, overwhelmed, and so did not answer. Geta joins them, and shows that the hindrance to paying some one else to marry the girl was Demipho's absence, and consequent lack of funds. Demipho is determined to see Phormio, and arrange some reversal of the marriage.

Metre:—1, 2, 22, 23. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3—21. Iambic Tetrameter.

24—34. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Itane tandem*, "Is it so then?" For *tandem*, used in angry interrogations, cf. Andr. V. iii. 4, "Ain' tandem?"—*Injussu meo*; Hecyr. IV. i. 47; IV. iv. 82, notes.—*Nec meum imperium — revereri saltem*? "And was he not in awe of my authority. Well, well?" I waive authority—at any rate afraid of dissension with me?" *Revereri*, the hist. infinitive. For *age*, *mitto imperium*, cf. Heaut. IV. i. 24, "At id omitto: misericordia, animus maternus: sino."—*Simultatem* (th. simul), A coming together, generally hostile, cf. Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 50, "Ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam;" and Cic. ad Att. ii. 19, where this passage is quoted by Cicero.

4. *O Geta Monitor!* "Oh, that Geta, his prompter!" *Monitor* was a title applied to "pedagogues." Ruhnken quotes Hor. A. P. 163, "Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper." Heaut. V. i. 2, "Adjutor meus et monitor et præmonstrator Chremes."—*Vix tandem* may mean, "Hold, scarcely that; I've hardly been that to him." Or, as Stalbaum thinks, "So! at last he's hardly come to speak of me!" "Pene mei oblitus est." This is the view of Donatus.

5. *Atqui repperi jam: aliud cura*, "Nay, but I've found one already; think of something else." (aside.) Fleckeisen, following Lachmann (Lucret. iii. 1050), reads "reperiam," which he places in the mouth of Phædria. Parry combats this change satisfactorily, see his notes here.

7. *Verum scientem — causam tradere adversariis*, "But wittingly, and without a word to yield the cause to your opponents." According to Gronov. Obs. L. iii. c. xxiii. p. 658, "Donare causam adversariis" was the part of a "prævaricator" or "sham defendant or accuser," "one who plays booty;" said of those who "per malam gratiam causam adversariis tradunt."—*Illud durum*, "That's hard to answer!" This is

in the mouth of Phædria. Phædria is less ready than Geta, who is quick to answer the argument, which strikes so home to the other.

10. *Animum ad cogitandum instituere*, "Settle" or "compose my mind to thinking." Plaut. Most. I. ii. 2, "Argumentaque in pectus multa institui."—*Quamobrem omnes — accidat animo novum*. These verses appear to have been suggested by the fragment of Euripides's Theseus, quoted by Galen (IV. vii.), Plutarch and others, and to be found in Dindorf's Poet. Scen. Fragm. Eurip. 384. Cicero quotes the verses of Terence and Euripides (translated) in his Tusc. Disp. iii. 14. In ver. 13, Fleckeisen, following Bentley, whose reading is based on Tusc. Disp. I. c., reads—

"Pericla damna peregre rediens semper secum cogitet."

Parry, following Westerhov. and others, reads "Pericla, damna, exilia. Peregre rediens semper cogitet," making the three asyndetous words an explanation of "ærumnam;" and beginning a new sentence at *Peregre*. We prefer Fleckeisen's whole arrangement of this passage.

15. *Communia esse hæc*, "That these things may befall any of us." Cf. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 105, "Non ulla laborum O virgo nova mi facies inopinave surgit: Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi."

16. *Quicquid præter spem — in lucro*. Cf. notes at Adelph. V. iii. 31, 32; Hecyr. III. i. 7; Hor. Od. I. ix. 14, "Quem sors dierum," &c.—*Ante eo sapientid*, cf. Plaut. Bacch. V. i. 3, "Solut ego omnes longe anteco stultitiâ."—*Meditata mihi sunt omnia*. For participles of deponents used passively, see Madvig. Gr. § 153. Construe, "All my mishaps, when my master shall have returned, have been thought over." *Si*—"cum." For *meditata*, see Cic. Tusc. Disp. iii. 14, "Sint semper omnia homini humana meditata." Catil. I. x., "Ad hujus vitæ studium meditati illi sunt, qui feruntur, labores tui."

19. *Molendum est in pistrino*, cf. Andr. I. ii. 28, 29, notes.—*Vapulandum*, "mihi" sc. "I must suffer beating." Cf. Plaut. Poen. IV. ii. 33, "Mihi vapulandum est."—*Opus ruri faciendum*, "I must be set to work on the farm," instead of in the city, a degradation. Cf. Hor. Sat. II. vii. 118, "Accedes opera agro nona Sabino."

25. *Salvum venire*. Cf. Hecyr. III. v. 7, note.—*Creditur*. Demipho breaks off his nephew's speech abruptly.—*Satin' omnia ex sententiâ*, "Is all as you could wish?" Cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 5, note; Aulul. H. G. 544.—*Vellem quidem*, cf. Adelph. V. i. 13, "Nollem huc exitum."

28. *Bonas — confecistis nuptias*, "You have brought about a fine marriage here, in my absence." For "conficere nuptias" see Andr. IV. i. 50; Heaut. V. i. 22. In ver. 29 (*an id succenses nunc illi?*), *id* is the accusative of limitation; cf. Andr. II. iii. 3, "Si id succenseat," note.

31. *Dari mihi in conspectum*, "I long to have my son himself set face to face with me." "Let me but set eyes on him," Colman. Compare Adelph. III. ii. 13, "Quam illam totam familiam dari mi obviam."—*Lenem patrem illum*, "That that formerly lenient father of his," or "his father so well known for his lenity." Donatus illustrates "illum" by Virg. *Æn.* ii., "Quantum mutatus ab illo Hecora." See too Andr. I. i. 59, "Nam Andriæ illi id erat nomen."

34. *Ecce autem*, "Why look you now!" (in token of astonishment & something unexpected). See notes at Adelph. I. ii. 73; Menæchm.

H. G. 687; Hecyr. III. v. 53. Construe, "Why, lo! it's all of a piece!"—*Omnes congruunt*, "They are all agreed" in their story, sc. Compare Heaut. III. i. 102, "Ne nosmet inter nos congruere sentiant."—*Unum cognoris*, &c. For this proverb, compare Virg. *Æn.* ii. 65, "Accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno Disce omnes." Andr. Prol. 10.

36. *Hic in noxiâ est*. Some read "noxâ." Ruhnken and Fleckeisen and others read *noxâ*, which we retain. Cf. I. iv. 48.—*Ille ad defendendam causam adest*, "One does a fault, the other's hard at hand to bear him out."—Colman. *Adest*, says Gronovius, is a forensic word, Cic. pro. Milone, c. 14, "Vidi enim, vidi hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum reipublice pœne interfici manibus servorum, cum mihi adesset."—*Præsto est* is used in the same sense in the next verse, and in Cic. pro. Murenâ. e. q. "Servius præsto multis fuit."

38. *Probe eorum — depinxit senex*, "The old man has unwittingly drawn a correct picture of their doings." "Depingere" may be taken here in its natural sense, see Pænul. Pl. V. ii. 154. For *imprudens*, see Andr. IV. i. 18, note; Plaut. Men. H. G. 326; and Aulul. 23, H. G. &c.

39. *Cum illo haud stares*, "You would not side with him," "You would not stand by him." Compare Menæchm. 701, "Hinc stas, illinc causam dicis," and Hildyard's note. "Hinc" is, i. q. "a me," the more usual form with "sto" in this sense. This phrase is properly applied to military, and in its secondary sense to forensic, support.—*Si est, patris, culpam ut*. For *si est — ut*, see Adelph. III. v. 4, note; Hecyr. IV. i. 43, note. "*Culpam in se admisit*." Cf. Adelph. IV. v. 48, "Me hoc delictum admisisse in me," note.

41. *Minus rei aut famæ temperans*, "Too inconsiderate as to his patrimony, or his reputation. *Rei* refers to his marrying a poor girl; *famæ*, to his marrying one humbly born. For "tempero" as here in the sense of "parco," Parry quotes Hor. Od. III. xxiv. 18, "Illic matre carentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens."—*Ex quâ re=ex quâ culpâ*, h. e. "so that by that fault."—*Non causam dico quin*, "I do not argue against." Cf. Plaut. Aul. 712 (Hildyard), "Haud causificor, quin eam Ego habeam potissimum." Plaut. Capt. III. iv. 92, "Nullam causam dico quin," &c. Casin. V. iv. 26.

45. *Vicit*, "Has won the suit." Cf. I. ii. 82, "Vincam scilicet;" I. iv. 49, "Vincibilem."—*Qui sæpe propter invidiam — addunt pauperi. Diviti*, e. g. "Antiphoni;" *pauperi*, e. g. "Phanio." Lindenbrog quotes from Sotades, Ὁ πένης ἐλεεῖται, ὁ δὲ πλούσιος φθονεῖται. Anti-phanes, καλῶς πένεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ πλουτεῖν κακῶς. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔλεον, τὸ δ' ἐπιτήμησιν φέρεi. Westerhov. observes that the Law of Moses provided against such unfairness, cf. Exod. xxxiii. 8; Levitic. xix. 15.

52. *Punctus adulescentulæ Officium liberalis*. For the acc. after "fungor," cf. notes on Heaut. I. i. 14, "Officia fungere;" Adelph. III. iv. 13, "Punctus officiumst viri."—*Non potuit cogitata proloqui*, "He wanted power to utter what he had prepared."—Colman. Il n'a pu dire ce qu'il avoit préparé.—Madame Dacier.

57. *Bone custos, salve, columen*, &c., "How are you, excellent governor, and support of my family." For "custos" see above II. i. 4, "O Geta monitor." Both words refer to the same office.—*Columen familiae*, cf. Hor. Od. II. xvii. 4, "Grande decus, columenque rerum;" I. xxxv. 14, "Stantem columnam;" Plaut. Cas. III. ii. 6, "Sed eocum egreditur

senati columen, praesidium populi" (said, as here, ironically). Adelph. III. iv. 35, "Solut omnem familiam sustentat."

60. *Immeritiissimo*, adv. superlative, "most undeservedly." Westerhov. quotes from a fragment of Caelilius "meritiissimo."

62. *Servum hominem*, &c. "A slave the laws will not allow to plead." For the fact here enunciated, see Andr. IV. iv. 82, note. For the substantive used adjectively, "hominem servum," cf. Adelph. IV. vii. 6, "Virginem civem," note; Pl. Men. H. G. 3, "Hominis captivos; Aul. H. G. 377; Plaut. Ep. III. i. 7. For "causam orare," cf. Hecyr. IV. iv. 64, "Egi atque oravi tecum." Cf. Virg. Aen. vi. 850, "Orabunt causas melius." Cicero in his oration for Sextus Roscius Amerin. c. 10, uses the phrase, "Ameriam re inorata reverterunt," h. e. indicta, nullo de re verbo facto.—*Neque testimoni dictio est*, "Nor has he the right to give evidence." *Dictio* is a verbal adjective of the same nature as "Tactio," in Aulul. 377, H. G.; Menæchm. 914, though in these cases the verbals retain the construction of their verb, while here we have the natural construction of the latter of two substantives. Fleckeisen reads in ver. 64, "Do istuc imprudens," &c. But there seems no ground for altering the usual reading, "addo." Some editions have "adde"—the Bembine C. "addo." Colman translates "Nay more!" "The boy was bashful." "I allow it."

66. *Sed id quod lex jubet, Dotem daretis*, "But as the law enjoins, you should have given her a dowry; she might have sought another husband." For this law, cf. I. ii. 75, note &c. For "quereret alium virum" cf. Hecyr. V. i. 20, "Quære alium tibi firmiorem." Donatus says, that "quæro" indicates "looking out in disgust;" as in Virgil Aen. "Quærat sibi fœdera Turnus."

68. *Quid ratione* &c., "On what reckoning did he marry a penniless girl, rather than give her a dowry?" *Potius* ("quam dotabat," sc.). Geta punning upon the word "ratio" observes, "non ratio, verum argentum deerat." "Ce n'est pas la raison qui nous a manqué, c'est l'argent," Madame Dacier. So Plaut. Trinumm. II. iv. 17, "Ratio quidem hercle apparet, argentum oſſerai." "Ratio," in the 69th line, seems to mean the "account" in a money point of view.—*Sumeret alicunde (mutuū, sc.)*, "He might have borrowed it from any one." Geta rejoins, "From any one, eh! that's very easily said."

71. *Postremo — fenore*, "Last of all, if by no other means, on interest." Ruhnken distinguishes "mutuū" from "fœnus" by the former being "sine usuria," the later "cum usuria." Cf. Plaut. Asin. I. iii. 95, "Nam si mutuas non potero, certumst sumam fœnere." Plaut. Epid. I. i. 51. *Fœnus* or "fœnus" (th. "fœtus," fœo, φῶω) is—to the Greek τῶκος.

72. *Siquidem quisquam crederet Te vivo*. This would be a violation of what Plautus (Pseud. I. iii. 69) calls the "Lex quina vicenaria," which forbade loans to a minor under twenty-five years of age, in his father's life; and rendered such loans, if made, irrecoverable. See also Plaut. Rudens. V. iii. 26. This law was also called "Læstoria lex."—*Non, non sic fatu-rum est: non potest*. Ruhnken illustrates the force of the repeated "non" here, by Livy xxx. 14, "Non est, non (mihi crede) tantum ab hostibus —periculum." See also Adelph. I. ii. 21—22.—*Egone illam cum illo ut patiar* &c., cf. note on Andr. I. v. 28, "Ein' ego ut advorser." For *cum illo — nuptam*, see Hecyr. IV. i. 19, note; and ibid. ver. 28.

75. *Nū suave meritumst.* J. F. Gronovius explains this, "Nil mihi mercedis suave est, ut ego illam cum illo nuptam feram," "No compensation can satisfy me, for," &c.; and Plaut. Men. 134, H. G., "Neque hodie, ut te perdam, meream Deūm divitias mihi," in some degree supports this explanation. But it is simpler and more satisfactory to adopt Parry's explanation that "meritum" is used here, as in V. viii. 25 below, passively; so that we should construe, "No leniency has been deserved." Madame Dacier, in a note on the passage, catches a light upon it in her last words—"Ou plutôt c'est le préterit du verbe qui peut être actif et passif."

78. *Jam faxo hic aderit.* For "faxo" followed by an indicative, as here, see Plaut. Men. H. G. 240, "Jam ergo hæc madebunt faxo," and ibid. 462. Ter. Eun. II. ii. 54; IV. iii. 21, "Jam faxo scies." See below V. viii. 66. It more commonly has a subjunctive after it.—*Rectē vid.*, cf. Andr. III. iv. 21.—*Nempe ad Pamphilam*, *is*, of course, said aside.

81. *At ego Deos penates hinc salutatum*, &c., "But I will step aside hence, and go home to salute my household gods," a usual custom before meeting relations and families, on returning home. Cf. Plaut. Amph. I. i. 25, "Dis advenientem gratias pro meritis agere atque adloqui." Stichus. IV. i. 29, "Deos salutatum atque uxorem modo intro devortor domum."—*Amicos advocabo*, "I will call some friends to my aid." Cf. Plaut. Amph. V. i. 76, "Ego Tiresiam confectorem advocabo." Hence the use of the word "advocatus," see Ter. Adelph. IV. v. 42, "Advorsumne illum causam dicerem Cui veneram advocatus." Plaut. Men. (Hildyard) 700, "Non equidem mihi te advocatum, pater, adduxi."—*Adient* is also used in a forensic sense, cf. above in this scene ver. 36, "Ille ad dicendam causam adest," note.

ACTUS II.—SC. II.

GETA having apprised Phormio of Demipho's arrival, and the consequent abandonment of Phanium by Antipho, the parasite prepares to meet the angry father, and, by recalling to Geta's mind former successful tricks, encourages him to hope that he will take the whole business on his own shoulders. He says his boldness arises from having nothing to lose, and from his sponging qualifications.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Admodum*, "Exactly so!" see note at Hecyr. III. v. 8.—*Oppido*, cf. Heaut. IV. ii. 2, note. Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 93, q. v.—*Ad te summa — redit*, "The conduct of affairs reverts to, or devolves on you alone, Phormio." For *summa rerum*, Ruhnken quotes Cæsar. Bell. Civ. iii. 5, "Ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat."

4. *Trute hoc intristi*, h. e. "intrivisti." "You have made this mess: you must eat it all. Set about it then!"—*Intero* is to "bruise, crumble, or pound."—*Intritum*, "a mash," cf. Phædrus I. xxvi. 7, "Intrito cibo Plenam lagenam posuit." Ausonius, Idyll. vii., quoted by Lindenberg,

has "Tibi quod intristi exedendum est; sic vetus verbum jubet, Compedes quas ipse fecit, ipse ut gestet faber."

5. *Obsecro te*, "I pray you, help us."—*Si rogabit*, "Suppose he enquire of me why I act thus."—*Eccere*, "I have it now." *Eccere* is, i. q. "Per sedem Cereris," cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 310. It occurs in the *Amphitryo* and *Casina* also. Some derive it from "ecce, res!" "lo there!" Donaldson's *Varronianus*, p. 436, agrees with the former explanation.—*Quid si reddet* may mean "What if he reply;" or "What if he return the girl on our hands." In these two lines Phormio and Geta are engaged in their own lines of thought; and it seems a game of cross questions and crooked answers.

7. *Jam instructa sunt mi in corde*. Cf. Plaut. Pseud. II. iii. 10, "Jam instituta, ornata, cuncta in ordine animo ut volueram Certa, deformata habebam."—*Cedo senem* is, "Let's have the old man before us!"

9. *Antiphonem eripiam atque in me*, &c. Cf. Heeyr. III. i. 55, note.—*Omnem iram derivem senis*, "Turn all the current of the old man's wrath upon myself." Cf. Cic. pro Milone, c. 10, "Dicam non derivandi criminis causâ."

11. *In nervom erumpat denique*, "I fear that courage may end at last in the stocks." Cf. IV. iv. 15 below, "Nostra cause scilicet In nervom potius ibit." Cf. Rudens. Plaut. iii. vi. 34, "Melius est te in nervom corperera." Plaut. Aulul. 700, "In nervo," where see Hildyard's Glossary. Festus explains "nervum" ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur, quanquam Plautus eo etiam cervices vinciri ait." Gr. ἐνυλομένη. See also Curcul. V. iii. 40, "Tu autem in nervo jam jacebis."

12. *Jam pedum visa est via*, "The way of my footsteps is plain." "I can go my own way without getting into the stocks." For *factum est periculum* above, see Andr. III. iii. 33. *Periculum feceris*, note.—*Deverberasse usque ad necem*, "Have cudgelled well nigh to death," said metaphorically, to express "have almost ruined." Madame Dacier translates, "Combien crois-tu que j'ai batu de gens en ma vie"; and Westerhov. illustrates the passage aptly by Plaut. Capt. III. v. 12—14, "Quia me meamque rem — Tu is scelestis falsidicis fallacis Delaceravisti, deartuavistique opes."

14. *Quo magis novi, tanto sapius*, "The better I know the way, the oftener I've done it." After "novi," sc. *viam hanc* from ver. 12.—*Cedodum, en unquam injuriarum*, &c. "Come tell me now, I wonder if you ever heard of an action for assault having been brought against me?" For *cedodum*, cf. Andr. I. i. 123, and I. i. 1. For *scripiam dicam*, see above I. ii. 77, note.—*En unquam*, cf. below II. iii. 1. Plaut. Trin. II. iv. 189, "O Pater, En unquam aspiciam te!" Virg. Ecl. i. 68, "En unquam patrios longo post tempore fines," &c. Ecl. viii. 7, "En quid ago." So *fr* is used before questions in Greek. See Conington's note on Virg. Ecl. i. 68.

16. *Quia non rete*, &c. "Because the net's not spread to catch the hawk Or kite, who do us wrong: but laid for those Who do us none at all; in them there's profit, In these mere labour lost." So Colman, literally enough. Compare for the sentiment Juvenal ii. 63, "Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas." Phormio means to say that the well-to-do are the only persons worth putting into prison; needy fellows like himself are all cost and no profit. For *opera luditur*, cf. *Casina*. II. vii. 1, "Meam operam luserim."

19. *Aliis aliunde periculum, &c.* "Some are exposed to danger from one quarter, some from another, of those, from whom anything can be extorted."—*Abradi* (cf. Cicero. Cæcin. 7), a metaphor from shaving or scraping wood.—*Ducent damnatum domum*, An allusion to the custom of Roman law, that debtors, when insolvent, should be condemned to slavery in the house of the creditor, and so made to work out their debt. To this the passage of Plaut. *Menæch.* H. G. 23, refers, "Ad *Menæchmum* nunc eo, quo jam diu Sum judicatus," where Hildyard explains "judicatus" *damnatus*, "addictus quasi per judicis sententiam." See also *Asin.* V. ii. 87, "Judicatum me uxor adducit domum." For *alere*, "to keep," &c. in the next verse, see Hildyard's Glossary to *Menæchm.* v. 22, "Non alit." *Heeyr.* IV. iv. 48. Creditors had to maintain their "nexi."

23. *Ab illo*, i. e. Antipho.—*Immo enim — gratiam regi refert*, "Nay rather, no one can be grateful to his entertainer as he deserves." *Regi*, "the master of the feast," the "arbiter bibendi," who had the "regna vini." This interpretation is given by Westerhov., but the general interpretation is, that "regi" here means "patron;" and Parry quotes Plaut. *Stich.* III. ii. 1. 2, "Tam confido quam potest Me meum obtenturum regem ridiculis meis;" and Juvenal. i. 135-6 in confirmation of this. The general sense of "entertainer" meets both views, which are in fact much akin.—*Ten' asymbolum venire*, h. e. ἀσύμβολον δεῖπναι, "For you at free cost to dine." Cf. note at *Andr.* I. i. 61, "Symbolam dedit;" *Eun.* III. iv. 2, "De symbolis esse." Compare also the use of "immunem" in *Hor.* *Od.* IV. xii. 22, "Non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis."—*Unctum et lautum, &c.* An allusion to the Roman luxury of the bath before dinner. Cf. Plaut. *Trinumm.* II. iv. 5, "Comesum, expotum, exutum, elotum in balneis." *Pers.* I. iii. 10, "Lautum credo e balneis Jam hic adfuturum."

26. *Otiosum ab animo*, "Easy as regards my mind." Cf. Plaut. *Aul.* 178 (Hildyard), "Innoxium abs te atque abs tuis," h. e., "quod ad te et tuos ætinet." Plaut. *Trucul.* IV. iii. 59, "Ab ingenio est improbus." In *Andr.* V. ii. 1, q. v. we have, "animo otioso."—*Ille ringitur*, "He chafes." Cf. *Hor.* *Ep.* II. ii. 128, "Quam sapere et ringi." "Ringi" is, primarily, "to grin like a dog," "to show the teeth,"—*Prior decumbas*, "You are the first to be seated at table." Cf. *Asin.* V. i. 1, "Agedum, decumbamus sis, pater." "Discumbere" is more common in this sense, *Cic.* in *Verr.* i. 26, "Mature veniunt, discumbitur."—*Cena dubia adponitur*, "A dinner is served, of which you are puzzled what to eat first." So *Horace Sat.* II. ii. 77, "Vides, ut pallidus omnis Cœnâ desurgat dubiâ." In a somewhat similar sense, *Silius Italicus* uses "Dubiâ meditatus cuspide" (iv. 188), where "dubiâ" implies the hesitation of the spear's owner, whom he shall first assail.

30. *Rationem inecas*, "You go into a calculation."—*Præsentem deum*, "A favouring deity," *Virg.* *Ecl.* i. 42, "Nec tam præsentem alibi cognoscere divos." *Hor.* *Od.* I. xxxv. 2, "Præsens, vel imo tollere de gradu." *Ibid.* III. v. 2, "Præsens divus habebitur Augustus."—*Post illa jam, ut lubet, ludas licet*. "Tout le reste ne sera que jeu," "Ah that follows will be mere play." For *postilla*, see *Andr.* V. iv. 33, note; Plaut. *Men.* H. G. 256.

ACTUS II.—SC. III.

DEMIPHO has brought with him certain friends to witness his interview with Phormio, and now enters with them, taking counsel as to what he shall do. Geta and Phormio get up a conversation, which they manage that he shall overhear. Phormio blames the avarice of Demipho, whose conduct in regard to Phanium has been influenced by purse-pride. Geta pretends to defend his master hotly. Demipho joins them at this point, and asks the name of the friend of Phormio, whom he (Demipho) is supposed to have forgotten, and whose daughter he scorns for his son. Phormio at first is at fault, but, aided by Geta, gives Stilpho's name. As to the relationship, he has gone into all that in the courts of law. He declines Demipho's offer of five minæ, if he will take back Phormio, and Demipho threatens to turn her out of doors. Phormio says, he had better not.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *En unquam*, cf. II. ii. 15, note. These words are an appeal of Demipho to his friends.—*Adeste quæso*, "Prythee stand by me" (as "advocati"). Cf. above II. i. 82, "*Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem qui adsient*;" and at ver. 86 of the same scene.—*Quin tu hoc ages*, "Well then, heed me now." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 15, "*Hocceine agis an non?*" note. Plaut. *Menæchm.* 726; *Heaut.* IV. iii. 16, note.

4. *Jam ego hunc agitato*, "I'll soon disturb him," a metaphor from wild beasts roused from their lairs by the hunter. Cf. Andr. V. ii. 23, "*Ego jam te commotum reddam*," note; and *Heaut.* IV. iv. 8, note.—*Pro Deum immortalium* ("fidem," sc.). In ver. 7, *Sequitimini* is addressed by Demipho to the "advocati."

8. *Neque ejus patrem*, &c., "And does he say that he does not know who was her father?" A Greek construction, like *οἷδα σε τὸς εἰ*. The sentence depends on an affirmative verb implied in "negat." There is no need, with Bentley, to doubt the genuineness of ver. 9. Further in the scene Phormio forgets Phanium's father's name, but, as Zeune observes, "*Perturbatus non semper memor est dictorum*."

10. *Ignoratur pater*, "Her father is despised as unknown." We use the word "ignore," almost in this sense, of things. Ruhnken illustrates the word by Plaut. *Amphit.* IV. iii. 14, "*Quem omnes mortales ignorant et ludificant, ut lubet*," where "ignorare" is explained "*aspernari et cognoscere nolle*." Lindenberg quotes from Menander's *Adelphi*, *ἔργον εὐρεῖν συγγενῇ Πένηςτός ἐστιν οὐδὲ εἰς γὰρ δμολογεῖ Ἀντὶ προσήκειν τὸν βοηθείας τινὸς δεόμενον αἰτεῖσθαι γὰρ ἅμα τι προσδοκᾷ*. For *vide*, "Look you now," said in a rage, see *Adelph.* V. i. 4, "Illud sis vide Exemplum disciplinæ."

12. *Si herum insimulabis avaritiæ*, &c. For this construction, cf. *Madvig. Gr.* § 293. Plaut. *Mil. G.* ii. iv. 12, "*Qui propudii me maxime innocentem Falso insimulavit?*" See Hildyard's *Glossary* on *Menæchm.* 798, "*Quæ insontem insimules*."—*Etiā me ultro accusatum advenit?* For *ultro*, see note at *Adelph.* IV. iii. 4; Andr. I. i. 73, note.

14. *Nam jam adulescentis*, &c. Phormio continues as if he had not heard Demipho's observation. *Quod* is i. q. "propter quod," "As to

the youth, I cannot take offence, If he had not much knowledge of him," Colman.—*Homo jam grandior*, "Seeing that the man being now somewhat advanced in years;" cf. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 304, "Jam senior: sed cruda deo, viridisque senectus."—*Cui opera vita fuit*, § τὸ ἔργον ἦν ὁ βίος, "Whose labour was his subsistence." Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Stich. III. ii. 9, "Nam ut illa vitam repperit hodie sibi;" where as here, *vitam*—"victum." Bentley from some MSS. reads "Cui in opere vita fuit," and he is followed by Zeune and Fleckeisen.—*Ruri fere Se continebat*. Cf. Adelp. I. i. 20, "Ille contra hæc omnia Ruri agere vitam." For *Ruri* see Madvig. § 273, b.

18. *Agrum — colendum habebat*, "He held land under my father to till," a sign of narrow means. Ruhnken illustrates by Virg. *Æn.* xii. 520, "Conductaque pater tellure serebat."—*Se humo negligere cognatum suum*, "That this man being his kinsman overlooked him." *Se* refers of course to the old man.—*At quem virum! quem, &c.*, "Aye, and what a man! the very best I have seen in my lifetime." For this form of praise, see Eun. III. v. 42, "At quem deum! qui templa cœli summa sonitu concutit." For *in vita*, cf. Heaut. V. iii. 4.—*Optimum — quem*, is i. q. "Optimum eorum, quos."

21. *Videas, te atque illum ut narras*, "See what lies you're telling about yourself and him." This is the simplest and only plausible interpretation of an obscure passage. It is borne out by the use of "narro"="mention" in Heaut. II. i. 8, "Sua quæ narrat facinora;" Adelp. IV. ii. 18, &c. Bentley ventured to alter the text to "Vidisti nullum, ut narras;" but this is too sweeping an emendation. For *I in malam crucem*, see Plaut. Men. Prol. 66, "Abstraxitque hominem in maximam malam crucem;" ibid. 242, "Nunquid vis? Ut eas maximam in malam crucem;" Aulul. 413, "Abi in malum cruciatum." So Aristoph. ἐς κόρακας ἐλθεῖν. Construe, "Go to perdition;" "Go and be hanged." See Andr. III. v. 15, "Quid meritis? Crucem!"—*Hanc* in ver. 23, is "Phanium," of course. Bentley, from the Codex Bembinus, reads *vostram familiam*, which Parry and Fleckeisen adopt.—*Illiberaliter*, cf. Adelp. IV. v. 30, q. v. The antecedent to *quam* is *hanc*.

25. *Pergin' hero absenti male loqui*, &c., "Are you going on to abuse my master in his absence," &c. So Plaut. Capt. III. iv. 82, "Male mihi loqui audes?" Trucul. II. ii. 10, "Pergin male loqui, mulier, mihi?"

26. *Dignum autem hoc illo est*, "Well! he deserves it!"—*Ain tandem, carcer!* For *tandem* here, compare Andr. V. iii. 4, "Ain' tandem, civis Glyceriumst?" "Say you so," &c. See above II. i. 3. *Carcer* is, i. q. "carcere digne!" Cf. Aulul. 476 H., "Aliqua mala crux," where "crux" is used of a person. Bentley altered "tandem" into "tamen," to amend the metre.—*Seque dignas*, h. e. "quas ipse debet audire."

31. *Bonâ veniâ*, "With your leave," i. q. "pace tuâ." Parry quotes from Cicero de Orat. i. 57, "Bonâ veniâ hujus optimi viri dixerim."—*Si tibi placere potis est*, h. e. "potest" used impersonally. Construe, "An't please you." For "potis est," cf. Notes to Andria II. vi. 6. In ver. 34, *qui* is the ablative case.

35. *Proinde expiscare, quasi non noesses*, "You fish for the answer, just as if you did not know him." Cic. ad Fam. ix. 19, "Nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum."—*Proinde — quasi*. So "Proinde — ut," in Plaut. Men. 847, and Anph. Prol. 63.—*Ego me nego (nosse, so.)—redige in*

memoriam, "Faites m'en souvenir," "Help me to recollect it." Westerhov. quotes Cic. ad Fam. i. 9, "Quidque sibi is de se recepisset, in memoriam redegit."

37. *Sobrinum tuum*, "Your cousin-german." *Sobrini* (cf. Hecyr. III. v. 8, note) are the children of "consobrini" i. q. "consororini," sisters' children. For *enicas*, "you worry me," cf. Andr. IV. i. 36, "Cur me enicas?" note.

40. *Subjice*, "Prompt me," "Suggest it to me." Ruhnken quotes Virg. *Æn.* iii. 314, "Vix pauca furenti Subjicio." Propert. I. vii. 20, "Nec tibi subjiciet carmina serus Amor."—*Hem, non dico*, &c., "Hold! I'll not tell you: you come hither to try me, as if you didn't know him."—*Non dico*: present for the future, as in Plaut. Men. 148. These words are said aloud to Demipho.—*Si meministi*—*subjice*, aside to Geta. In ver. 42, with *atque adeo quid mea*, understand "refert," "Well then, if you must have it, what matters it to me." For *atque adeo*, see Plaut. Men. 47, H. G.—*Quid med*, see Hecyr. III. v. 60.

46. *At si talentum rem*, &c., "But suppose he had left behind him a property amounting to ten talents."—*Di tibi malefaciant*, "Bad luck to you." For the opposite phrase, cf. Ter. Adolph. V. vii. 19; Plaut. Menæchm. 919, H. G.—*Primus esses memoriter Progeniem*—*proferens*, "You would have been the first to set forth by heart your race even from grandsire and great grandsire." The words are used loosely as in Virg. *Æn.* vii. 56, "Turrus avia, atavisque potens." Atavus is properly the father of "Abavus," the great-grandsire. Cf. Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. iv. 20, "Ibi mei majores sunt siti; pater, avos, proavos, abavos;" and Persius. Sat. vi. 57—80, "Progenies terræ? Quære ex me quis mihi quartus Sit pater," &c.—*Esces*—*proferens* is i. q. "proferres." Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 36, "Ut tu sis sciens."

49. *Ita ut dicis*, &c., "It's even as you say; in that case (i. e. had he left me a legacy) if I had come into court (*advenissim*, ad judices, sc.) I should state how she was related to me. Do you do the like; tell me, how is she akin to me?" Geta observes, *Ei, noster, recte*, "Bravo, master, that's right;" and then to Phormio, *Hæus tu, cave!* "Look you, sir, take care." For "*noster*," see Eunuch I. ii. 74, "Eu, noster, laudo."

55. *Cujus de stultitiâ*, &c., "Do you talk to me of my son, whose folly cannot be spoken of in fitting terms?"—*Judicium de eâdem causâ iterum*, &c. This seems to have been contrary to Greek law. Cf. Demosth. c. Leptin. p. 502 (Bekker.), *οὐ νόμοι οὐκ ἐπὶ δὲς πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ τῶν αὐτῶν ὀφρε δίκας, ὀφρε εὐθύνas, ὀφρε διαδικασίας, οὐτ' ἄλλὰ τοιοῦτο ὀφδέν εἶναι*.

59. *Quandoquidem solus regnas*, "Since you are sole potentate." An invidious sarcasm, at Athens, or Rome, each being Republic. Cf. a like taunt in Adolph. II. i. 21, "Regnumne, *Æschine*, hic tu possides?"—*Judicium adipiscier*, "to get the judgment given." "Faire juger une même affaire deux fois," Madame Dacier. Bentley reads "apiscier" (metri gratiâ) instead of "adipiscier." The simple verb occurs in Heaut. IV. iii. 15, "Deorum vitam apti sumus." Plaut. Rudens. Prol. 17, has "litem adipisci."

61. *Potius quam lites secter*, "Rather than engage in a lawsuit." Cf. notes to Andr. IV. v. 16; Adolph. II. ii. 40.—*Itidem ut cognata si sit*, "In like manner as if she were my kinswoman, as the law ordains to

give a dower, so, away with her, and take five minæ." Demipho resorts to the course which he before suggested that his son should have taken. Cf. II. i. 67, "Sed id quod lex jubet, Dotem daretis; quæreret alium virum."

64. *Homo suavis*, "Pleasant fellow," ironically. Ruhnken says that "suavis" is i. q. "stultus," comparing the kindred use of ἡδὺς and γλυκὺς, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288, B.—*An ne hoc quidem — publicum'st!* "Am I not even to obtain this, which is the common right of citizens." "Jus publicum" is not here used, says Ruhnken, in its sense as the opposite to "jus privatum." So Cic. Div. i. 5, "Jura communia." For "abusus sis" with an accusative in ver. 66, cf. Andr. Prol. 5, note. The second person used for the third, in the general sense of the French "on" is to be noted here: "When a man has abused," &c.—*Ut meretricem*, h. e. "quasi esset meretrix."—*Amittere*, "to get rid of her."

68. *Civis in se admitteret*. *Civis* is used in contradistinction to "peregrina;" for "in se admittere culpam" or "turpe," see Ter. Adelph. IV. v. 48; Phorm. II. i. 40; Plaut. Aul. 747, H. G.—*Ut cum uno ætatem degeret*, i. e. "Not with many, but with one." Cf. Plaut. Cistell. I. i. 79, "Quia ego illum unum mihi exoptavi quicum ætatem degerem." Heaut. II. iv. 12, "Vobis cum uno semel ubi ætatem agere decretumst viro."

71. *Ita proximo quidem: ut nos unde?* &c., "Just so, to her nearest-of-kin truly. But from what source did she get us for such, or wherefore." The sentence is broken off by Phormio, interrupting. For "Ohe!" see Adelph. IV. vii. 5; Plaut. Aul. 16, H. G.—*Actum, aiunt, ne agas*, "Don't lose your labour, as the saying is." Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 24, notes; Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 28, "Stultus es: rem actam agis."—*Sine modo*, "Only let me try," "Let me alone for that." Cf. Eun. I. i. 20, "Quæ me? quæ non? sine modo."

76. *Omnia hæc illum putato*, &c. So in Heaut. III. iii. 48, "Pro Menedemo nunc tibi ego respondeo," &c.—*Aut quidem cum uxore*, "Or indeed I'll forbid him and this wife of his, my house." Adelph. I. ii. 39, "Ubi non erit, fortasse excludetur foras." Sallust. Catil. 28, "Ita illi janua prohibiti."

79. *Tute idem melius feceris*, "You'd better do that same to yourself," h. e. "Turn yourself out than your son." This seems the best interpretation, and is that of Donatus. Madame Dacier translates "Vous ne serez pas si méchant que vous dites."—*Infelix* in ver. 81, is i. q. κακοδαίμων, "Wretch." So. Plaut. Cistell. IV. ii. 17, "Ilicet me infelicem et scelestam."—*Sedulo*, Andr. I. i. 119, note.

82. *Quin, quod est Ferendum, fers?* "Why don't you endure what must be endured." Cf. Andria. II. iii. 25, "Quin taces?" Virg. Ecl. II. 71, 72. In ver. 88, *Hoc age*, "Mind me!" "Mark me;" cf. note at Andr. I. ii. 15, "Hocine agis an non?" Heaut. IV. iii. 16.

90. *Ego illam ejiciam*, cf. IV. iii. 22, below, "Si illam ejecerit."—*Dixi*, Phormio, "Phormio, I've said my say." Cf. Hecyr. IV. iii. 5, note; Eun. V. viii. 36.—*Dicam tibi impingam grandem*, "I'll bring a swinging writ against you," Colman. For "dicam" see above, I. ii. 77, note. *Impingam* means "I will fasten on you." Parry quotes Plaut. Capt. III. v. 76, "Jubete huic crassas compedes impingier."—*Domo me*, "compelle" or "arcesse" is understood.

ACTUS II.—Sc. IV.

DEMIPHO having despatched Geta to look for Antipho, consults his "advocati" as to the present posture of his affairs. They do not agree in their views, and leave him in greater doubt than before. Geta returns to say that Antipho is not at home. Demipho determines to await his brother's return, and to go down to the port for this purpose.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Impedivisti*, cf. Andr. III. v. 11, note.—*Videtis quo in loco res hæc siet*. Cf. III. i. 9, below; Heaut. II. iii. 118, "In eum jam res rediit locum."—*Quid ago?* in ver. 7, is i. q. "Quid agam," pres. for fut., as in Men. H. G. 148, q. v.—*Cratinum censeo* ("interrogandum," sc.), "Cratinus, please you, should speak first," Colman.

9. *Quæ in rem tuam sint*, cf. Andr. III. iii. 14; Hecyr. I. ii. 27, notes.—*Restitui in integrum*, "Should be restored to its original footing," i. e. "should be undone." Cf. Cic. in Verr. II. v. 46, "Perditæ civitates — solent hos exitus exitiales habere, ut damnati in integrum restituantur," &c. Here it is used in the force of "rescindi," "should be declared null." For *æquum est et bonum*, see Adelph. V. ix. 30; Heaut. IV. v. 40.

13. *Ego sedulo hunc dixisse*, &c., "I believe my friend here has given his opinion to the best of his ability." *Sedulo*, see note at Andr. I. i. 119, "A la bonne foi."—*Quot homines, tot sententiæ*. For a parallel, see Hor. Sat. II. i. 27, "Quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Millia." "Autant de têtes, autant d'avis," Madame Dacier.—*Sinus cuique mos*. "Chacun a son gout." Virg. Ecl. ii. 65, "Trahit sua quemque voluptas."

16. *Et turpe inceptu'st*. So Bentley. Many editors read "inceptum." Construe: "the attempt is shameful."—*Ego amplius deliberandum censeo*. Crito falls back on what the Roman Law called "ampliatio" (cf. Cic. in Verr. act. II. lib. I. c. ix.), "an adjournment." See Long's note in "Bibliotheca Classica." Construe, "My opinion is that the case needs further deliberation." *Res magna est*, "'Tis a matter of importance." Aulul. H. 728, "Magna res est, quam ego tecum otiose, si otium'st, cupio loqui."—*Numquid nos vis?* See Ter. Adelph. II. ii. 39, note; Plaut. Men. H. G. 242.—"*Incertior sum multo*," &c. cf. Hecyr. II. ii. 9.—*Fecistis probe*: ironically.—*Is, quod mihi dederit de hac re consilium*, &c., cf. Adelph. III. iv. 54.

22. *Percontatum—quoad se recipiat*, "To inquire how soon he is to return." Cf. I. ii. 98, above, "Quoad senem expectatis vestrum." For *percontatum*, see note at Hecyr. I. ii. 2.—*In tempore*, cf. Andr. IV. iv. 44, "Per tempus," h. e. "tempestivè." Plautus constantly uses "Temperi" in this sense; cf. Menæchm. H. G. 350, 367.

ACTUS III.—Sc. I.

ANTIPHO enters, full of self-reproach, because he has left his interests to the management of others. Geta reports to him tolerable progress appeasing Demipho, who is awaiting his brother at the Piræus.

Metre:—1—4, 15, 16. Trochaic Tetrameter.

5, 6, 17—20. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

7—14. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Enimvero*, in soliloquies such as this, see Andr. I. iii. 1, "Enimvero, Dave," &c.—*Multimodis*, Andr. V. iv. 36; Heaut. II. iii. 79.—*Cum istoc animo*, Andr. V. iv. 38, "Cum tua religione." Eun. I. ii. 73, "Egon quicquam cum istis factis tibi respondeam?"—*Itane te hinc abisse*, cf. Andr. I. v. 10, notes, "Adeone hominem esse invenustum;" and Madvig. Gr. §§ 399; Andr. III. v. 3.

4. *Ut ut alia erant*, "Howsoever other matters stood, at least you should have consulted the interests of her, whom you now have at home." For *Ut ut*, cf. Heaut. I. ii. 26; Adelph. II. ii. 40, notes: for *consuleres*, the imperf. for pluperf., see Andr. IV. iv. 54; Virg. *Æn.* viii. 643, "At tu dictis, Albane, maneres."

5. *Potetur*. This form of the verb "potior" solves the difficulties of scansion in this passage which would arise from reading "potiretur," which seems to have been one reading of Donatus. *Potetur* is more commonly adopted by editors. But it is clear that but for the *i* in "potiretur," that would be the general reading. Parry quotes for the use of "potetur," Ovid. *Met.* xiii. 130, "Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteretur, Achille;" Virg. *Æn.* iii. 56, "Vi potitur;" Phormio (below) V. v. 2. For *Spes opesque*, in ver. 6, compare Adelph. III. ii. 34, note. Construe, "All whose hopes and resources," &c.

7. *Equidem*, according to Bentley, was not used except with verbs of the first person singular in the age of Terence. And he therefore reads, *Et quidem*, "Well, truly!" Cf. Key's Gr. 1453, d. But, as Parry shows, *equidem* is the MSS. reading at Eun. V. iv. 34, where it is coupled with the third person; and in Propert. III. xxiii. 5, where see Paley's note.—*Qui abieris*, h. e. "propterea quod abieris."—*Defecimus*, compare I. iv. 52, "Siquid deficiat."

10. *Numquid subolet patri?* "Has my father any slight suspicion?" See note at Heaut. V. i. 24; Plaut. *Pseud.* I. v. 7; *Trinumm.* III. ii. 72. Compare "Olfecissem," in Adelph. III. iii. 43.—*Ni etiam*, "None as yet." For this sense of *etiam*, see Andr. I. i. 89, note; III. ii. 23, &c.—*Et quid spei porro est*. *Porro* is, i. q. "for the future."

11. *Nisi Phædria haud cessavit*. For *nisi*, thus used, for "nisi quod," see Heaut. III. ii. 31; Andr. IV. i. 40.—*Nihil fecit novi*, "That's nothing new in him."—*Strenuum hominem præbuit*, "Has shown himself a man of energy." For the omission of "se" here, Westerhov. quotes Cic. ad Fam. v. 18, "Rogo atque oro, te colligas, virumque præbeas." Smith, in his Dictionary, quotes "præbeo," used in a neuter sense, Ovid *A. A.* ii. 685, "Odi quæ præbet, quia sit præbere necesse." For *confutavit*, in the next verse, see note at Heaut. V. i. 76, "Dictis confutabitur."

15. *Sic habent principia sese ut dico*. So in II. iii. 82, above, "Bene habent tibi principia."—*Tranquilla res est*, "All's calm and quiet." Cf. Andr. III. v. 14, "Ex tranquillissimâ re."—*Mansurusque patrum, &c.*, "And your father's going to wait for your uncle." For this sense of "maneo" compare Plaut. *Menæchm.* (Hildyard's Glossary), 328, "Etiam parasitum manes?" Ibid. 936, "Hic me mane."

17. *De ejus consilio*, h. e. "ex ejus consilio," "By his advice." Plaut. *Bacch.* IV. ix. 115, "Fecisse dicas de meâ sententiâ."

20. *Eccum ab sua palaestra exit foras*, "See, he comes forth from his training-school." *Palaestra* is facetiously used to denote the pander's house here, to which Phædria is supposed to go regularly, as to school. So it is used by Plaut. Bacch. I. i. 33, "Penetrare huiusmodi in palaestram, ubi damnis desudascitur." See the whole passage, where the idea implied in the metaphor is very fully worked out. Compare, also, Rudens II. i. 7, "Pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico." Parry refers to the facetious use of the term "pædagogus," in I. ii. 94, above.

ACTUS III.—SC. II.

PHÆDRIA enters, begging three days more of Dorio, the slave-dealer, before he completes the sale of Pamphila to a soldier, as he hopes ere the expiration of that time to raise wherewithal to purchase her himself. Antipho and Geta join with Phædria in urging this delay; but Dorio is hard to move, and will only grant a respite till the next morning.

Metre:—1. Trochaic Monometer.

2—5, 8—11, 13—17, 20—49. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

6. Iambic Trimeter.

7. Trochaic Tetrameter.

12, 18, 19. Iambic Tetrameter.

3. *Audire eadem miliens*. Cf. Eun. III. i. 32, "Plus millies audiui." For *exorare*, in ver. 5, see Heaut. II. iii. 117, "Istunc exora."—*Triduum hoc*, Heaut. IV. iii. 38, "Ætatem."—*Mirabar si tu—adferres*. Compare, for this construction, Andr. I. ii. 4, "Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret."

7. *Hei metuo lenonem nequid Suo suat capiti*, "Alas! I'm afraid the procurer will—*Ge.*: work some mischief for himself: That's the same fear I have." Geta anticipates Antipho, who was going to say, "Phædria;" and substitutes "suo capiti." For the phrase "suo suat capiti," cf. Plaut. Amph. I. i. 211, "consutis dolis." So the Greeks used *πάττειν*. For "suo capiti," see Hecyr. III. i. 54, note. Bentley read "suo capiti fuat," but there is no advantage gained by adopting his conjecture upon this somewhat obscure passage. For *Hariolare*, "You are dreaming," or "You are mad," cf. Adelph. II. i. 48, note; Plaut. Men. Prol. 76. For *Fabula*, see notes at Andr. I. iii. 19; Heaut. II. iii. 95.

9. *Paneratum istuc beneficium*, &c., "You shall say you're well repaid for this benefit." Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 11, "Ne non tibi istue fœneraret," notes.—*Logi*, "Mere words." Nonius c. i. 218, "Logi a Græco λόγος, sermones, vel dicta ridicula et contemnenda." See Menæschm. H. G. 682, "Non longos logos."

10. *Gaudebis facto*, "You'll not repent of doing it," h. e. "gaudebis post factum." Plaut. Pæn. I. i. 69, "Faciam ut facto gaudeas."—*Somnia*, cf. Adelph. II. i. 50, note.—*Cantilenam eandem canis*. τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾄσμα, "Vous chantez toujours la même note," "You're harping on the same string." Hor. A. P. 356, has "Chordæ qui semper oberrat eadem."—*Tu mihi cognatus*, &c., cf. Plaut. Capt. II. iii. 84; Propert. I. xi. 23, &c.—*Garri modo*, "Chatter on," a metaphor from birds. *Adeone*, &c., cf. Andr. I. v. 10, note.

16. *Ut phaleratis dictis ducas me, &c.*, "As to try to deceive me by specious words, and to obtain possession of my slave, without paying the price." For this sense of "ducas," compare Andr. IV. i. 20, "Ducere postulas," note.—*Phaleratis dictis*, i. e. "words in showy trappings." "Phaleræ" were the silver ornaments of horses: hence any thing for mere show. Cf. Persius. Sat. iii. 30, "Ad populum phaleras: ego te intus et in cute novi."—*Ductes* = "fruaris," verbum obscænum, cf. Plaut. Asin. V. ii. 13.—*Gratis*, i. q. "gratis." Cf. Adelph. IV. vii. 26, note, "Si non pretio, gratiis."

17. *Miserikums!*, "I pity him," h. e. Phædria.—*Hei veris vincor*, "Alas! what he says is too true." Cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 36, "Vera hæc prædicat." Parry adds, Hor. Sat. II. iii. 305, 306, "Stultum me fateor, liceat concedere veris, Atque etiam insanum."—*Quam uterque similis est sui*, "How like each is to himself," viz., how completely Phædria acts up to his generous nature, in listening to reason, and how hard-hearted Dorio is, as might be expected. This is Stalbaum's explanation, the best on the whole.

18. *Neque Antipho aliâ, &c.* After *neque*, understand "vellem," and construe, "And I would that this evil had not befallen me at a time when Antipho," &c. This is Zeune's explanation. The solution attempted by construing "*neque aliâ*," i. e. eadem, is very unsatisfactory. For "Objectum malum," cf. Adelph. IV. iv. 2, note.

21. *Nec cum hujusmodi—usus venit ut conflictares malo*, "And there has never come any need of struggling with an evil of this nature." For "*usus venit*," see above I. ii. 23, "Mi usus venit, hoc scio." For "*conflictares*," see Andr. I. i. 66, note. It means properly, "to come in contact with."—*Imo, id quod aiunt, auribus teneo lupum*, "Nay, but, as the saying is, I've got a wolf by the ears." Cf. Aristænet. ii. 3, "Ἐγὼ γὰρ τὸν λύκον τῶν ὅτων ἔχω, ὃν οὔτε κατέχειν ἐπὶ πολλὴ δύνατον, οὔτε μὴν ἀκινδύνον ἀφιέναι." Sueton. Tiberius. c. 25, "Cunctandi causa erat metus undique imminentium discriminum, ut sæpe, *lupum auribus tenere* diceret." Commentators there explain that as the wolf has very short ears, it cannot well be held by them, while if they are let go, there is great risk of being destroyed by the wolf. Bentley needlessly brackets ver. 23, *Nam neque, &c.*, but the Greek passage quoted has the same explanation as is given here; a strong evidence that the verse is sound.

24. *Ipsum istuc mihi in hoc est*, "'Tis just my case with him," Colman. "Voilà justement où j'en suis avec lui," Madame Dacier.—*Heia, ne parum leno sis*. Antipho says to Dorio, "Ha, you're afraid lest you should fail of being a procurer thoroughly." Before "*ne*" understand "*vereris*," and compare Plaut. Pers. IV. vi. 4, "Ne non sat esses leno, id metuebas miser." As Gronovius says, "Eleganter ponuntur personæ pro moribus certarum personarum," e. g. in Ovid Met. xii. 29, "Pietatem publica causa *Rexque patrem* vicit." Then turning to Phædria, Antipho adds, *Num quid hic confecti?* "Has this fellow settled anything," or "arranged anything?"

27. *Quam indignum facinus, ancillam ære emptam suo*. Said ironically, "What a scandalous act, to sell a girl bought with his own money." Hor. Sat. II. iii. 129, "Servosque tuo quos ære pararis."—*Cum illo ut mutet fidem*, "And to break his faith with that other fellow." For this passage Gronov. quotes Plaut. Mil. G. IV. iii. 37, "Numquid videtur demutare, atque uti ego Dixi," &c., where *demutare* is, i. q.

"alius esse;" IV. i. 36, *ibid.*, "Ne istanc amittam et hæc mutet fidem." Pseud. I. iii. 142, "Si tu argentum attuleris, cum illo *perdiderim* fidem." Something similar is the use of "muto" in the phrase "Haud muto factum," Andr. I. i. 13. *Triduum hoc* appears to be the accusative of duration of time after "me maneat."—*Aufero*, "I get." Cf. Heaut. IV. viii. 9, "Ut eâ viâ abs te argentum auferetur." Plaut. Epid. II. ii. 9, "Quo pacto abs se argentum auferam."

31. *Obtundis*, "You dun me." Cf. Andr. II. ii. 11; Hecyr. I. ii. 48, note.—*Idem hoc tibi—conduplicaverit*, "He will soon repay you twofold this same service which you will have done him." The sense is the same as that of ver. 8 of this scene.—*Distrahi*, cf. Hecyr. III. v. 42, "Illam a me distrahit necessitas."

35. *Neque ego, neque tu*. Colman translates, "Can you, Dorio, divide their loves?" Dorio. "Nor I, nor you." And Madame Dacier's rendering is, "Ce n'est ni votre faute, ni la mienne." The inference is implied, "It rests with Phædria, and his power to pay the money."—*Di tibi—quod es dignus, duint*. For *duint*, see Andr. IV. i. 42, note; Plaut. Men. H. G. 184; Aul. 23.—*Id quod es dignus*. The safest course here is to consider *id* as the acc. after "dignus," because attracted to the case of the relative, and not to base on Andr. V. iv. 38, "Dignus es—odium," and this passage, a claim for "dignus" to an accusative after it. See note at Andr. I. c.

37. *Nunc, contra omnia hæc, Repperi*, "Now, in direct contrast to all this, I've found one to give and not whimper." For "Contra hæc omnia," cf. Adelph. I. i. 19, note.—*Da locum melioribus*, "Give place to them that are better off: *melioribus*," h. e. "ditiorebus." The formula was used by the lictors preceding the consul. Cf. Plaut. Curc. II. iii. 1, "Date viam mihi noti atque ignoti."

40. *Quam ad dares huic, præstituta*, "A day appointed, by which you should pay this man." For "diem præstitueret," cf. Pseud. Plaut. I. i. 56, "Ei rei dies hæc præstitutast." For *ad diem dare*, "to pay by a certain day," cf. Cæsar B. C. ii. 19, "Edictum præmittit, *ad quam diem* magistratus—sibi præsto esse Cordubæ vellet." See also, Cic. ad Attic. xvi. 16, "Admonuit ut pecuniam *ad diem* solveret."

41. *Verum hæc ei antecessit*, "But this day has come before it." He seems to imply that he has effected the sale to the other bidder a day beforehand. The exclamation of Antipho, "Are you not ashamed of your falsehood?" confirms this view.—*Ob rem*, "To my interest." Cf. Sallust. Jugurth. c. 31, "Id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm."—*Sterquilinium*: literally, κομποδοχείον. Here the thing is used for the person. Cf. Plaut. Pers. III. iii. 3, "Sterquilinium publicum." Cf. Mil. Gl. II. i. 12, "Stereoreus."—*Sic sum*, "It's my way." So in Andr. V. iv. 16, "Sic, Crito, est hic." Plaut. Amph. II. i. 57, "Sic sum, ut vides."

43. *Miles dare se dixit*, h. e. "datum esse se," the present infinitive for the future. Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. H. G. 439, "Dicam curare." *Ibid.* 954, *Dixi petere*, h. e. "petiturum." Aul. 641, "Impetrassere," for "impetraturum esse." Ovid. Met. ix. 444, "Credensque suis insurgere regnis," h. e. "insurrecturum."

49. *Mæd lege utar*, &c., "I'll follow my old rule." "The first to pay shall be first served." *Mæd lege*, h. e. "lenoniâ," which prefers "interest" to "honesty."

ACTUS III—Sc. III.

PHÆDRIA is in a strait, how to get the money. Antipho, grateful for Phædria's aid to himself, urges Geta to devise some plan for raising it. Geta comes into the matter somewhat unwillingly, and, after hearing Phædria desperate, he at last undertakes to do the only practicable thing—have recourse to Phormio.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2. *Quod si hic potuisset nunc exorari*, &c. This is the reading of Westerhov. The Bembine MS. reads *pote fuisset* without *nunc*. Bentley, for "hic," reads "hinc," h. e. "ab lenone." But the text as it stands will yield a satisfactory sense, "But if he could now have been persuaded out of these three days." *Exoro* is one of those verbs which, in the active, take two accusatives, and in the passive voice an accusative of the more remote object. Cf. Madvig. § 228, a. b.; Hecyr. IV. iv. 23, note.—*Adjuerit*, contracted from "adjuverit." Bentley reads "adjūrit." Fleckeisen, following Faernus, reads, in ver. 5, "*experimur*" instead of "experiamur," and places a note of interrogation at the end of ver. 4. Construe, "Why don't we, at his need, try to render him a kindness in return." Cf. Andr. II. iii. 25, "Quin taces?" note.

8. *Dictum sapienti sat est*, "A word to the wise." Plaut. Pers. IV. vii. 19.—*Etiā tu hinc abis?* "Are you not off yet?" "Begone, won't you!" Cf. for "etiā," Andr. V. ii. 8; Adelph. IV. ii. 11, notes.

10. *Non triumpho, ex nuptiis tuis*, &c., "Can't I triumph at taking no hurt out of your nuptials, without your also now bidding me, for the sake of your cousin here, seek punishment in mischief," or rather "greater trouble in the midst of trouble." For "triumpho," see Heaut. IV. ii. 5, "Triumpho si licet me latere tecto abscedere." For "nanciscor," used of bad luck, see Andr. V. vi. 3, note; Phorm. III. i. 5, above.—*Querere in malo crucem*, h. e. "malum summum," cf. Plaut. Men. 6; Hildyard, "Namque homini misero si ad malum accedit malum."

14. *Ni instigemus etiā*, &c., "Unless we furthermore provoke him, so that no place be left for entreaty." For "precī," see Andr. III. iv. 22, note. "Parum" and "locus," Parry observes, are to be taken as monosyllables. For a parallel to the next verse, see Adelph. IV. v. 20—35.

18. *Quoquo hinc asportabitur*, &c. For "Quoquo terrarum," cf. Heaut. V. i. 54, "Quovis gentium." Madvig. 284, obs. 9 and 11. *Asportabitur* is, i. q. "absportabitur."—*Certum est*, "I'm resolved." Cf. Andr. I. iii. 4, "Nec quid agam certumst." Virg. Ecl. x. 52, 53, "Certum est in silvis, inter spelæa ferarum Malle pati." Plaut. Mercator. V. ii. 16, "Certa res est Me usque querere illam, quoquo hinc abducta est gentium."

19. *Di bene vertant, quod agas*. Cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 121, note.—*Pedetentim tamen*, "persequaris," sc. h. e. *σπεύδῃ σπαδῶς*, Stålbaum. Geta says, "God speed your object—only proceed cautiously." *Pedetentim*, i. e. "pedibus tentando."

21. *Ne quid plus minusve faxit*, &c. Cf. Hecyr. V. i. 4, notes; Plaut. Captiv. V. iii. 18, "Cur ego plus minusque feci quam sequum fuit."

—*Quæro*, "I'm seeking a plan," cf. Andr. IV. i. 59, note, "*Quæro*." Fleckeisen reads, "*Salvos est, ut opinor*," as a speech in the mouth of Antipho. Geta is made to rejoin *Verum enim metuo malum*, "Yet in truth I fear some mishap." This is not an unlikely reading of the passage. But the verse will stand, if supposed to proceed entirely from Geta.

23. *Bona mala tolerabimus*, "We will endure good or ill fortune." Cf. Ter. Adelph. III. iv. 50, "*Paupertatem una pertulimus gravem*." Virg. *Æn.* ii. 709, "*Unum et commune periculum, Una salus ambobus erit*." For "*opus*" used adjectively, as in the next verse, cf. Andr. II. i. 37, note, "*Nisi ea quæ nil opus sunt sciri*."—*Istæc vero vilis est*, "Nay, a girl like that is cheap."

26. *Age, age, inventas reddam*, "Well, well, I'll find and hand over the money," i. q. "*inveniam et reddam*."—*O lepidum*, "caput" is added in most MSS. but not in the Bembine. The verse "*Abi: dic, præsto ut sit domi*," which follows ver. 27 in some copies, is not found in the Bembine, and does not seem necessary.

29. *Solus est homo amico amicus*. Mil. Gl. III. i. 66, "*Qui amicus amico sit magis*." *Solus* here means "preeminently," as in Ter. Andr. V. vi. 9, "*Solus est quem diligunt Di*." Apollodorus has *μῶνος ἐτίσται φιλεῖν τοῖς φίλοις*.—*Illam miseram*, h. e. Phanium.—*Exanimatam metu*, "Breathless with fear," cf. Hecyr. V. iii. 27, note.—*Dicam in itinere*, "I will tell you on our road." Bentley here and at Heaut. II. iii. 30, reads "*itere*" for "*itinere*." But this form seldom occurs except in Lucret. v. 652. "*Iteris*" is used by Nævius, 38 (Ribbeck's Trag. Lat. Reliquiæ), "*Ignotæ iteris sumus*." Attius. *ibid.* 499, has "*Longo ab itere*."

ACTUS IV.—Sc. I.

CHREMES and Demipho talk over the voyage of the former to Lemnos, whither he had gone to bring home his daughter, with a view to her marriage with Antipho, his nephew. Finding, on reaching the island, that mother and daughter had sailed for Athens, and arrived there, he returned at once. His plans are upset by Antipho's conduct: and he shrinks from marrying his daughter to a stranger, to whom he will have to disclose her parentage, and his own intrigues.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Quid? quâ profectus causâ*—*Adduxim*, &c. Here *quâ causâ* is the relative clause with the sentence *Adduxim—filiam* as its antecedent: "How now? Have you brought with you your daughter, for the sake of whom you set out?" &c. For a similar sentence see Plant. Bacch. II. iii. 15. In ver. 3, *videt* is the historic present.

4. *Non manebat—Meam negligentiam*, "Could not wait for my negligent delay." For this sense of "*maneo*," see above III. ii. 4; Hor. Od. I. xxviii. 38, "*Debita jura vicesque superbæ Te maneant ipsum*." Parry refers to Adelph. IV. v. 38, "*An sedere oportuit Domi virginem tam grandem, dum cognatus hinc Illinc veniret expectantem?*" q. v.—*Familâ* "servants." Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. Prol. 74 and 525.

"Familia" (says Cicero, pro Cæcin. 19), "constat ex servis pluribus." See also Heaut. IV. v. 3, note.

9. *Senectus ipsa est morbus.* τὸ γῆρας ἐστὶν αὐτὸ νόσος, Apollodorus. Plaut. Mœschm. 658—60. Merc. 864, "Tantum hoc onerist, quod fero. D. Quid oneris? S. Annos octaginta et quatuor." — *Audivi ex nautâ*; so in Plaut. Mil. Gl. IV. iii. 16, "Nauclerus dixit, qui illas advexit, mihi." "Nauta" seems to have the sense of "nauclerus."

12. *Quod quidem me factum, &c.*, "Ay, an act which makes me wavering in purpose." We must understand "immo audiui." For "consilii incertum," cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 46, "Animi incertus," and Madvig. 289 b. — *Nam hanc conditionem si cui tulero, &c.*, "For if I shall have proposed this match to any one unconnected with us." For "conditio," in this sense, see Plaut. Aul. H. G. 194, "Tu conditionem hanc accipe." Andr. I. i. 52, note. — *Extrario* is a word not often used: but in the notes to Suetonius: Vespasian c. 5, "Canis extrarius" is explained "qui erat extra focum Vespasiani:" it is so explained also by Festus, who says *extrarius* is "qui extra focum, sacramentum, jusque est." *Extraneus* = "exterraneus." — *Quod pacto aut unde, &c.*, "I must tell from beginning to end how, or by whom she is mine." For this use of *ordine*, see Plaut. Men. H. G. 581; Virg. Æn. iii. 179, "Remque ordine pando."

17. *Tacebit, dum intercedet familiaritas*, "He will hold his peace, so long as there shall subsist intimacy between us." For *intercedet*, see Hecyr. III. i. 24; Andr. V. v. 5, notes. — *Plus quam opus scito est*, see Madvig. 266, obs.; Adelph. V. ix. 39, note; Andr. III. ii. 10, note.

20. *Ut me excutiam*, "To strip myself of everything." Plaut. Aul. 600, "Excutedum pallium." Hor. Sat. II. iii. 19, "Aliena negotia curo excussus propria." Parry adds, Hor. Od. III. ix. 19, "Si flava excutitur Chloe," and says that the observations of Chremes indicate that he has married a woman with a fortune, and is therefore in her power. Ruhnken explains "ut me excutiam," "ut me ejiciam domo," "to hurry forth."

21. *Ego meorum solus sum meus*, "I've only myself, of my belongings, that I can call my own." *Meorum* seems to refer to the "household," with a general sense of "qui mihi faveam," "I alone of my allies can be counted upon by myself." Apollodorus has ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰμι μόνος τῶν ἐμῶν ἐφός.

23. *Neque adeo defetiscam—Donec*, "Nor shall I ever tire of trying till the very moment of my accomplishing," &c. For *adeo—donec*, see Andr. IV. i. 38, "Usque adeo donec perpulit."

ACTUS IV—Sc. II.

GETA soliloquises on the cleverness of Phormio, whom he has seen, and prepared to aid Phædria and Antipho, at once; a recommendation to the scheme in Phormio's opinion. The parasite understood the case before it had been half detailed, and had gone off, full of meeting Demipho, and getting the money from him. Geta sees Demipho and Chremes coming up together, and determines to try Demipho first, and, failing him, apply to Chremes.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

8. *Argentum opus esse*, "That money is needed." *Opus* is used adjectively, as in *Heaut.* V. i. 20; *Andr.* II. i. 37, note; above, II. iii. 93.—*Fieri*, h. e. "conficeretur." *Pseud.* I. iii. 68, "*Fieri possunt praesentes minae*." See too *Phorm.* I. i. 4, note.—*Tempus sibi dari Ubi*, "That an opportunity was afforded him, in which he might," &c. *Ubi* = "in quo," Parry and Fleckeisen prefer Lachmann's simple emendation of the common text, *Phaedriae esse—Amicum esse*, which was metrically faulty, namely, reading "*Ubi Phaedriae esse—Amicum esse*." For reasons against Bentley's "*Phaedriai*," see *Andr.* II. vi. 8, note.—*Ad forum* is i. q. "apud forum," cf. *Andr.* I. v. 19.

11. *Pertimui autem bellua*, "Yet what was I afraid of, simpleton!" *Bellua*, a term of self-reproach. Cf. *Eun.* IV. iv. 36, "*Age nunc bellua Credis huic quod dicit!*" *Plaut. Trinumm.* IV. ii. 110, "*Nae tu me oedepol arbitrare belluam*."

13. *Duplici epe utier*, "To have two strings to my bow." *Westerhov.* quotes *Ovid. Remed. Am.* 449, "*Qui sibi jampridem solatia bina paravit*."—*A primo*, "At first," as *ad primum* is sometimes used for "*primum*," cf. *IV.* iii. 37, "*A primo homo insanibat*." *Plaut. Mostell.* III. ii. 139, "*Quin multum improbiore sunt quam a primo credidi*." For *adorari* in ver. 15, cf. *Heaut.* IV. v. 9, "*Cesso hunc adoriri*."

ACTUS IV—SC. III.

ANTIPHO finds Geta with his father and uncle, trying to extort from them by subtlety the sum needed by Phaedria. He listens to the conversation, unperceived; but without getting any clear notions of what is the scheme of Geta and Phormio. Geta tells the old man that Phormio will take back Antipho's wife, Phanium, and marry her himself, if a dower of 30 minae be given with her. Phormio, he says, had stickled for a talent, but he had beaten him down to 30 minae. This Demipho thinks too much: but Chremes engages to pay it, thus getting rid of Phanium, and dissolving Antipho's wedlock.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Recipiat se*. Cf. II. iv. 22, above.—*Venire saluum volup est*, "I'm glad to see you're safe arrived." *Volup* is a neut. substantive according to Hildyard on *Menæchm.* 579, Glossary—Terence *Hec.* V. iv. 17, "*Benefactor et volup est*."—*Quid agitur*, *Adelph.* III. iii. 19, note.

6. *Multa adveniēti—compluria*, "J'ai trouvé, à l'ordinaire, bien des nouvelles en arrivant," Madame Dacier. *Compluria* is explained by Donatus as an old form of "*complura*" formed from "*complure*," the old form of "*plus*."—*Facinus indignum*, cf. III. ii. 26.

9. *Sic circumiri*, "To be thus overreached." Cf. *Plaut. Pseud.* III. ii. 109, "*Nam eum circumire in hunc diem*." So "*circumveniri*" is very commonly used. Cf. *Ter. Hec. Prol.* Alt. 46.—*Id cum hoc agebam commodum*, "I was touching on that point with my brother here, this very moment" (*commodum*). For the use of this word as a neuter adv. *Ironov.* quotes *Plaut. Amphitr.* II. ii. 37, "*Ad aquam præbendam*

commodum adveni domum." Casin. III. iv. 3, "Ad te hercle ibam *commodum*." Rudens. II. vi. 35; Merc. I. ii. 106. So also Eun. II. iii. 52; "Illa sese interea commodum huc adverterat."

13. *Is qui istam*—"aposiopesis, "The fellow, who as to that girl." Understand "defendit," or some such word; which Geta, to chime in with Chremes's disgust, leaves unsaid. The emphasis is laid on *istam*.—*Prendo hominem solum*, "I accost the man when alone." Cf. Andr. II. ii. 16, note; Plaut. Mil. Gl. i. 60, *Reprehenderunt*.

16. *Hæc patius cum bona*, &c. Cf. Hecyr. III. v. 29, note; Virg. Ecl. III. 108.—*Fugitans litium*, "Averse to lawsuits." For this construction of the genitive of the object after a participle used as an adjective, see Madvig. §§ 289, a.

20. *Uno ore*—*præcipitem hanc daret*, "All the rest of his friends but now with one mouth advised him to turn her out of doors." *Uno ore*, Andr. I. i. 69.—*Auctores fuere*, cf. Adelph. V. viii. 16, note; Key's Gr. § 909.—*Præcipitem daret*. So "agere" is used by Cic. in Verr. I. iii. "Agunt eum præcipitem pænæ civium Romanorum."—*Quo evadet hodie*, "Where will all this end?" Colman. Cf. Andr. I. i. 100, "Quam timeo, quorsum evadas."

23. *Jam id exploratumst*, "That matter has been already looked into."—*Sudabis satis*, "You'll have trouble enough." Compare Hor. A. P. 241, 242, "Sudet multum frustra que laboret Ausus idem." Cic. iii. Ep. 12, "Vides sudare me, jamdudum laborantem quomodo ea tuear," &c.

25. *Verum pono esse victum eum*, "But I'll suppose him cast in his suit." *Pono* is the reading of Bentley after the Bembine MSS. instead of "pone."—*At tandem tamen*, &c., "Yet even then after all it's not a question of life with him, but of money." Cf. Heaut. III. i. 67, "Non nunc pecunia agitur." Hor. Ep. I. xviii. 84, "Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet." In ver. 29, *dari tibi manum* = "to be paid down to you," as *Præ manu* is used in Adelph. V. ix. 23, q. v.

30. *Hæc hinc facessat, tu molestus ne sis*. These clauses, with the one immediately preceding, are "asyndetons." Geta represents himself as asking Phormio what consideration he will accept, on the understanding that "his master desists from the lawsuit, on the one part, and that, on the other, Phanium (*hæc*) takes herself off, and Phormio puts no obstacle in the way." For "hinc facessat," cf. Menæchm. H. G. 166, "Dictum facessas doctum;" and Livy I. 47, "Faceas hinc Tarquinius." There seems to be an ellipse of "se."

31. *Satin' illi Di sunt propitii?* h. e. "Is he in his senses?" Compare Andr. IV. i. 40, "Deos fuisse iratos," note; and Phorm. I. ii. 24, "Memini relinqui me Deo irato meo." For *aqui bonique*, cf. Heaut. IV. v. 39, note. Construe, "If you act reasonably in some measure."—*Ut est ille bonus vir, tria non commutabitis*, &c., "Such is that excellent man, my master's goodness, that you'll not have to bandy three words," &c.; cf. Andr. II. iv. 7, note. For a *primo*, in ver. 37, see above at IV. ii. 14.

38. *Quid? nimium quantum libuit*, "How? So then what he wanted was a great deal too much." For such phrases as *nimium quantum*, see Horat. I. xxvii. 6, "Immane quantum," and the Greek, *ὀψάριον ὄρον*, *βαρυστόν ὄρον*, *ἐμψύχων ὄρον*, &c. Cic. de Fin. iv. 25, has "nimium quantum;" as also Symmachus, vii. 16; Livy. ii. 1, "Mirum quan-

tum." Bentley wished to omit "libuit," adding "quantum" before "dic" to the words of Chremes. But of this there is no need.—*Talentum magnum*, h. e. an Attic talent = 60 minæ, or 6000 Attic drachmas. Cf. Plaut. Aul. H. G. 264.

40. *Quod dixi adeo ei*, "Just what I said to him." For the sense of *adeo*, see Andr. I. i. 135, &c. The words that follow seem to flow from Geta, in reference to his master, "What more, prythee, could he do, if he were giving in marriage an only daughter? It has been small gain to him not to have had a daughter; for one has been found, to look for a dowry from him." For "locaret," said of giving daughters in marriage, cf. Aulul. H. G. 149, "Neque eam queo locare cuiquam," "in matrimonium," sc. Plaut. Trinumm. III. iii. 52, "Ubi erit locata virgo in matrimonium," Phorm. IV. vi. 25, below.—*Parvi retulit*, cf. Hecyr. IV. iii. 12, note; Adelph. V. iv. 27, note.—*Ad pauca ut redeam*, cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 60, note.

47. *Nam mihi veniebat in mentem*, &c. For the impersonal construction, which is the explanation of the passage, if we read with Bentley "incommodi," see Hecyr. III. iii. 45, note. But editors are generally agreed in retaining "incommodum" here, as in Eun. II. ii. 2.—*Aliquantulum quæ afferret*, &c., "One who should bring with her a little sum wherewith I might discharge my debts." Parry illustrates *dissolverem* by Cic. in Verr. II. iii. 75, "Pecuniam publicam tenueris omnem, neque quicquam ulli dissolveris civitati." Cæsar. Bell. Civ. i. 87, "Pecuniam pro iis rebus dissolvit."

56. *Quid si animam debet*. Commentators quote a Greek proverb, καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν δόκει. The phrase is used of those who owe more than they can pay, perhaps with some reference to a creditor's right over life and limb of insolvent debtors.—*Ager oppositus pignori*, &c., "A farm, said he, has been mortgaged for 10 minæ." Cf. Plaut. Curcul. II. iii. 77, "Ille suum anulum opposivit." Catull. xxvi. 1—4, "Furi, villula vestra non ad Austri Flatus opposita est—Verum ad millia quindecim et ducentos." Pseud. Plaut. I. i. 85, "Si me opponam pignori."

60. *Tum pluscula suppellectile opus est*, "Besides we need some little more furniture." In ver. 62, *pone is*, i. q. "Set down" or "reckon." Unless we attach to it the sense of "suppose," as above, at ver. 23, of this scene.

63. *Sexcentas proinde scribito*, &c., "Well then, let him bring any number of writs against me." For *sexcentas*, used here indefinitely for any number, cf. Aulul. H. G. 472, "Treceni." Plaut. Trinumm. III. iii. 62, "Sexcentæ ad eam rem possunt causæ conligi." Hor. Od. III. iv. 79, "Amatores trecentæ Pirithoum cohibent catenas." Hor. Sat. II. iii. 116, &c. For "dicas," see above I. ii. 77, note. *Do is*, i. q. "dabo."—*Impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat*, understand "visne," or some such verb, and see note on Hecyr. I. i. 9, "Utin eximium neminem habeam." For "impuratus," Ruhnken refers to Plaut. Rudens. II. vi. 59, "Impurata bellua."

67. *Geta occidisti*, &c., cf. note on Adelph. V. vii. 1.—*Mæ causæ ejicitur*, "Phanium" sc. For *ejicitur*, cf. II. iii. 90, "Ego illam ejiciam." For *Quantum potest* in ver. 69, compare Andr. V. ii. 20, note. Plaut. Men. 340, H. G. Aulul. 80. Construe, "as quickly as possible."

72. *Illis repudium renunciet*, "Let him report to that other family

his repudiation of her that was betrothed to him." "Repudium" was said of a "breaking off" between betrothed persons; "divortium" of one between married persons. Cf. Plaut. Aulul. 740, "Is me nunc renuntiare repudium jussit tibi." See Hildyard's Glossary. Compare also V. vii. 35, below.—*Quæ quidem — vertat male*, cf. Adelph. II. i. 37, note.

75. *Fructum quem Lemni uxoris reddunt prædia*, "The income which my wife's farms at Lemnos yield." Cic. in Catil. ii. 8, speaks of "Id quod est stultissimum, certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum," i. e. "trying to pay the interest of money with the proceeds of the land." Cf. Catull. cxiv. (Doering.), 4, "Fructus sumptibus exsuperat." "Reddo" is also properly used of the returns made by land to its owner. Ruhnken quotes Columella de Re Rust. II. 13, "Reddit pratium in pabulo non minus quam in fœno."

ACTUS IV.—SC. IV.

ANTIPHO turns upon Geta, with reproaches against him for the line he has taken in reference to Phanium. He will have to lose her, through Geta's fault. Geta explains that all will be well. Phormio will receive the money, and be in no hurry to take Phanium home. This delay will allow the money to be raised elsewhere, and repaid to the old men. Phædria will have got the money he needs; and Phanium will remain with Antipho.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Emunxi argento senes*, "I've cheated the old men out of their money." "I've cleared them out of it." "Emungo" is literally "to wipe the nose;" hence, "to cheat or outwit." Cf. Plaut. Bacch. IV. iv. 50, "Emungam hercle hominem probè hodie;" V. i. 15, "Miserum me auro esse emunctum." Epid. III. iv. 58, "Qui me emunxisti mucidum," where Lambinus explains the phrase "tanquam puerulum, cujus nasus mucoris plenus, omnisque consilii est expers, delusum argento spoliasti." See also Mostell. V. i. 60, "Probe Me emunxti." So, Gr. ἀπομύρτεω. See also Hor. A. P. 238, "Emuncto lucrata Simone talentum."

2. *Satin' id est?* "Well, is that enough?" i. e. "to have got the money out of the old men, without considering the means taken to that end." Geta, purposely misunderstanding Antipho's meaning, rejoins, *Tantum jussus sum*, "'Twas all my orders."

5. *Ad restim mihi — rediit planissime*, "By your means my case has been absolutely brought to an affair for the halter;" "I am driven to hang myself." For like phrases, see Plaut. Poen. I. ii. 184, "Capias restim et te suspendas," &c. Pseud. I. i. 86, "Restim volo Mihi emere." Martial. iv. 69, "Nihil Ammiano, præter aridam restim Moriens reliquit ultimis pater ceris." Cf. also Andr. I. v. 20, and Soph. Oed. Tyr. 1374, ἐπὶ τῷ κρείσσον' ἀρχόντῃσι εἰργασμένα.

7. *Malis exemplis*, "By condign punishments." Cf. Eun. V. iv. 26, "In quem exempla fient."—*Hem, siquid velis Huio mandes, qui te ad scopulum*, &c. In spite of their absence from the Bembine and other

MSS., we must follow Bentley in retaining "Qui te — auferat" after "Huic mander," and rejecting "quod quidem recte curatum velis" as an interpolation derived from *Adelph. III. iii. 18*, and a useless repetition of "si quid velis" in the line above. Construe, "Look you, if you want anything done, entrust it to this fellow to bring you out of smooth water against a rock." For *Huic mander*, cf. *Adelph. III. iii. 18*, note; *Asin. I. i. 107*. *Lucret. II. 1170* has the phrase, "Ire Ad scopulum spatio setatis defessa vetusto."

9. *Quid minus utile fuit*, &c., "What could have been less serviceable than to touch this sore." For *utile*, cf. *Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard's Glossary) 879*; *Mil. G. 611*. For *Tungere ulcus*, cf. with Parry, *Ovid Trist. III. xi. 63, 64*, "Deque gravi duras ulcere tolle manus," where however Merkel reads "vulnera." See also *Cic. pro Domo. c. v.*, "Tu in hoc ulcere tanquam inguen existeres." For *Possit illam extrudi*, in ver. 11, compare *Plaut. M. G. IV. i. 30*, where Lambinus reads "Ut mulierem extrudam foras."

13. *Non enim ducet*, "Why to be sure, he won't marry her." For this sense of "enim" i. q. "enimvero," cf. *Plaut. Men. 85*, *H. G.*, "Egone? Id enim quod tu vis," &c. see below at *V. viii. 90*, *Heeyr. II. i. 41*, note.—*Nostrâ causâ scilicet In nervum potius ibit*, "On my account forsooth he will prefer going to gaol." For the phrase *in nervum ire*, cf. above, *II. ii. 11*, note; *Curculio. V. iii. 40*. These words are, of course, ironical.

16. *Quin male narrando*, &c., "Many a tale is spoilt in telling." Colman. Westerhov. quotes a counter statement from *Cic. Paradox. I.*, "Nil est tam incredibile quod non dicendo fiat probabile," &c. Geta explains the process in the next verse.—*Tu id quod bonist excerpis*, "You take out of your statement all the good there is." For "excerpis," see *Hor. Sat. I. iv. 40*, "Primum ego me illorum — Excerpam numero."

20. *Spatium quidem tandem adparandis*, &c., "At least some little space will be allowed for getting ready the nuptials, for invitations, for sacrificing." Madame Dacier reads "adparandi nuptias," evidently to make ver. 21, follow without change of construction on ver. 20. But this is unnecessary. For "sacrificandi," see *Aulul. 534* (Hildyard), "Eo lavatum, ut sacrificem," where Gronovius quotes from *Servius* the statement that "uxorem ducturi sacrificiis semper auspicabantur." Compare *Adelph. IV. v. 65*, "Abi domum, ac deos comprecare ut uxorem arcessas."—*Paululum* agrees with "spatium." In ver. 23, *Inde iste reddet*, "Out of that he will repay." *Inde* is i. q. "ex eo," as constantly in Terence; or it may be for "ex iis," "from that source," or "those friends." Westerhov. reads "id ille istis reddet." But "inde iste reddet," is the reading of the C. Bembin. approved by Bentley.

24. *Quot res? Postilla, monstra evenerunt mihi*. We prefer the reading and punctuation common to most editions, and understand "dicere poterit Phormio." For "postilla," see *Andr. V. iv. 33*, note; *Phorm. II. ii. 33*. It means here "from the time of my betrothal" &c. If the whole line is read without any stop, "monstra" must be in apposition with "res," which is awkward and inelegant.—*Ater alienus canis*, "A strange black dog." *Plaut. Cas. V. iv. 4*, "Caninam scævam spero meliorem fore."

26. *Anguis per impluvium*, &c., "A snake fell from the tiles through the sky-light." Bentley after Guyetus, reads "in impluvium." *Im-*

impluvium is properly the tank in the middle of the "atrium" to receive the rain. *Compluvium*, "the sloping roof above," which is here meant; as also in Eun. III. v. 41, "In alienas tegulas Venisse clanculum per impluvium." Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. ii. 4, "Ita per impluvium intro spectant." In Plaut. Amphitr. V. i. 56, "Decidunt angues jubati deorsum in impluvium duo," we have a parallel to the omen here mentioned, and "impluvium" used in the proper sense. See for the same omen Livy, i. 56, "Anguis ex columnâ lignâ elapsus."

27. *Gallina cecinit*, "A hen crowed," "a sure sign that the husband would die first." Faber gives the French proverb, "La poule a chanté le coq."—*Interdixit hariolus*, "The soothsayer forbade the marriage." For "hariolus," th. "fari," see Plaut. Men. Prol. 76, H. G.; Plaut. Mil. Gl. III. i. 99, "Hariolæ, atque haruspices." The distinction between the two probably is, that "hariolus" divined the future from general omens, the "haruspex" from signs discovered in the sacrificial victims. "Haruspex" is derived from "hira," an intestine, and "spicio;" from the same origin comes "haruga," or "arviga." See Smith's Latin Dict. Parry thinks "haruspex" is closely connected with *λεποσκῶνος*. Fleckeisen supposes a lacuna between *incipere* in ver. 29, and *Quæ causat*, &c. in ver. 30.—*Ut modo fiant*, "Spero" sc. "I only hope they may!"—*Me vide*, "Trust to me." Cf. Andr. II. ii. 13, note; Plaut. Rud. III. iii. 18.—*Dic esse argentum Phædria*, "Tell Phædria that we have the money" (nobis, sc.)

ACTUS IV.—Sc. V.

DEMIPHO and Chremes return with the money for Phormio, and Demipho enters assuring Chremes that he is quite a match for the parasite, whom he will pay at once, before he changes his mind. He undertakes likewise to get Nausistrata to see Phanium before she goes to Phormio, and explain that this is the fittest match, and that they have given a handsome dowry. Chremes then goes off in quest of his wife and daughter from Lemnos.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Ne quid verborum duit*, "That he don't at all impose upon me." For "verba dare," see notes at Andr. I. iii. 6; Plaut. Men. H. G. 55; Aulul. H. G. 23. For the form "duit," see Andr. IV. i. 42; Plaut. Men. H. G. 184, "duis;" Aulul. 23.—*Testes adhibeam*, "Procuring witnesses to the payment." Cf. Cæsar Bell. Civ. iii. 105, "Ut iis testibus in summâ pecuniæ uteretur."—*Commemorabo*, "I will recite, to whom I pay, and why I pay it."—*Ubi nil opus est*. *Opus* used adjectively, cf. Andr. II. i. 37, note, "Opus factu'st," cf. Key's Gr. §§ 1280.

5. *Alterâ illæc*, "The other girl he mentioned." Cf. IV. iii. 53, "Quantum ab hac accipio, quæ sponsa'st mihi."—*Forsitan nos rejiciat*, "Perchance he may cast us off," h. e. "our match for him, Phanium." Plaut. Bacch. IV. iii. 19, "Rejeci hominem."—*Rem ipsam putasti*, "You've hit it exactly," h. e. "Rem acu tetigisti;" for which see

Plaut. Rud. V. II. 18, 19, "Tetigisti acu."—*Non moror*, "I'm all ready."—*Hanc*, h. e. Phanium.

8. *Ne succenseat*, "To prevent her being angry at being sent away."—*Et magis esse illum idoneum, qui ipsi, &c.*, "And that he is far fitter (to be her husband) because he is much more intimate with her." See above, II. iii. 16—20. *Qui* here, points the cause.

11. *Quid tui, malum, id refert?* "Pshaw! what's all this to you?" For *tui* *refert*, cf. notes at Adelp. V. iv. 27, and Hecyr. IV. iii. 12. For *malum*, "plague on't," cf. Adelp. IV. ii. 5; Eun. IV. vii. 10, &c. Parry thinks that "tūi" must be retained in its place in the text here, though an almost solitary example of the last syllable short in such a case. An easy and probable emendation is, "Quid, malum, tuū id refert?" In earlier editions ver. 13 was placed in the mouth of Demipho. Bentley seems to have done well in giving it to Chremes. In ver. 13, *ejectam*—"thrust out," "ex aedibus," sc. "et matrimonio."

14. *Idem ego istuc facere possum*, "I can do all that same" h. e. "explain the matter to Phanium." Chremes replies, *Mulier mulieri magis congruit*, "Une femme convient mieux à une femme." Westerhov. quotes Florus III. xxii. 3, "Viro cum viris facile convenit." By *illas* in ver. 15, Chremes means his Lemnian wife, of whose death he has not heard, and her daughter Phanium.

ACTUS V.—SC. I.

SOPHRONA, Phanium's nurse, meets Chremes as he is seeking his daughter, and bewails the troubles her charge has to fear from Antipho's angry father. Chremes overhears her justifying her own motives in getting Phanium married, and lamenting that she cannot meet with Stilpho, under which name she knows Chremes. They meet and recognise each other in the street. Chremes tells her that his other name had been assumed for fear his Athenian wife should learn his Lemnian connexion. Sophrona tells him that that anxiety is over, for his Lemnian wife is dead. He further learns from her that Phanium is married to Antipho, which is just what he could have wished. He begs Sophrona not to divulge that he is Phanium's father.

Metre:—1, 3, 4, 8—11. Trochaic Tetrameter.

2. Trochaic Dimeter.

5, 12—14. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

6, 7, 15—20. Iambic Tetrameter.

21—38. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Quo consilia hæc referam?* "To whom shall I disclose these schemes of mine?" *Quo*—"ad quem;" cf. Andr. III. iv. 27, "Quo nunc me præcipitem darem," where *quo*—"in quod."—*Unde* in ver. 2,—"a quo."—*Ob meum suatum*, "Owing to my persuasion." Cf. Plaut. Pers. IV. iv. 48, "Suasu atque impulsu meo."

4. *Tolerare*—*violenter*, h. e. "graviter ferre," "takes in dudgeon." In ver. 5, *Nam quæ*—"quænam." Cf. Andr. II. ii. 24; III. iv. 12; III. v. 6. 'laut. Men. H. G. 150, "Nam quid," &c. Construe, "Who in the world

now is this old woman, out of breath?" For *a fratre*, h. e. "ex ædibus fratris." Cf. Andr. I. iii. 21, "Ab ea."

6. *Egestas me impulit*. Cf. Andr. I. v. 40, "Coactum egestate ingenium," &c. Cf. Hor. Od. III. xxiv. 42, "Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet Quidvis et facere et pati."—*Infirmas nuptias Hasce esse*, "That this marriage was invalid." Cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 26, note; I. ii. 101, *ibid.*—*Ut id consulerem* seems to be a resumption of the sense of *quod ut facerem* in ver. 6, "Namely, to compass this end, that meanwhile she might live securely and comfortably, even though not lawfully married," i. e. "to keep her from indigence, till her father was found."

8. *Nisi me animus fallit*, cf. Heaut. IV. i. 1. For *parum prospiciunt oculi*, see Adelph. III. iii. 85, note, "Si satis cerno." Westerhov. quotes Plaut. Epid. V. i. 28, "Satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere, an parum?"—*Quid ago?* in ver. 9—"quid agam." Cf. Menæchm. H. G. 148. In ver. 10, *adeo* and *maneo* are likewise present for future, "Am I to accost her, or wait till I learn more fully what she says?"

13. *Estne hic Stilpho?* Cf. II. iii. 42.—*Ne me istoc posthac nomine appellassis*, "Don't call me henceforth by that name." Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 181, "Ne me appella falso nomine." *Appellassis*="appellaveris," cf. Plaut. Men. 323, H. G. "Intrassis;" Aul. H. G. 540, "Mutassis;" *Ibid.* 562, "Indicassis;" 565, "Prohibeassis."

17. *Conclusam hic habeo uxorem æream*, "I've a savage wife shut up here, like a wild beast." Cf. Andr. II. iii. 12, "Huc concludar." Curcul. iii. 79, 80; Ter. Hecyr. IV. iv. 80.—*Verum istoc me nomine Eo perperam*, &c. "But as regards that name, I gave it wrongly heretofore, to the intent that you might not by chance babble it carelessly out of doors."—*Istoc de nomine* is, i. q. "quod ad istoc nomen attinet," as in Andr. V. iv. 46, "De uxore." Adelph. II. i. 50, "De argento, somnium." For *effutiretis*, cf. note on Andr. III. v. 3, "futilis," the derivation is "effundo;" and "effutio" is literally, perhaps, "to leak," hence "to blab."—*Perperam*, cf. Men. H. G. 856; Amphitr. 95. With "aliqua," understand "viâ" or "ratione."

20. *Istoc*, h. e. "propter istoc," "On that account," or "on account of that false name of yours." In ver. 23, *Ex cegritudine miseram*, "Wretched, owing to sickness and sorrow," cf. Andr. V. v. 5.—*Malè factum*, h. e. "valde doleo," according to the usual acceptation. Compare Plaut. Most. II. ii. 27, "Male, hercle, factum," and see the opposite phrase "Benè factum" in Andr. I. i. 78. Donatus observes, that the grief of Chremes is naturally not excessive ("Malè factum" would equal in his view, "That's a bad job"), as it relieves him from an awkward plurality of wives.

25. *Ut potui*, "As far as I was able." "Nuptum virginem locavi," cf. above IV. iii. 40, note; Plaut. Trin. III. iii. 7, "Ut eam sine dote frater nuptum collocet."—*Dominus*, h. e. "the heir: the master after his father's death."

28. *Quid illam alteram*, &c. "What then of that other who is said to be related to him." For *quid illam alteram*, cf. Heaut. V. i. 77, "Sed Syrum. Men. Quid eum?" See above at III. i. 16.—*Hæc ergo est*, "This is she, I tell you." Cf. Andr. V. ii. 9, "Tibi ergo," note; Plaut. Epid. III. iv. 41, "Hæc ergo est fidicina."

29. *Composito facturumst*, "It was pre-arranged that by this means her lover might be able to obtain her without a dowry." For "composito,"

the ablative of perf. particip. used adverbially, cf. Virg. *Æn.* ii. 128, 129, "Composito rumpit vocem." Cf. such words as *consulto*.—*Quas scipe forte temere eveniunt*, "How oft by some random chance those things happen which you cannot dare to wish for!" Gronovius gives four passages from Livy, where "forte temere" are thus conjoined, xxiii. 3; xxv. 38; xxix. 15; xli. 2. See also Cic. de Divinat. ii. 63, "Nisi ista casu nonnunquam forte temere concurrerent." Lindembrog quotes for the sentiment, Plaut. *Most.* I. iii. 40, and from Menander—

ταύτόματον ἡμῶν καλλίᾳ βουλεύεται.

31. *Offendi adveniēns*, &c., "On my arrival I have found my daughter married to him, with whom I wished to see her wedded, and as I wished." The reading of ver. 33 is that of Westerhov. Bentley reads "filiam locatam," Fleckeisen "collocatam gnatam." *Adveniēns* is, i. q. "cum advenissem," Gr. *παρουγενόμενος*.

86. *Oppido*. Cf. Hecyr. II. i. 41, "Enim lassam oppido aibant tum esse;" Heaut. IV. ii. 2, note, "In angustum oppido nunc meæ coguntur copiæ."—*Scibit*, cf. Men. H. G. 295, "Scibo;" Madvig. Gr. 115, c. Chremes goes with Sophrona into Demipho's house to see Phanium.

ACTUS V.—SC. II.

DEMIΦΟ grumbles to Geta about the money he has paid Phormio; and says it all comes of being too easy. Geta hints that it's well if the money effects its purpose, and Phormio marries Phanium. Demipho goes off to see Nausistrata, about her speaking to the girl; and Geta soliloquises respecting his own position. He must pay his creditors by borrowing from others. The evil day is only put off. He resolves to go and see Phanium to relieve her from fear of Phormio, and to prepare her for Nausistrata's visit.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Nostrapte culpā facimus*, &c., "By our own fault we make it to be the interest of others to be bad, whilst we are over-anxious that we ourselves should be called good and kind." *Nostrapte culpā facimus v.*, "We have only ourselves to blame, that." For *malis esse expediat*, cf. Heaut. II. iv. 8, "Expediit bonas esse vobis," note. See also Madvig. Gr. 393, c. obs. 1.

3. *Ita fugias, ne præter casam, ut aiunt*. The sense of this passage is best explained by Gronovius, "Si fugam paras, ita institue, ut cas domini tibi non sit prætereunda . . . Satis periculi est fugere, ne aliam temeritatem addas, et periculum duplices prætereundo casam." The moral would be, that if a man pays money for an injury done to him, he invites another; just as he who, having run away from service, is fool enough to pass his master's house, puts himself into twofold and needless peril. Construe, "So run away, as not to pass your master's house, as the saying is." The proverb is a rustic one, as seen in the words "fugias" and "casam." See more in the Notes of J. F. Gronov to Terence, p. 209.

4. *Etiam argentumst ultro objectum*, "Money was thrown to him, almost before he asked it." *Utro* has often somewhat of the sense of "prior," cf. Plaut. Aul. H. G. 485, "Etiam ipse ultro debet argentario;" Menæschm. 272, H. G., "Alloquar ultro;" Virg. *Æn.* II. 279, "Utro flens ipse videbar Compellare virum."—*Objectum*, as Ruhnken shows, is used of a sop given to a dog. Cf. Livy IV. 51, "Delenimentum animis Bolani agri divisionem objici." Parry quotes Virg. *Æn.* vi. 420, 421, q. v.—*Accipere* — *injuriarum*—"To put up with an injury from him."

5. *Ut sit qui vivat, dum*, &c., "That he may have whereupon to live (means of subsistence) until he can accomplish some other mischief." For "qui vivat," cf. Heaut. V. ii. 25, "Unde peterem mihi cibum;" Adelph. V. ix. 23, "Unde utatur;" Plaut. Trin. II. ii. 74, "Qui nosmet utamur."—*Qui recta prava faciunt*, "qui font voir que le blanc est noir" Madame Dacier, "Who put wrong for right."

7. *Ut stultissime quidem illi*, &c., "So that in the most foolish way we have been consulting or forwarding his interests." For "rem gero" in this sense, see Plaut. Pers. IV. iii. 34, "Ego valeo recte, et rem gero, et facio lucrum." Cf. also Hor. Epist. I. viii. 1, "Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano." But "illi" may stand for "illic," in which case we must construe, "So that herein we have managed matters most foolishly."

8. *Modo ut — possiet discedi, ut istam ducat*. Cf. "Sperandum est," "Let's hope only that by this scheme things may turn out successfully that he may marry her."—*Discedi possiet* is used impersonally, in the sense of coming off successfully from a contest: as, "we may come off" ("a nobis" sc.). Cf. V. viii. 58, "Immo vero pulchre discedo, et probe Et præter spem." For *Ut homo est*, see Adelph. I. ii. 63, "Nam itast homo." Key, in a note on § 1131 in his Grammar, observes, that the relative adverb "ut" is used for "sic," or "ita," here and elsewhere. He construes, "I am only too much afraid, faith, (knowing the fellow's character) he may change his mind." Cf. Hecyr. III. v. 10, "Sic sunt;" Phorm. III. ii. 48, *Sic sum*, "It's my way."

10. *Nescio: verum "si forte" dico*, "I don't know: I only say, 'perhaps.'" *Nuntia* (Phanio, sc.) *hanc* (Nausistratam) *venturam*.

13. *De jurgio siletur*, "There's no talk about the lawsuit" with Phormio, on account of the marriage.

15. *In eodem luto hæritas*, "You are sticking in the same mire still," "You're as deeply involved as ever." Parry illustrates by Pseud. IV. ii. 27, "Perii, nunc homo in medio luto est," which Lambinus explains "non potest se expedire." Cf. Pers. IV. iii. 66.—*Versurâ solves, Geta*. "You'll pay old scores by borrowing afresh," h. e. "You'll get out of one difficulty by getting into another." *Versura*—"the borrowing of money to pay a debt." Cf. Smith's Dict. G. R. A. 527. As Gronovius observes, "Ita creditor mutatur, debitum manet." Cic. pro Cælio. c. 7, "Versuram nunquam omnino fecit ullam." Here of course "the debts," are Geta's faults and trespasses.—*Præsens quod fuerat malum*, "The punishment which had been close at hand (if Phædria had lost his music girl) has been staved off for a season." *In diem*, see Eunuch. V. vi. 19.—*Plagas crescunt Nisi prospicias*, "The score of lashes is increasing if you don't look out." In ver. 18, Fleckeisen reads "hujus" for "ejus" (after Madame Dacier), h. e. Nausistrata.

ACTUS V.—Sc. III.

DEMIPHO is engaged in speaking to Nausistrata, when Chremes comes out of Demipho's house, full of his discovery. Nausistrata has been promising to do her best to persuade Phanium to go to Phormio. Chremes finds that his brother has paid the money already, and is sorry for it, but owing to his wife's presence cannot exactly say why. He tells them Phanium won't go from Antipho, and what's more, she is of kin to their family after all. This causes much cross-questioning, and he answers obscurely till his wife retires, content that Phanium shall remain where she is. Then Chremes unburdens the whole story to Demipho, how that it is his daughter that Antipho has married. They go into the house of Demipho to talk it over quietly.

Metre :—1—11. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

12—36. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Fac illa ut placetur nobis*, "Faites — qu'elle ne nous veuille point de mal," Madame Dacier, "Try to put this woman in good humour with us," Colman.—*Ut sub voluntate — faciat*, cf. Adelph. III. iv. 44, note; and see above IV. v. 18.

3. *Pariter — ac re dudum opitulata es*, "Just as you a little while ago aided me with your substance." He alludes to her loan to him from her rents. See above, IV. iii. 76, "Inde sumam: uxori, tibi opus esse, dixero.—*Factum volo*," "I'm glad 'twas done;" "I'm agreeable;" or "With all my heart." Cf. Plaut. Bacch. III. iii. 91, "Serva tibi sodalem, et mihi filium. Mn. Factum volo."—*At pol minus quæo — dignumst*, "But faith, I'm less able to aid you, through my husband's fault, than I ought to be."

5. *Quia — indiligerenter tutatur*, "Because he's a careless manager of my father's well-earned property." *Tutari*="tueri," in its sense of "keeping in good order." Gronovius illustrates it by Cic. in Verr. i. 50, "Ædem Castoris P. Junio habuit tuendam." So "Tutela" is used by Pliny, Epist. ii. 12, "Villa usibus capax, non sumptuosa tutela." For "indiligerenter" see note at Adelph. IV. v. 50, "Vereor ne indiligens nimium sies."

7. *Capiebat statim*, "For from these farms he used to enjoy a uniform income of two talents."—*Statim* literally means "in standing." Nonius, says Gronov., explains it "perpetuo, perseveranter." Cf. Plaut. Amph. I. i. 83, "Sed in fugam se nemo tamen convertitur: Nec recedit loco quin statim rem gerat." Ibid. 120, "Ita statim stant signa."—*Vir viro quid præstat!* "What a difference there is between man and man!" Cf. Eun. II. ii. 1, "Homini homo quid præstat, stulto intelligens." In the sense of the text *statim* has its first syllable long; but not always, as Parry shows, see his note here.—*Ac rebus vilioribus multo, tamen talenta bina*, "And that was while things were far cheaper, yet he drew two talents."

9. *Quid hæc videntur*, ("tibi" sc.) "What think you of all this?"—*Scilicet*, "To be sure," a careless assent.—*Virum me natum vellem*. Bentley and the Bembine Codex read "natum" not "natam," rightly. Demipho stops this termagant with difficulty by suggesting to her to save her words for an argument for Phanium, who is younger.

13. *Curavi ilico*, "I attended to it immediately."—*Nollem datum*, cf. Andr. I. i. 13, where one reading is "*factum gaudeo*;" see too above in this scene ver. 4, "*Factum volo*."—*Pene plus quam sat erat*, ("locutus fui" sc.) "I had almost said too much." This is said aside. For "*quam sat erat*," cf. Adelph. V. iii. 48, "*Attentiores — quam sat est*."

15. *Jam recte*, "'Tis all right," "No matter." Cf. Hecyr. III. ii. 20, "*Recte, mater*;" Heaut. II. i. 16; Adelph. I. v. 19, notes.—*Istâ*, h. e. "*Phanium*."—*hanc*, "*Nausistrata*."

17. *Quia uterque utrique cordi est*, "Because each is near to the other." For "*cordi est*," cf. Andr. II. i. 28; Plaut. Cistell. I. i. 111. "*Mihi cordi est tamen*." Terent. Heaut. II. iv. 14, "*Utrique ab utrisque vero deviniscimini*." Gronov. h. l. shows that "*cordi esse*" is a phrase which Livy much affected. Cf. Livy vi. 9; vi. 20; viii. 7; ix. 1, &c.—*Quid istuc nostrâ*, ("refert" sc.) See Hecyr. IV. iii. 12, &c.—*Deliras*, Andr. IV. iv. 13, note.—*Sic erit*, "So it will prove." Cf. Eun. V. viii. 28, where the same form occurs.

19. *Redii mecum in memoriam*, "I have recalled the matter to my mind." So Plaut. Capt. V. iv. 25, "*Nunc demum in memoriam redeo, cum mecum recogito*." Bentley was the first to read "*redii*" instead of the old reading "*redi*." The old reading would mean, if anything, "Recall the matter to your mind along with me."—*Non est*, "*cognata*" sc.

21. *Patris nomen aliud dictum est*, "Another name (than the true one) of the father was mentioned," in the trial, by Phormio.—*Hoc tu errasti*, h. e. "propter hoc"—"C'est ce qui vous trompe"—Madame Dacier. *Concedes*, in ver. 22,="credes, consenties,—*Si tu nil narras*, "non possum intelligere," sc.

26. *Una omnes nos aut scire aut nescire*, &c. Cf. Plaut. Epid. III. i. 3, "*Sitne quid, necne sit, scire cupio*."—*Itan' parvam mihi fidem esse*, &c., "To think that you should have so little confidence in me!" For this construction of the inf., cf. Andr. I. v. 10, note.

28. *Vin satis quæsitum*, &c. "Would you have me be satisfied with my inquiries as to that matter."—*Rectè* "Nothing." See above at ver. 15 of this scene.—*Hanc igitur mittimus*? "Are we then to give her up," h. e. "the daughter of our friend." An ambiguous form of speech for Chremes's daughter by his Lemnian wife, whom Demipho does not know to be one and the same with Phanium. Parry and some others think "*hanc*" means "*Nausistrata*"—*Illa maneat*? "Is that one whom he has taken (h. e. Phanium) to remain?"—*Ire* sc. "*domum*."

32. *Perliberalis viasat*, "She seemed very well-bred." Cf. Hecyr. V. iv. 22, note; Andr. I. i. 11, note.—*Di nos respiciunt*, "The gods look on us with favour." Cf. Andr. IV. i. 18, note; Hor. Od. I. ii. 35, "*Nepotes Respicias, auctor*,"—*Nuptam cum tuo filio*, cf. Hecyr. IV. i. 13, note.

36. As they retire into Demipho's house, Chremes charges him not to divulge the secret that Phanium is his daughter, even to their sons.

ACTUS V.—SC. IV.

ANTIPHO rejoices at his brother's good fortune, however bad his own Phædria's case shows the wisdom of moderate desires, soon supplied. As for himself, Antipho is in a dilemma. Secrecy entails constant fear. Exposure would bring shame with it. He will seek Geta, to learn when he may best face his father.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Ut mea res sese habent*, "However my affairs proceed." Cf. Phorm. III. i. 4, "Ut ut erant alia." For "ut" is here, i. q. "ut ut." Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 40, &c. For *fratri obtigisse, quod vult*, cf. Hecyr. IV. ii. 3, note.—*Quam scitum est*, cf. Heaut. I. ii. 36, "Hoc scitum est," &c., see note *ibid*.

3. *Quas — paulo mederi possis*, "Which, when circumstances are untoward, you can relieve a little." Either the relative is here attracted to the case of the antecedent, or "mederi" governs an accusative; as "medicari" does in Virg. *Æn.* vii. 756, "Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cupidus ictum Evaluit."

4. *Curd sese expedivit*, cf. Adelph. IV. iv. 6, note.—*Me evolvere*, "Free myself, literally 'unwind myself.'" (Gr. *ἐκτολπεῖν* *Æsch.* *Agam.* 1034.) Cf. Eun. IV. iv. 55, "Te omni turbæ evolves."—*Sin patefit*, the indicative here, after the subj. "celetur" in the other clause, is an *ἀνακόλυθον*, as Donatus notes.

7. *Ni mi esset spes ostenta*, &c., "Unless I had had a glimpse of hope of keeping her." Cf. Eun. III. v. 56, 57, "Occasionem Mihi ostentam tantam, &c." Gronov. quotes Cic. pro Cluent. c. 8, "Cum unius filii recuperandi spes esset ostentata." In these and other passages, "Ostendo" and "ostento" have an idea of "rare," or "infrequent occurrence."

ACTUS V.—SC. V.

PHORMIO boasts to Antipho, that he has got Demipho's money, and given up the music-girl to Phædria. He is now going to get a holiday in the country. Antipho inquires what Phædria is doing, and Phormio replies that, like Antipho, he is avoiding his father's presence, and hopes that his cousin will plead for him with Chremes, whilst he's off in the country with the Parasite. Phormio is going to tell the old men that he is going to Sunium to buy his wife a slave.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Abduxi mulierem*, cf. above V. iii. 16.—*Curavi, propriâ ed — poteretur*. "I've made sure Phædria's having her for his own inalienably." Cf. Virg. *Æn.* i. 77, "Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo." See also Andr. IV. iii. 1, note.—*Poteretur*, Heaut. II. iii. 81, Virg. *Æn.* III. 55, 56. "*Emissa est manu*, "She has been set free."—"Manu missa est." Cf. note at Adelph. V. ix. 18, "emitti;" Plaut. Pseud. IV. ii. 37.

"Mulieremque mihi emittere;" Plaut. Aul. H. G. 773, q. v. Menæchm. H. G. 921, 941; Capt. II. iii. 48, "Nunquam erit tam avarus quin te gratis emittat manu;" Curcul. V. ii. 18. The ceremony of manumission is alluded to, see Smith's Dict. G. and R. A. *Manu*="potestate." In ver. 8, *etiam*="still," "yet."—*Ab senibus*, "Chremes and Demipho, who might look to him to take away Phanium."

4. *Nam aliquot hos sumam dies*, "For I am going to spend (h. e. enjoy) these few next days." Cf. Adelp. II. iv. 23, note, "Hilarem hunc sumamus diem;" ibid. V. iii. 68; Plaut. Pseud. V. i. 23.

6. *Quo pacto satietatem — se velle sumere*, "How does he mean to take his fill of love."—Colman. "Satietatem amoris sumere"="amore frui, quantum ipsi satis videtur."—*Partes tuas acturust*, cf. Phorm. Prol. 27, notes.

8. *Te suas rogavit rurem ut ageres*, "partes" sc. Westerhov. and other editors, whom Parry follows, read "suam." But Bentley's reading from the Bembe MS. "suas" is clearly right, though Donatus seems to have read "suam."—*Causam pro se dices*, "Plead his excuses." Cf. Adelp. IV. v. 42, "Advorsumne illum causam dicere."

10. *Mercatum*, "The fair." Plaut. Poen. I. ii. 126, "Mercatus meretricius." Livy i. 30, "Mercatus, conventusque Græciæ." Adelp. II. ii. 23, "Nisi eo ad mercatum venio."—*Sunium*, Eun. I. ii. 35, "Abreptam e Sunio." There appears to have been an emporium there, according to Donatus on that passage.—*Quam dudum dixit Geta*, "me empturum esse" sc. Cf. IV. iii. 60, "Uxori emunda ancillulast."—*Me conficere credant argentum suum*, "They may suppose I'm making short work with the money they paid me." Nonius explains "conficere" here "consumere, dilapidare." The sense does not seem uncommon, if we recollect the constant usage of "confectus," "wasted," "used up." See another sense in I. i. 4, above.

12. *Ostium concepuit abs te*. See Andr. IV. i. 58, "Concepuit a Glycerio ostium," and the note there.

ACTUS V.—SC. VI.

GETA issues from Demipho's house, full of the news that Antipho's wife's is the Lemnian daughter of Chremes. This Phormio and Antipho partly overhear, and then call him back as he is going off in search of his young master. He relates at length to them how after Demipho and he had got home from the Forum, his master sent him to Phanium, whose page stopped him from going in, because Chremes was with her. He resolved at once to play the eaves-dropper, and so gathered that Phanium and her mother were the Lemnian wife and child of Chremes. Antipho goes off overjoyed to meet his family circle. Phormio, somewhat incredulous, determines on a plan to make Chremes rest satisfied without repayment of the money; by holding this new secret over him.

Metre :—1—34. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic
44—54. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *O Fors fortuna*, "O strange fortune." Cf. note on Hecyr. III. iii. 26; Eun. I. ii. 54.—*Quantis commoditatibus*, &c., "With how great blessings and how suddenly have you loaded my master Antipho, by your aid."—*hero meo — hunc diem*, is a case of hypallage for "*herum meum — hoc die*." For *onerare*, used in a good and bad sense, cf. Andr. V. i. 8, "*Remittas jam me onerare injuria*." Capt. IV. ii. 47, "*Sed ego cesso Hegionem onerare lætitiâ senem*."

4. *Sed ego nunc mihi cesso*, *qui non*, &c., "But I'm loitering to my hurt, in not throwing my cloak upon my shoulder." *Mihi* is the dative of the person concerned, cf. Key, Gr. § 977.—*Humerum onero pallio*, cf. Eun. IV. vi. 31, "*Attolle pallium*." This action denotes tucking up the cloak for the sake of expedition.

8. *Num mirum aut novumst revocari*, &c. "Is it any marvel or novelty to be called back, when you've begun running?" "*Quand on se met à courir*?"—Madame Dacier. For an allusion to the common joke of calling to a slave to stop, see Phorm. I. iv. 17, 18, note.—*Pergit hercle*, "He goes on calling me back, I declare."—*Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces*, "You shall never prevail upon me by boring me." Cf. Hecyr. I. ii. 48, "*Tundendo atque odio—effecit senex*." See below V. vii. 44, "*Si porro esse odiosi pergitis*." Hor. Sat. I. vii. 6; Plaut. Menæchm. 230, "*odiosus*," H. G.—*Non manes*? "Won't you stop?" pres. for fut.

10. *Vapula*, "To the lash with you!" "Go and be beaten!" Cf. Plaut. Asin. II. iv. 72.—"*Vapula*! Ma. Id quidem tibi hercle fiet." Antipho here rejoins, "That will soon be your fate, rascal, unless you stop." *Vapula* is Bentley's reading for "*vapulabis*."

11. *Familiariorem oportet*, &c., "This must be some one intimately acquainted with me: he threatens punishment." A slave's conscience is at work. For "*malum*" "punishment," cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 6, "*Si ad malum accedit malum*;" Aulul. H. G. 437, "*Malum rem*;" Pers. V. ii. 35, "*Ne tibi hoc scipione Malum magnum dem*."—*Congredere actutum*, "Accost him at once." These are the words of Phormio to Antipho. Bentley assigns them to Geta.

13. *O omnium, quantum est qui vivunt*, &c. For *Quantum est*, see Heaut. IV. vi. 6, note. Hor. Epod. v. 1, "*At, O deorum quicquid in cœlo regis*." Plaut. Aulul. 742, note, H. G.—*Homo hominum ornatisime*. Adelph. II. ii. 10, "*Homo hominum stultissime*."—*Ab dis solus diligere*, "You're the special object of the gods' regard." Cf. Andr. V. vi. 9, "*Solus est quem diligant Di*."

16. *Satin' est si te delibutum gaudio reddo*? "Will you be satisfied, if I plunge you over head and ears in joy?" For *delibutum*, cf. Plaut. Poen. I. ii. 55, "*Cœno delibutas*;" Hor. Epod. xvii. 31, "*Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules Nessi cruore*;" Epid. iii. 13.—*Enicas*, "You torture me." Cf. Andr. IV. i. 86, note.—*Quin tu hinc — aufer*, &c., "Away with your promises, and tell the news you bear."—*Quin* is here expostulatory, as in Andr. II. iii. 25, "*Quin taces*."—*Aufer* = "omitte," cf. above I. iv. 45, "*Aufer mi oportet*." In ver. 18, for *accipe*, hem, Fleckeisen reads "*Accipe*, en:" "Hear then, lo." For *accipe* ("auribus" sc.) compare Hecyr. III. iii. 3, "*Quæ accepi auribus*."

19. *Tibi*, h. e. "Phormio;" *uxorem tuam*, h. e. "Antipho's wife."—*Rectâ domum sumus profecti*, "We started homewards forthwith."

The houses of Demipho and Chremes are both represented on the stage; so that Bentley's emendation "*Rectè ad Chremem*," is needless.

22. *Ubi in gynæceum ire occipio*, "When I begin to enter the women's apartments, up to me runs the page Mida." *Gynæceum*=*γυναικείον* sc. *δίκρυα*, cf. Plaut. Most. III. ii. 72. It was the inner part of the house, in the rear of the men's apartments.—*Pone adprendit pallio*, "Catches me by the cloak behind." Cf. Mil. G. I. i. 59, "Ut vel illæ quæ here pallio Me reprehenderunt;" Epid. I. i. 1, "Quis properantem meprehendit pallio."—*Resupinat*, "He pulls me backwards." Gronovius explains the word "*retro trahendo facit ut vultu aliquis cælum spectet*." Cf. Hor. Sat. I. v. 19, "Stertitque supinus;" Hor. Od. III. xxiii. 1, "Cælo supinas si tuleris manus."

27. *Suspenseo gradu*, &c., "I proceeded to go quickly on tip-toe." Cf. Ovid. Fast. vi. 383, "Et fert suspensos corde micante gradus." Phædrus. Fab. II. iv. 18, "Evagata noctu suspenseo pede." And, above all, see Conington's note on Virgil. Ecl. ii. 66, "*Aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci*."—*Animam compressi*, cf. Adolph. III. ii. 26, note; Ov. Fast. i. 425, "Surgit amans, animamque tenens, vestigia furtim Suspenseo digitis fert taciturna gradu."

29. *Hoc modo sermonem captans*. "In this fashion (δεικτικῶς, suiting the action to the words) listening to their conversation." For this use of "*capto*," cf. Pl. Casin. II. viii. 8, "Captandus est horum clanculum sermo mihi."—*Pulcherrimum facinus*. *Pacinus* is here used in a good sense. Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 73, "Facinus magnum nec memorabile."

33. *Cum ejus consuevit olim matre*, &c. For this use of *consuevit*, cf. notes at Adolph. IV. v. 32, and Hecyr. IV. i. 40, above.—*Somnium*, "Moonshine," cf. Adolph. II. i. 50, note. *Utin' hæc ignoraret suum patrem?* "Do you mean that she didn't know her own father?" Westerhov. supplies the ellipse "*adeone rudis erat*." But see Hecyr. I. i. 9, "Utin' eximium neminem habeam."—*Aliquid credito — esse causa*, "Be sure there was some reason for it." "Croi, Phormion, qu'il y a là-dessous quelque chose que nous ne savons pas." *Egerint*, in ver. 36, means "treated of," "dixerint, locuti sint."

37. *Atque hercle ego quoque istam audiui fabulam*. This sentence was, till Bentley's time, assigned to Phormio. He rightly saw that it belonged to Antipho. For "*Audiui*" some editors read "*inaudiui*," after Donatus. Cf. Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. ii. 56, "Os columnatum postæ inaudiui barbaro." Antipho perhaps refers to IV. iii. 65, q. v. *Dabo* = *dicam*, as in Heaut. Prol. v. 10. *Inde*, h. e. "e domo Demiphonia." Huc, "into the street." Gronovius appears to have read "*intus egreditur foras*," taking "*intus*" for "*ex interiore parte ædium*," which he parallels by Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 138; Bacch. I. i. 62.

40. *Ait uterque — ejus habendæ*. Bentley needlessly, and without authority, read "*habendi*." But this is not a case like that of Heaut. Prol. v. 27, &c., and there is no merit in inventing a difficult construction.

42. *Quin ergo rape me*, "Away with me then instantly," Colman: Eum. II. iii. 86, "Abduc, duc, quantum potes." Madame Dacier's idea as to Antipho "*qu'il se met sur les épaules de son valet*" has no

warranty in the words of the text. Guyetus ended the play, and Bentley, after Faernus, the scene, at gaudeo in ver. 48.

45. *Summa eludendi*, &c., "Now I've a first-rate opportunity of outwitting the old men." In the next line we have an "anacoluthon," *adimere*, where we should have expected "adimendi" after "eludendi." For *Phædria adimere curam argentariam*, cf. Key's Gr. § 1252, where this passage is instanced as a case where the infinitive seems to supply the place of a genitive (τοῦ "adimere"). Construe "and of relieving Phædria of his anxiety about money;" Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 66, "Inopiā argentariā."

48. *Nam idem hoc argentum, ita ut datumst*, &c., "For this very money, just as it has been given to me, shall be given to him, against their will." *Ei* the reading of the C. Bembinus is far better than "his" which is found in the old editions. For *ingratis*, cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 952; Curcul. I. i. 6, &c. — *Hoc, qui cogam, re ipsa repperi*, "How to force them to this, I've discovered, under the circumstances, as they present themselves," viz., by pretending to be ready to marry Phanium; and if the old man won't give her up, then refusing to restore the money. — *Vultusque est capiendus novus*, cf. Heaut. V. i. 14, "Vultus quoque hominum fingit scelus." — *Angiportum*, cf. Adelph. IV. ii. 39; Eun. V. ii. 6.

ACTUS V—Sc. VII.

As Demipho and Chremes come forth from the house of the former, rejoicing in the happy issue of their desires about Antipho and Phanium, and bent withal on recovering the thirty pounds from Phormio, they are met by him. He pretends readiness to marry Phanium and take her at once. Demipho interposes excuses. "He can't turn her out of doors: and Antipho won't give her up." Then, says Phormio, "I can't repay the money. I've spent it in paying debts, and it is mine, for I've been ready to fulfil my contract." Demipho retorts, calling Phormio a rogue and cheat: and he, in turn, holds in terror over Chremes his Lemnian intrigue. Chremes then foregoes his claim, and begs the parasite to keep his secret: but Demipho counsels resistance to Phormio's demands. As the old men are collaring Phormio, he cries out for Nausistrata, bent on telling her the whole tale.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

8. *Quantum potest*, "With all speed;" cf. Andr. V. ii. 20, note; Plaut. Men. H. G. 340. *Dilapidet*, literally "demolish," here "squander." Construe "That we may carry off from him our 30 minæ before he squanders them." Fleckeisen places ver. 12, "Estne ea—oppido" after ver. 2: probably on account of its apparent unmeaningness in its usual place. But there seems no authority for the change.

9. *Quod recepissem semel*, "Which I had once promised." Cf. Ter. Haut. V. v. 12, note, "Ad me recipio." Cic. ad Fam. i. 9, "Quidque

sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit;" Cic. Philipp. V. c. 18, "Promitto, recipio, spondeo, Caium Cæsarem semper talem fore civem, qualis hodie sit."—*Quanta quantia hæc mea paupertas est*, cf. Adelphi. III. iii. 40, "Tu quantus quantus es nil nisi sapientia es," note; Plaut. Pœn. III. iv. 28. For the sentiment compare Virg. *Æn.* ii. 79, "nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget."

12. *Estne ea ita ut dixi*, &c. Chremes must be supposed here to be heedless of the conversation, and to ramble on about his new found child. In ver. 13, Bentley reads "Idque adeo advenio nuntiatum;" Parry, "Itaque ad vos venio;" Fleckeisen, "Idque ad vos venio nuntiatum."—*Omnes posthabui mihi res*, cf. Adelphi. II. iii. 9, "Omnia sibi postputavit esse; Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 17, "Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo."

20. *Nunc viduam extrudi turpe est*, "Now it were shameful that she should be thrust out of doors without a husband." *Viduam* = "viro disjunctam," as in Plaut. Men. 37, "Faxo foris vidua visas patrem," where see Hildyard's Glossary; Ovid. *Heroid.* i. 10, "Lassarēt viduas pendula tela manus;" *ibid.* xix. 69; cf. Catull. vi. 6, "Te non viduas jacere noctes," &c. See also Men. 622, H. Lambinus explains "vidua," "ea quæ, postquam nupsit, viro caret." *Dudum me incusaveras*, cf. Phorm. II. iii. 66, &c. For "incuso," with two accusatives; cf. Key's Gr. § 898.

22. *Satis superbe inluditis me*, "Vous me traitez fort cavalièrement." "You trifle with me in a tolerably high tone." For *Illuditis*, in this construction of Heaut. IV. iv. 19, note. *Alteram*, cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 52, "Nullam mihi malim quam istane uxorem dari."—*Quo redibo ore*, "With what face;" cf. Heaut. IV. iii. 22, "Nam quo ore appellabo patrem?" see notes, *ibid.*

25. *Tum autem Antiphonem video*—*inque*, "Besides, I find that Antipho won't part with the woman. Say this." Chremes is prompting Demipho with another plea, which he immediately uses.—*Sed transi sodes*, &c., "But, come, step to the forum, and direct that that money be paid back to me." Money matters were settled at the "mensæ" and "tabernæ" of bankers in the forum;" cf. Adelphi. II. iv. 13, note. For "rescribere," in the sense of "repaying," cf. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 76, "Dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis."

30. *Quodne ego discripsi*, &c., "What! the money I've paid away at once to my creditors." Bentley, after the Bemb. c. and the apparent reading of Donatus, restores *discripsi* for *perscripsi*, the usual reading.—*Dos hic maneant*. *Hic* is said *δευτερός*, "With me," pointing to his pockets.

35. *Vestri honoris causâ*, "Out of respect to you;" Plaut. Pœn. III. iii. 25, "Quia nos honoris tui causâ huc ad te venimus."—*Repudium alteræ remiserim*, "I've refused the other woman," cf. above, IV. iii. 72; see also Aulul. H. G. 740, and *ibid.* 756. "Eâ re repudium remisit avonculus causâ meâ." For *altera*, see note at Heaut. II. iii. 30. It is an archaism for "alteri."

37. *I hinc in malam*, &c., "To perdition with you, vagabond, with that brag of yours!" cf. above, II. iii. 21; Men. Prol. H. G. 66, &c.—*Oum istac magnificentiâ*. Cf. Heaut. IV. vi. 6, 7, "Cum tuo—Istoc invento cumque incepto;" Andr. V. iv. 38, "Cum tuâ religione."

Fugitive, "runaway slave," cf. *Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 181*, "*Fugitive*."—*Te ignorarior, aut tua facta adeo*, "That you're not known, aye, and your acts too:" *adeo*, "what's more." For *Irritor*, cf. *Adelph. II. iv. 18*, note; *Andr. III. iv. 18*, note.

40. *Fac periculum*, "Try me;" *Heaut. II. i. 9*, "*Periculum ex aliis facito*;" *Andr. III. iii. 32*, note; *Hecyr. V. i. 40*, note. *Demipho* then, in *ver. 41*, imputes to *Phormio* a base motive.

43. *In jus ambula*, "Come to the law-courts." "*Marche devant les juges*." Cf. *Plaut. Cure. V. ii. 23*, "*In jus ambula*." *Jus* here, according to *Donatus, pro*, "*loco*" *judicii est*.—*Si porro esse odiosi pergitis*, "If you continue to be troublesome." Cf. for *odiosi*, *Plaut. Men. H. G. 230*; *Aulul. 84*, "*Odiosas haberi*." The words here are an illustration of "*aposiopesis*." Cf. *Andr. I. i. 137*, note; *Adelph. I. ii. 55*, note.

45. *Vos me indotatis — arbitramini*, &c., "Perhaps you deem that I act as champion only for undowered females: I'm wont to discharge a like office for some who have dowers." A hit at *Chremes*, to whose wife, *Nausistrata*, he alludes in *dotatis*.—*Quid id nostris* ("refert" *se*.)

49. *Nullus sum*, cf. *Andr. III. iv. 20*, note; *Hecyr. IV. i. 6*, note.—*Sepultus sum*, "I'm a dead man," "I'm lost." *Parry* quotes *Amphitr. V. i. 22*, "*Sepultus est quasi sit mortuus*." But there is no exact parallel to be found in the commentators. In *ver. 51*, as often above, *adeo* = "and what's more."—*Ut ludos facit*, "How he mocks us!" Cf. *Plaut. Men. H. G. 314*, "*Ludos facere*;" *Aulul. H. G. 209*, "*Quem senectâ etate ludos facias*." *Ludos facere* = "*ludificare*," and takes an accusative after it; cf. *Andr. III. i. 21*, note.

53. *Misum te facimus*, "*Nous ne te demandons plus rien*." We discharge you of obligation. Cf. *Andr. IV. i. 56*, note; *V. i. 14*, "*Nos misos face*."—*Argentum—condonamus te*, "We forgive you the money you've got of ours." The common construction after "*condono*" is a dative of the person, an accusative of the thing, forgiven, cf. *Key*, § 975. But here and in *Plaut. Bacch. V. ii. 24*, we have a double accusative, "*Siquam debes, te condono*."—*Audio*, cf. above, *I. iii. 8*, note. *Malum*, cf. *Heaut. II. iii. 77*; *Ad. IV. ii. 5*, note.

56. For *puerili sententiâ*, *Fleckeisen* suggests "*puerili inconstantia*." With the following verses compare *Plaut. Aul. 215, 216*, "*Pactum non pactum est, non pactum pactum est, quod vobis lubet*," where *Lambinus* quotes this passage: *Hor. Epist. I. i. 97*.

60. *Nisi me dixisse—scio*. *Nisi* here = "But," as in *Andr. IV. i. 40*; *Ad. IV. ii. 6*, Notes. — *Monstri simile*. So in *Eun. II. iii. 43*, "*Eho! Nonne hoc monstri simile est!*" "Prodigious! so help me the gods!"—*Injeci scrupulum*, "I've made them uneasy," cf. *Adelph. II. ii. 20*, note; *Andr. V. iv. 37*, &c.

62. *Hicine ut a nobis—auferat*, "To think of this fellow carrying off from us so large a sum, and laughing at us so barefacedly!" For this not uncommon construction cf. *Andr. I. v. 23*, "*Eine ego ut advorser!*" note; *Phorm. II. i. 74*, "*Egone illum — ut patiar*" &c.—*Emori hercle satius est*, "I'd die rather;" *Eun. I. i. 21*, "*Mori me malim*."—*Animo virili presentique ut sis para*, "Prepare to act like a man, and with presence of mind;" *Eun. IV. vi. 81*, "*Fac animo hæc præsentî dicas*."

65. *Esse elatum foras*, "Has been divulged;" "has got abroad." Cf. Adelp. IV. iv. 17, "Quod minime est opus Usquam efferri."—*Placabilis est*, "To state the matter to her ourselves is the most likely way to appease her." Cf. Adelp. IV. iii. 17, Note, "Te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilis est."

69. *Hunc impuratum ulcisci*, "To take revenge on this rascal in our own fashion." *Impuratum*, cf. above, IV. iii. 64; Aulul. (Hildyard's Gloss.) 813, "Impurate," filthy wretch; "Impurata bellua," Rudens. II. vi. 59.—*Nostro modo*, Andr. I. i. 126, "Meo modo;" Plaut. Men. 167, "Non tuo hoc fiet modo."—*Hæreo*, "I'm in a fix;" see Eun. V. ii. 9, Trinumm. IV. ii. 59, "Hæret hæc res."

71. *Hi gladiatorio—affectant viam*, "These men are making towards me with most hostile intent." *Gladiatorio animo*, h. e. "with the spirit in which the gladiators descend into the arena." *Affectant viam*, cf. Heaut. II. iii. 60, Note; Plaut. Men. 588; Aul. H. G. 530. —*Bono animo es*, "Cheer up!" "Take heart;" cf. Plaut. Aulul. (Hildy.) 689, "Animo bono es!" Ter. Adelp. IV. v. 62.—*Hoc fretus, Chreme, Quum*, &c., "Relying on this, to wit, the fact that she is removed from us." &c. *Quum*, says Donatus, is for *quia*. *E medio excessit*, "Has departed this life." Cf. Adelp. III. iv. 34, *In medio est*, h. e. "is still among us." The phrase is a Euphemism for "mortua est."

75. *Satis astute aggredimini*, "You begin your assault very cleverly." The metaphor is still from the gladiators.—*Non hercle ex re istius me instigasti*, "But, 'faith, 'twas not to your brother's interest that you goaded me on, Demipho!" *Ex re istius*, "To the interest of that brother of yours;" cf. Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 104, "Ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar;" True. IV. iv. 20, "E re mea est."

77. *Ain' tu? Ubi quæ libitum fuerit*, &c., "How say you, Sir?" (turning to Chremes). Plaut. Aulul. H. G. 254, *Ain' tandem?* "When you have done abroad what you pleased."—*Neque hujus sis veritus*, &c., "And have not regarded your wife here, a lady of family." *Vereor* is found with a genitive in a fragment of Afranius, apud Non. "Uxor quæ non vereatur viri," and Cic. ad. Att. viii. 4, "Ne tui quidem testimonii veritus." The methods of commentators to explain away this genitive, e. g. "hujus" (causâ sc.), and hujus genitive of value, are ridiculous. For *femina primariæ*, cf. Plaut. Mil. III. i. 73, "Parasitum primarium;" Rud. IV. iv. 29, "Quoad primarius vir dicat;" Stich. I. ii. 81, "Conditionem ex pessimâ primariam."

79. *Quin novo modo—contumeliam*, "So as to forbear insulting her in an unheard-of manner." *Quin* depends on "veritus sis" above.—*Venias mihi*, &c., "Would you come, I ask you, to wash out your offence by entreaties." In this sense *lavo* is much more common than "lavo." Horace in Od. III. xii. 2, has "neque dulci Mala vino lavere." *Mihi*, here, is the dative Ethicus; cf. Key Gr. § 978; Hor. Epist. I. iii. 15, "Quid mihi Celsus agit."

81. *Incensam dabo*. Cf. Andr. IV. ii. 20, "Effectum reddam; Heaut. V. i. 77, "Adeo exornatum dabo," note; Andr. IV. i. 59, "Inventum dabo."—*Ut ne restinguas lachrymis si exstillaveris*, "That though you melt away in tears, you shan't quench the fire" (of her wrath). The metaphor is from water used in putting out the fire. For "exstillent," cf. Plaut. Pseud. III. ii. 29, "Oculi ut exstillent."

88. *Malum quod isti—dunt.* There is no difficulty here if we take *malum* as the ordinary imprecation, and consider the words that follow Demipho's mode of fastening it on Phormio. "A plague! and may all the gods and goddesses cause it to light on that rogue." This verse occurs in Plaut. *Most.* III. i. 126, "*ipsissimis verbis.*"—*Tantūne adfectum*, &c. Cf. note on Andr. I. v. 10.—*Non hoc publicitus*, &c., "Ought not this rascal to be transported to a desert land at the country's expense."—*Publicitus*, cf. *Amphitr.* I. i. 8. "*Peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar.*" Plautus in the *Trinumm.* II. iv. 146, draws a picture of a convict settlement, "*Malos in quem omnes publicē mitti decet*," and whither "*detrudi maleficos Æquum videtur.*"—For "*solas terras*," cf. *Pl. Rud.* I. iv. 8, "*Neque magis solas terras sunt*," &c.; *Aulul.* 627 (Hild.) "*Solum locum*," h. e. *ἐρημον*; *Virg. Ecl.* x. 14, "*Solā sub rupe.*"—*In jus eamus*, cf. above ver. 43.—*Huc, si quid lubet*, Phormio retorts *In jus* upon Chremes, and his reply is, "Before a judge? O yes, come in here then, if you please," pointing to Chremes' house, and hinting at Nausistrata as the judge.—*A desquere ac retine*, "Run up to him and hold him," &c.

90. *Enim nequeo solus*, "Why! I can't, single-handed." *Enim* is used "ellipticē," as in *Hecyr.* II. i. 41, note; *Aulul. H. G.* 454—*Una injuria est tecum* (to Demipho), "I've one assault against you." *Injuria*, says Donatus, is here "actio injuriarum."—*Lege agito ergo*, "You may go to law with me then." *Lege agito* was said to one, whose threat appeared contemptible; see Donatus. Compare Plaut. *Aulul.* 412, Hildyard's notes, and *Mil. Gl.* II. v. 43, "*Lege agito: nunquam mittam.*"

93. *Os opprime*, "Stop his mouth." Cf. Plaut. *Asin.* III. ii. 40. *Impurum vide, quantum valet!* "See the rascal, how strong he is!"—*Pugnos in ventrem ingerere*, "Hit him in the wind, if he does not follow you." Phormio takes him up, menacingly, "Ay, or knock out his eye. I shall have a fine opportunity of revenge."—*Oculum excludere*. Cf. Plaut. *Pseud.* I. v. 95, "*Excludito mihi hercle oculum.*" *Lambrinus* in that passage reads "*exculpito*;" as indeed the Bemb. c. here reads *excalpe*. "*Est ubi vos ulciscar prope.*"—For *est ubi*, as here, cf. Plaut. *Pseud.* V. ii. 26, "*Erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo.*"

ACTUS V.—So. VIII.

THE clamour brings out Nausistrata, to whom Phormio, amid much interruption, tells her husband's misdeeds at Lemnos. Demipho tries to justify his angry sister-in-law. Phormio exults in his mischief, and further tells Nausistrata all about the 30 minæ, and her son Phædria's intrigues. She is disposed to treat the matter easily, and, at his own suggestion, shows her thankfulness to the parasite by asking him to supper.

Metre:—1—21. Iambic Trimeter.

22—66. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2. *Obstupisti.* So Bentley, after C. Bembin., cf. Andr. I. v. 21, "Ob

stipui." See note *ibid.* Others read here "Obticiuisti." For *creduas*, in ver. 4, cf. Plaut. *Poen.* III. v. 2; *Trinumm.* III. i. v. 5. *Creduit* occurs in *Truc.* II. ii. 52, q. v. *Creduas* is an archaic form of "Credas."—*Si non totus friget*, &c., "He's in a shivering fit, I'll lay my life," Colman. Cf. *Eun.* I. ii. 3, "Totus, Parmeno, Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc."

6. *Nihil est*, "Formula respondere detrectantis," cf. *Adelph.* II. ii. 25, note.—*Delirat miser Timore*, "He is mad, poor wretch, with fear." For *Delirat*, cf. *Andr.* IV. iv. 13, note; *Phorm.* V. iii. 18.—*Non pol temere est*, &c., "Faith, its not without some cause, that you're so afraid." *Heaut.* IV. i. 7, "Non temere est."

10. *Recte sane*. Ironically, "Oh, not at all." Cf. for "recte," *Hecyr.* III. ii. 20; *Heaut.* II. i. 16, notes.—*Scelus, Tibi narret!* "Rascal! tell it at your bidding." *Tibi* is the Ethic dative here.—*Quid, "at"?* "But what?" or "what means that, But?"

14. *At scito huic opus est*, "But the lady here must know it!" "Scito" is the abl. of the perf. part, after *opus*, cf. Key's Gr. § 1280.—*Mi homo, Di melius dunt*, "My good man, may the gods give us better luck!" Cf. *Virg. Georg.* iii. 513, "Di meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum!"

18. *Dum tu dormis*, "And has by her one daughter already, while you're in a state of happy ignorance of it." Such seems to be the force of "dormis," which Colman has not hit off. For this sense of *dormio*, cf. *Adelph.* IV. v. 59, "Dormienti hæc tibi confecturos Deos."—*An quicquam hodie—indignus?* *Hodie* here does not relate to time, but signifies indignation. Cf. *Adelph.* II. ii. 7, "Hodie ei usque os præbui;" *Virg. Æn.* ii. 670, &c. Bentley ascribes "Hoc actumst" to Demipho: "An quicquam—senes" to Phormio: "Demipho, te appello," &c., to Nausistrata, but the sense is nowise improved by this alteration.—*Qui mihi ubi*, &c., "'Tis such men as these, I'm sorry to say, who then only become old, when they've come to their wives." Sc. "ii sunt" or "ejusmodi sunt ii." For the sentiment here, cf. *Plaut. Asin.* IV. ii. 4, "Uxori excuses te et dicas senem." *Mihi* is here redundant, as often; cf. *Heaut.* II. i. 8, *Is mihi ubi adbibit plus paulo*, &c.

22. *Distædet loqui*, "I cannot bear to speak." For *distædet*, cf. *Amphitr.* I. iii. 5, "Domi distædeat."—*Hæcine erant itiones*, &c., "Were these then his frequent goings, and long sojourns at Lemnos?" *Hæc* = "hæ," cf. *Heaut.* IV. vii. 10, note. Westerhov. quotes *Virg. Æn.* iv. 675, "Hoc illud, germana, fuit?"—*Hæcine—vilias*, "Was this the cheapness, that used to reduce our rents?" cf. V. iii. 6.

25. *Esse in hac re meritum*. If with the Bembine MS. we read, "meritum," here, there is nothing out of course in the construction. But the reading of MSS. and editions generally is "meritam;" in which case we must suppose the verb to be used passively, as in II. i. 75, above, where see the note.—*Sed ea quin sit ignoscenda* ("nego" ac, from ver. 25). "But I deny that it is an unpardonable offence;" cf. *Hecyr.* V. i. 11. Another reading is *Sed eam, quæ sit ignoscenda*, "But such an one, as is pardonable."—*Verba sunt mortuo*, "You are talking to the dead," or "to one as good as dead." Cf. *Plaut. Pæn.* IV. ii. 18, "Verba facit emortuo." In ver. 27, *negligentiâ tuâ* and *odio tuo*, "indifference" or "aversion to you;" cf. *Heaut.* II. iii. 66; *Madvig.* 29

6. obs. 1.—*Abhinc annos quindecim*. Cf. Andr. I. i. 42, "*Abhinc triennium*."

30. *E medio abiit, qui — scrupulus*, "Your only grievance is removed," Colman. See Andr. V. iv. 37, note; Adelp. II. ii. 20; and above, V. vii. 61.

32. *Cupio in hac re misera—defungier*, "I'm anxious to put an end to the trouble with this business—to be quit of it with this business." Cf. Adelp. III. iv. 62, "*Utinam hic sit modo Defunctum*," "I wish it were only ended with this." See note *ibid.* Madame Dacier wrongly translates "*Je veux pour toujours rompre avec lui*."

37. *Exsequias Chremeti, &c.*, "Whoever would attend the obsequies of Chremes, now's the time!" (said to the audience). The words of the crier proclaiming a public funeral, according to Lindenbrog.—*Sic dabo*, "Thus I'll pay him off." Cf. Plaut. Men. H. G. 506, "*Sic datur*," which Pareus explains as "*sermo castigantis et pœnas sumentis*." Cf. Pseud. I. ii. 22, "*Hem, sic datur, si quis herum servos spernit*."—*Age nunc, age, &c.*, "Now let any one provoke Phormio, if he dare."—*Mactatum atque hic est infortunio*, "I'll cause him to be afflicted with like misfortunes to this man." *Macto* is from the root *mag*, "to be great," seen in "*magnus*," and means first to "honour," hence "to sacrifice." Plautus constantly uses it as here; cf. Aulul. H. G. 490, "*Dotatæ mactant et malo et damno vivos*;" Plaut. Pænul. III. i. 14, "*Divitem audacter solemus mactare infortunio*;" Trinumm. IV. ii. 151, "*Macto te infortunio*."

41. *Usque ad aurem ogganniat*, "She can for ever din in his ear," cf. Adelp. IV. ii. 17, "*Quid ille gannit!*" cf. Plaut. Asin. II. iv. 16 "*Centies eadem imperem atque obganniam*."

42. *At meo merito, credo*, "Well, it's owing to my own deserts, no doubt." These words are ironical, cf. above, I. ii. 90. Madame Dacier translates, "*Mais sans doute Je me suis attiré cela moi-même*."—*Singulatim*, more commonly "*singillatim*." Sometimes "*singultim*."—*Minimè gentium*, "Not in the least in the world;" Eun. IV. i. 11; Heaut. V. i. 55; Madvig. Gr. 284, obs. 9.

45. *Fieri infectum non potest*, "What's done can't be undone." Cf. Plaut. Aulul. 698; Hildyard. Hor. Od. III. xxix. 45, "*Diffinget, infectumque reddet*," &c.—*Per fallaciam ab illo abstuli*, "I got through trickery from that husband of yours." *Abstuli* is used thus by Ter. Heaut. IV. viii. 9, "*Ut eâ viâ (per fallaciam) abs te argentum auferretur*." Bentley for "*illo*" reads "*isto*."

53. *Quo ore—objurgabis!* "How will you have the face to chide him?" Cf. for *quo ore*, V. vii. 24 above, note; Heaut. IV. iii. 22, note. Westerhov. quotes Juvenal xiv. 50, "*Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis, Cum facias pejora senex!*"

58. *Satin' tibi est! Ch. Mihim!* This is Fleckeisen's reading. The original reading was "*Satin' id est! Ph. Immo vero*," &c, Bentley, suggested to add "*Chreme*" after "*est*," and to attribute "*immo vero*," &c. to Chremes. Fleckeisen's plan is as good. *Pulchre dicedo*, "I come off famously." Cf. Plaut. Stich. II. ii. 70, "*Disceessiss non male*." See also above, V. ii. 8.

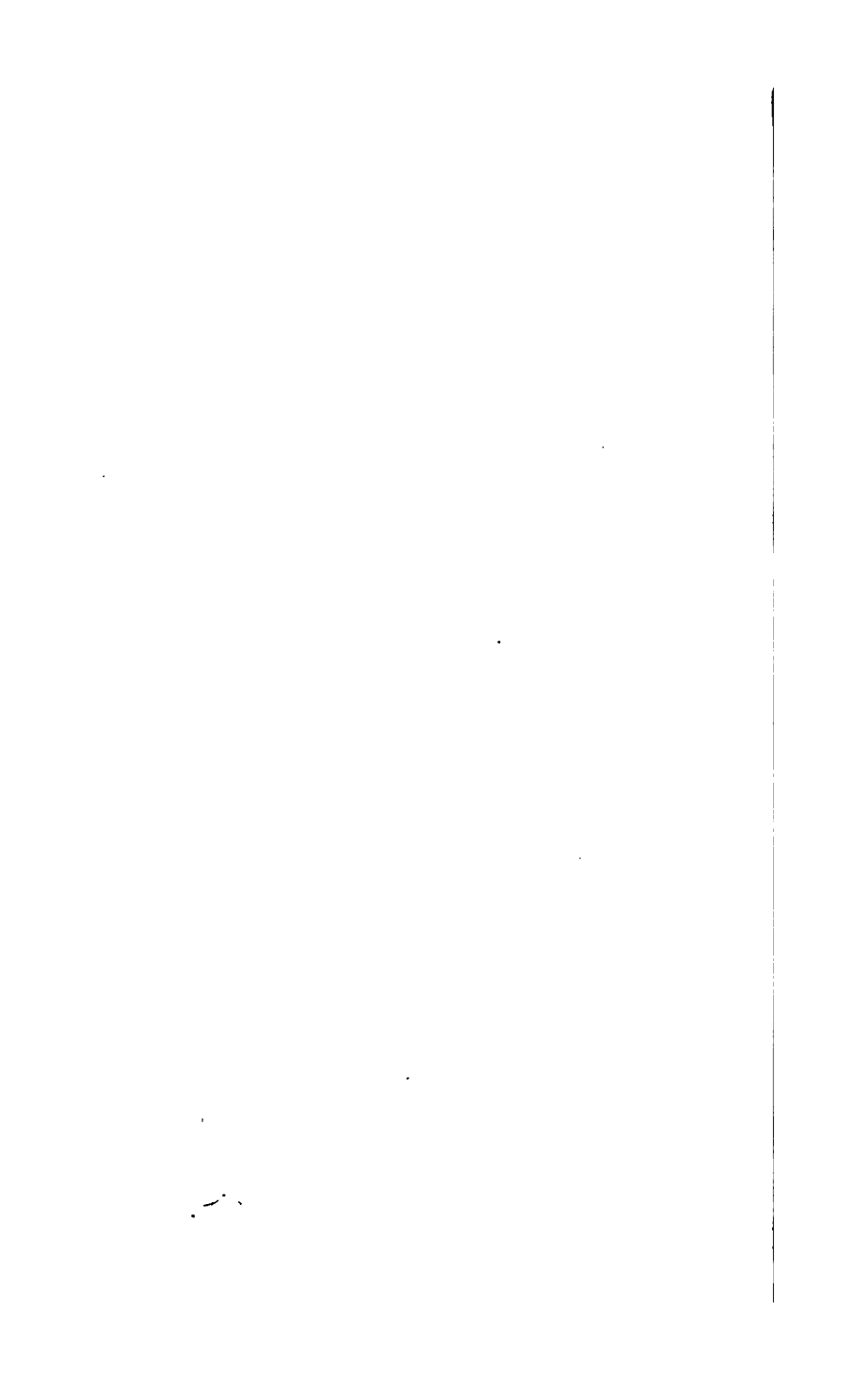
60. *Tuo summus Phœdria*, "And a special friend to your son. Phœdria." Cf. Andr. V. vi. 6; Adelp. III. ii. 54, note.—*Benignu dicis*, "You're very kind!" Cf. Adelp. IV. v. 68, "*Perbenignè*."

Hor. Epist. I. vii. 15, "At tu quantumvis tolle. Benignè;" Plaut. Truc. I. ii. 27, "Benignè dicis." In vers. 63 and 64, "Quod" is i. q. "propter quod."

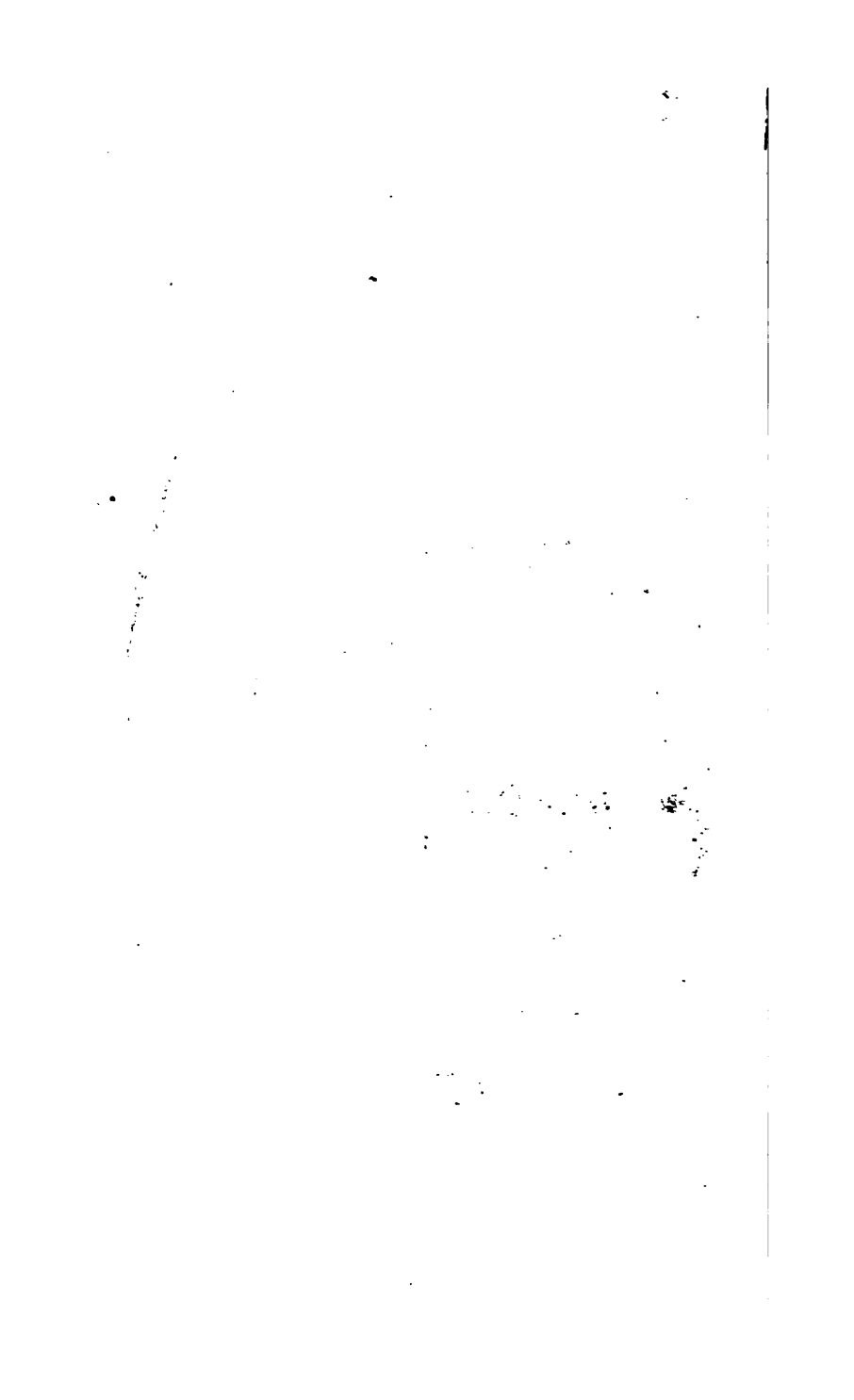
64. *Et quod tuo viro oculi doleant?* "And a thing to grieve your husband's sight," "whereat your husband's eyes may be vexed." Cf. Plaut. Asin. V. i. 4; Most. IV. ii. 10.

66. *Jam hic, faxo, aderit.* The same words occur above, II. i. 78: see note. *Vos valet et plaudite* (to the audience). Cf. Andr. V. vi. 17; Heaut. V. v. 23, notes

THE END.









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